

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2025

Financing Sustainable Development to 2030 and Mid-Century

Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards







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Financing Sustainable Development to 2030 and Mid-Century. Sustainable Development Report 2025

© Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller and Guilherme Iablonovski

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By Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller and Guilherme Iablonovski









Acknowledgements

2025 marks the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 10th edition of the Sustainable Development Report (SDR). Prepared by the SDSN's SDG Transformation Center, the SDR reviews progress made each year on the SDGs since their adoption by the 193 UN member states. This year's edition focuses on "Financing the SDGs by 2030 and Mid-Century" and is published ahead of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4), scheduled to take place from 30 June to 3 July 2025 in Seville, Spain.

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An interactive online dashboard and all data presented in this report can be accessed at: https://sdgtransformationcenter.org

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACLED Armed Conflict Location and Event Data

ΑI Artificial intelligence

Association of Southeast Asian Nations ASEAN

African Union ΑU

BRICS Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa

BRICS+ Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, and the United Arab Emirates

COP Conference of the Parties

DESA UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

DSA Debt sustainability analysis DSF Debt Sustainability Framework ECOSOC **UN Economic and Social Council**

ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States **EESC** European Economic and Social Committee **EMDE Emerging Market and Developing Economies**

ΕO Earth observation

EPRS European Parliamentary Research Service

EU European Union

FABLE Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy (FABLE) Consortium

FFD International Conference on Financing for Development

FICs Financing in Common (network)

Gross domestic product GDP **GFA** Global Financial Architecture GHG Greenhouse gas emissions GIS Geographic information systems

GNI Gross national income GPG Global public goods GPI Global Peace Index

GSDR Global Sustainable Development Report

HIC High-income country **HLPF** High-Level Political Forum

ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross

Institute for Economics and Peace IEP

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

IMF International Monetary Fund

INFF Integrated National Financial Framework **IPCC** Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

JRC Joint Research Centre (of the European Commission)

LIC Low-income country LLR Lender of last resort



LMIC Lower-middle-income country MDB Multilateral development bank MDG Millenium Development Goals **MENA** Middle East and North Africa

NDC Nationally determined contributions NGO Non-governmental organization

NSO National statistical office

ODA Official Development Assistance

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OHCHR Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights **PCSD** Policy coherence for sustainable development

PDB Public development bank PPP Purchasing power parity SDG Sustainable Development Goals

SDGi SDG Index (headline version) SDR Sustainable Development Report

SDSN Sustainable Development Solutions Network

SIDS Small Island Developing States

SIPRI Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

SNA System of National Accounts **UCM** Unilateral coercive measure **UMIC** Upper-middle-income country

UN **United Nations**

UN DESA UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UN-Mi Index of countries' support for UN-based multilateralism

UNCTAD **UN Trade and Development** UNDP UN Development Programme **UNEP UN Environment Programme**

UNFCCC UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNFPA **UN Population Fund** UNGA **UN General Assembly** UN Children's Fund UNICEF

UNIDO **UN Industrial Development Organization**

UNSD **UN Statistics Division** VNR Voluntary National Review WFP UN World Food Programme WHO World Health Organization WJP World Justice Project WTO World Trade Organization

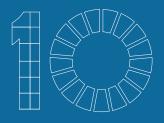
Executive Summary

Since 2016, the Sustainable Development Report (SDR) has provided the most up-to-date data available to track and rank the performance of all UN member states on the SDGs. Eighty years after the creation of the UN system, the report also provides improved and updated measures to track countries' efforts to support UN-based multilateralism. In total, more than 200,000 individual data points are used to produce 200+ country and regional SDG profiles. This year's edition was authored by a group of independent experts at the SDG Transformation Center, an initiative of the SDSN.

This year's SDR emphasizes the following eight key messages:

- 1. Global commitment to the SDGs is strong: 190 out of 193 countries have presented national action plans for advancing sustainable development. A decade after the adoption of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, 190 of the 193 UN member states have participated in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process, presenting their SDG implementation plans and sustainable development priorities to the international community. The European Union and State of Palestine have also presented VNRs. Most UN member states have presented two or more VNRs, and 39 countries volunteered to present one in 2025. Only three UN member states have not taken part in the VNR process: Haiti, Myanmar, and the United States. Additionally, a growing number of regional and local leaders have prepared Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) to report on SDG implementation at the subnational level. As of March 2025, 249 VLRs were listed on the dedicated UN website.
- 2. East and South Asia has outperformed all other regions in SDG progress since 2015. This year's SDR introduces a steamlined SDG Index (SDGi), which uses 17 headline indicators to track overall SDG progress. On average, East and South Asia has shown the fastest progress on the SDGs since 2015, driven notably by rapid progress on the socioeconomic targets.
- 3. Other countries that have progressed more rapidly than their peers include the following: Benin (Sub-Saharan Africa), Nepal (East and South Asia), Peru (Latin America and the Caribbean), the United Arab Emirates (Middle East and North Africa), Uzbekistan (Eastern Europe and Central Asia), Costa Rica (OECD), and Saudi Arabia (G20).
- 4. European countries continue to top the SDG Index. Finland ranks first this year and 19 of the top 20 countries are in Europe. Yet even these countries face significant challenges in achieving at least two goals, including those related to climate and biodiversity. In this year's SDG Index, China (#49) and India (#99) have entered the top 50 and top 100 performers respectively.
- 5. On average globally, the SDGs are far off-track. At the global level, none of the 17 goals are currently on course to be achieved by 2030. Conflicts, structural vulnerabilities, and limited fiscal space impede SDG progress in many parts of the world. But while only 17 percent of the targets are on track to be achieved worldwide, most UN member states have made strong progress on targets related to access to basic services and infrastructure, including mobile broadband use (SDG 9), access to electricity (SDG 7), internet use (SDG 9), under-5 mortality rate (SDG 3), and neonatal mortality (SDG 3).

- 6. Barbados ranks first and the United States ranks last in UN-based multilateralism. Barbados stands out as the country most committed to UN-based multilateralism, while the United States ranks last in this year's Index of countries' support for UN-based multilateralism (UN-Mi). In early 2025, the United States announced its withdrawal from the Paris Climate Agreement and the World Health Organization (WHO) and formally declared its opposition to the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. Among G20 countries, Brazil is the most committed to UN-based multilateralism, with Chile leading among OECD countries.
- 7. For many developing countries, a lack of fiscal space is the major obstacle to SDG progress. Roughly half the world's population lives in countries that cannot invest adequately in sustainable development due to debt burdens and a lack of access to affordable, long-term capital. Global public goods are vastly underfinanced. UN member states gathering at the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4) in Seville, Spain (June 30 - July 3, 2025) have an enormous responsibility, not only to their own citizens but to all of humanity.
- 8. Sustainable development offers high returns: capital should flow to the emerging and developing countries on more favourable terms. The Global Financial Architecture (GFA) is broken. Money flows readily to rich countries and not to the emerging and developing economies (EMDEs) that offer higher growth potential and rates of return. At the top of the agenda at FfD4 is the need to reform the GFA so that capital flows in far larger sums to the EMDEs. Part 1 of this report (also published online by the SDSN in May 2025) offers practical recommendations to scale up and align international financing flows to support global public goods and achieve sustainable development.



Part 1

Financing for Development

Part 1

Financing for Development

Statement of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network¹

Overview

The upcoming Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4), in Seville, Spain from June 30 - July 3, 2025, should send a message of hope that humanity's global goals to end poverty and contain the climate emergency are within reach. Key reforms to the International Financial Architecture - the system of public and private finance that channels the world's savings to the world's investments should be adopted at this conference to bring these vital objectives within reach. As the United Nations member states pledged in Agenda 2030, let us leave no one behind.

The UN member states meeting in Seville have a responsibility not only to their own citizens but to all of humanity. Member states must act together in partnership and good fath for the common good of humanity. No single member state of the United Nations can excuse itself from the responsibility to contribute fairly and adequately to the provision of global public goods and services. High-income member states have a special responsibility, both as a matter of distributive justice - that the rich not leave the poor behind - and as a matter of reparative justice – that those countries that contributed most to greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental harms in the past must do the most to curb their emissions in the future and to compensate the other countries for the damages their past actions have caused. No individual member state can shirk the demands of justice.

There are four categories of public goods that must be addressed in Seville. First, UN member states must adequately finance the UN system itself. The overall cost of UN operations is a paltry sum - just US\$46 billion in 2023 (the year of most recent data) compared with US\$2.4 trillion spent worldwide on the military that year. The United States paid <u>US\$13 billion</u> towards UN operations in 2023, compared with US\$916 billion on military outlays. The UN budget must be met in full, and indeed increased. Efficiencies in UN operations are to be welcomed, but cutting UN budgets at a time of pervasive

1. A previous version of this statement was adopted by the Fraternal Economy of Integral and Sustainable Development programme of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences. The SDSN dedicates this statement to the memory of Pope Francis, a towering champion of the poor, the planet, and sustainable human development.

conflicts, human displacements, climate disasters, epidemic diseases, and other crises is unacceptable.

Second, UN member states must increase their official financing of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the lead-up to 2030, including providing debt relief as needed to create the fiscal space to achieve them. Since 2016, SDG financing from official sources has received remarkably short shrift. The high-income countries have delayed critical capital increases at the World Bank and other multilateral development banks, even though the SDG financing gap is large and well documented, and delayed critical increases in International Monetary Fund quotas and Special Drawing Rights allocations.

Third, UN member states must increase their financing of the global commons, including the biodiversity of the world's tropical rainforests; the marine life of the oceans; and the protection of the atmosphere, freshwater, soils, coastlines, wetlands, and other ecosystems from transboundary pollution and global-scale degradation. The high-income countries bear the responsibility for filling the funds they have designated for these purposes, including the Adaptation Fund, the Loss and Damage Fund, the Green Climate Fund, and others.

Fourth, UN member states must agree on critical reforms of the international financial markets to ensure that world savings flow to countries with the highest investment returns and the highest growth prospects - which are the world's poorer countries. This is not the case today. The international financial markets are led by faulty regulations and policies to favor countries that use the major international currencies, notably the US dollar and the euro, as well as countries already

favored by the US Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank. The rest of the world, especially poorer countries, is largely cut off from international capital by low credit ratings that punish poor countries as a matter of formula rather than economic logic, and by a maze of unilateral economic sanctions imposed by the key-currency countries. The IMF and the World Bank also fail to recognize the crucial positive role of longterm debt financing for development, instead favoring a debt sustainability system that discourages or even bars the long-term financing of infrastructure and human capital in poorer countries.

We call for a bold outcome that has four parts. First, the core outcome document from FfD4 should express the consensus of UN member states, if not necessarily their unanimity. No single state or small group of states should block the collective will of the UN member states. The core outcome document should strongly reaffirm the global sustainability frameworks and agreements (Agenda 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Climate Agreement, and the Montreal-Kunming Biodiversity Framework) and the overarching principles of sustainable development, distributive and reparative justice, common but differentiated responsibilities, and collective responsibility for the UN system, and commit to fixing the global financial architecture to ensure the financing needed for sustainable development.

Second, there should be room for reservations by individual states, to enable them to express their concerns without blocking the action of the consensus of member states. No single state or small number of states should impede actions supported by the majority of UN members, representing most of the world's population.

Third, there should be room for high-ambition initiatives by "coalitions of the willing". FfD4 should encourage and welcome bold actions by individual regions or groups of nations that in turn inspire other nations and regions to raise their ambitions as well.

Fourth, there should be a clear list of specific action items that can be reported to the world in clear and unmistakable terms, along with timelines and measurements for accountability. The highest priorities include: (1) full funding of the UN system; (2) substantial increases in official funding by the World Bank, multilateral development banks, and the International Monetary Fund, backed as necessary by capital increases at these institutions, and debt relief as needed to increase vital fiscal space; (3) proper funding of the institutions established to protect the global commons, including the Global Environmental Facility, the Adaptation Fund, and the Loss and Damage Fund, with clear assessments by country and new revenues raised via international taxes (e.g. on international shipping, aviation, and greenhouse emissions) and other agreed means; (4) clear steps to reform the regulation of private capital markets, including revamping the credit rating system and the IMF-World Bank Debt Sustainability Framework to increase capital flows to high-return investments in low-income countries, with a commitment to report back to the UN General Assembly on these measures in 2026.

Statement of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network on The Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4)

Agenda 2030 and the Paris Climate Agreement further the common good of humanity, and humanity and the United Nations member states must actively work towards achieving them. Yet less than 20 percent of the SDG targets are on track to be achieved by 2030, and the climate crisis is rapidly worsening. No UN member state can exempt itself from this work, particularly at a time when unilateral actions by individual states can cause irreparable damage for the present and future generations of all humanity.

The world is also beset by violent conflicts that claim innocent lives and threaten global survival. We must redouble our efforts towards peace and ensure for all people the material conditions of survival and dignity that are necessary for peace. We align ourselves with the Alliance for Peace adopted in Gernika, Spain under the auspices of the UN Alliance of Civilizations and in partnership with the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network.

Sustainable development is a highreturn activity

The job of finance is to bring the fruits of technological advances to benefit all of humanity, including our impoverished brothers and sisters in conflict zones and places hard hit by the ravages of high-intensity tropical cyclones, droughts, floods, heatwaves and forest fires that are occurring with increasing frequency as the result of human-induced climate change. We have powerful tools at our disposal – zero-carbon energy, open-source AI, precision agriculture, biodiversity conservation. We must undertake the needed investments to bring these solutions to bear at the global scale.

There is more good news for finance: economic development is a high-return activity. This means that properly designed financial markets can channel the

world's savings not only to high-income countries that are already prosperous, but even more to the world's poorer countries, which have the potential for rapid "catch-up" economic advancement. We note with satisfaction that today's emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs) routinely achieve faster economic growth than do high-income countries, a process that economists call "economic convergence". Indeed, the poorer a country is today, the greater its growth potential and the higher the return on investment. With properly functioning international financial markets associated with key institutional reforms within emerging economies to reduce investment risks and to channel investments towards economic, social, and environmental priorities, the stream of annual global savings - roughly US\$30 trillion per year - will flow in a vast and rising current to meet the needs and fulfill the potential of the poorest countries.

In addition to investing in the planet's environmental sustainability, the most reliably high return on the planet comes from investing in the health and education of a young child in a low-income country in Africa, Asia, Oceania, or Latin America and the Caribbean. Education not only fosters dignity, fulfillment, and wellbeing, but also delivers remarkable and reliable economic benefits; leading economists to describe healthcare, nutrition, and education as investments in human capital. Such investments have a huge financial payoff with perhaps a 20 percent compound annual return when they are broad-based and of good quality.

The most pressing practical challenge is to enable such investments even in impoverished areas where governments currently lack the revenue to provide health services, nutritional supplementation, and quality schooling for all children. We recall with alarm, sadness, and determination that some 250 million children are out of school because of the poverty of their societies, an estimated <u>733 million people</u> struggle with chronic hunger, and roughly a third of humanity cannot afford a healthy diet. Sound international finance could and would channel long-term grants and loans to the poorest nations, allowing governments to ensure that all children receive the start in life they need and are enabled to achieve higher earnings in the future, so creating the very means for countries to repay

international debts. For the millions of out-of-school, poor children living in middle-income countries, domestic financing and accountable governance can ensure that even the poorest within these societies have access to health, nutrition, and quality education.

The potential of cutting-edge technologies to advance sustainable development

This past year has brought us new fruits of human ingenuity. DeepSeek, an ingenious AI engine devised by young Chinese engineers, building on the ingenuity of AI pioneers, offers a powerful low-cost, open-source AI system that can benefit humanity. BYD, another innovative Chinese company, unveiled a system that charges electric vehicles in just five minutes, bringing the dream of convenient, low-cost and zero-emission mobility within reach. The 2024 Nobel prizes in chemistry and physics awarded to British and British-Canadian scientists celebrated breakthroughs in protein folding and machine learning, offering prospects for drug development and other stunning breakthroughs that could benefit human health and global prosperity. We are aware that advances in technology can be used for good or ill, but we emphasize their potential to enhance human wellbeing and advance the SDGs. We call on governments and policymakers to collaborate with scholars and civil society to establish legal, regulatory, and ethical frameworks to direct innovations towards the common good. We call on FfD4 to adopt measures to ensure that these new technologies are accessible to all parts of the planet, to rich and poor alike.

Reforming the International Financial **Architecture**

Scaling-up affordable and long-term financing

We emphasize, therefore, that the most important practical problem facing UN members at FfD4 is how to enable the vast US\$30 trillion pool of world savings to flow in much larger amounts to where they are most in need: to low-income and lower-middle income countries and those most vulnerable to global environmental shocks, and to the poorest people within all countries. For that, we must reform the international financial architecture. As a practical matter, the international financial architecture should ensure that global savings flow to EMDEs with long maturities and low capital costs, are aligned to their investment needs, and have realistic timelines for long-term convergent growth in these countries.

Financing for economic development is within reach, but the timeline of development must be understood and respected by the international financial system. A 3-year-old child in Uganda today, if suitably enabled, empowered, and financed, will graduate university in 20 years. She will then work for another 20 years to reap the returns on her education, a period long enough to pay income taxes that repay the costs of her education. Uganda can therefore prudently borrow to finance the education of its children, to be repaid out of their bountiful future earnings, if the loans have long maturities (such as 40 years) and low interest rates that properly reflect the high returns of education and therefore the true "bankability" of the loans.

We call on the UN member states meeting in Seville to redesign the international financial architecture in accord with the high potential and realistic timeline of economic convergence. For impoverished nations struggling under the weight of unsustainable debt and burdensome debt servicing, we call for debt relief consistent with the Jubilee Year. Debt relief should entail at the least a restructuring of the outstanding debts of heavily burdened countries, so that their debts fall due not in the immediate future but in 30–40 years: a realistic timeline that aligns with future economic growth. We also call on creditor governments to swap outstanding debts for investments in climate safety (debt-for-climate swaps), the protection of biodiversity (debt-for-nature swaps), and education (debt-for-education swaps), in line with Pope Francis's declaration of 2025 as a Jubilee Year:

"If we really wish to prepare a path to peace in our world, let us commit ourselves to remedying the remote causes of injustice, settling unjust and unpayable debts, and feeding the hungry."

We note that in most cases the true debt challenge is not the absolute scale of the debt, but rather its terms. Until now, the international financial system has burdened developing country borrowers with subjective risk assessments of their international borrowing capacities that are not aligned with the underlying economic fundamentals of emerging economies. The essential fact is that poorer countries offer higher growth potential and higher returns on capital than rich countries. Capital should flow to these countries. Instead, they are condemned by short-term and shortsighted analyses from credit rating agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions. As a result, they pay exorbitant yields and are pushed to accept short maturities on their market borrowing.

One consequence is what economists call "self-fulfilling panics". Since the maturities are short, the debts must be refinanced every 5 to 10 years. The grave structural problem is that refinancing debts is rarely routine. Financial markets are inherently unstable and prone to self-fulfilling panics and crises within the domestic banking sector, in the international inter-bank market, and in the global bond refinance market. When a government borrows at 7 years in the Eurobond market, it may not be able to float new bonds when the existing one falls due. The obvious and crucial remedy is to match the time horizon of the loan with a realistic horizon for long-term economic growth (especially considering that the returns on investments in human capital typically require 20 to 40 years to come to fruition).

The EMDEs suffer mightily from inaccurate and unjust credit ratings that attribute extreme and largely self-fulfilling risks to investments in their countries. The simple fact is that the EMDEs are good credit prospects if the financing program is well designed (with long maturities and affordable yields); the national economy is well managed (fiscal rules and sound debt management systems); the investment program is well targeted to infrastructure, human capital, and business development; and LLR services are available. In such circumstances, the overriding truth is that today's poorer countries have very high growth potential and high investment returns. Indeed, their potential economic growth and return on investment are far higher than in high-income countries.

We therefore call on the IMF and the World Bank in their Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF), and to the credit rating agencies, to revamp their methodologies to take account of: the high potential growth of poorer countries if they can access the necessary financing for development; the maturity structure of loans (awarding higher credit ratings and debt-sustainability assessments to long-term loans); the quality of a country's debt management systems; the presence of a domestic and/or international lender of last resort; and the uses of the external financing, recognizing the growth-creating benefits of high-return investments in human capital and physical infrastructure. Official financing should be accorded based on growth potential, good governance, and financing needs – not on the foreign policy considerations of one or another major power. Financing needs should be calibrated on the basis of integrated assessments that consider economic, social, and environmental needs and objectives.

One immediate change in the methodology used by credit rating agencies that is both urgent and will greatly enhance global growth and economic efficiency is to end the practice of "sovereign ceilings" on the credit ratings of private-sector entities in the EMDEs. According to this doctrine, no private-sector borrower can be accorded a credit rating higher than their country's sovereign credit rating. This methodology makes no analytical sense and is a shorthand of the credit rating agencies. Many private-sector borrowers are plainly in a position to service their debts, whether or not their government is experiencing debt distress. A private-sector borrower may have sufficient collateral, liquidity, or a dedicated flow of revenue in the foreign currency to render it a low credit risk, independent of conditions facing its government. Historical data confirms the high credit performance of multilateral development banks (MDBs) and other development finance institutions in their private-sector operations.

Central banks and monetary unions

In addition to preferring long-term loan maturities, there are additional solutions for short-term maturities. First, to the maximum extent possible, countries should borrow in their national currencies, so that their own

central banks can provide Lender of Last Resort (LLR) assistance if the international financial market plunges into yet another financial panic. Even if the country's borrowing is in a foreign currency, the central bank of that currency (i.e., the US Federal Reserve in the case of dollar-denominated borrowing) should provide currency swaps to the central bank of the indebted country to break a self-fulfilling panic. In effect, the Federal Reserve would fulfill the vital function of (International) Lender of Last Resort (ILLR).

A third approach, first proposed in 1944 by the economist John Maynard Keynes, is for the IMF to be empowered to serve as the ILLR, utilizing a greatly expanded Special Drawing Rights (SDR) allocation as the IMF's operating instrument. All these solutions may be bolstered in the intermediate term (in 10 to 20 years) by the emergence of new monetary unions in the major regional economic groups, including the African Union, Mercosur, ASEAN, the Arab League, the Eurasian Economic Union, and others, recognizing that monetary unions require considerable support through the economic, fiscal, and political integration of their members. Monetary unions (such as the euro) facilitate borrowing in a country's own currency and would enable their central banks to serve as lenders of last resort.

The governance of multilateral financial Institutions

The IMF and many other multilateral financial institutions also need to reform their governance to give due weight to developing countries. To take one example, the IMF currently allocates only 17 percent of voting power to the 10 BRICS countries, even though these countries account for 27 percent of global output measured at market prices, 39 percent of global output measured at purchasing-power prices, and 46 percent of the world's population.

We also note with urgency the powerful case for greatly scaling up the flow of new lending by the multilateral development banks (MDBs), including the World Bank and regional development banks. MDB lending has an outstanding long-term track record, reflecting the financial expertise of the MDBs and the Preferred Creditor

Treatment (PCT) accorded to MDB financing. The problem is that the scale of overall MDB financing today is only a fraction of what is needed to achieve our global goals. MDB financing can and should be bolstered in several ways: higher leverage on the MDBs' current capital bases; new capital increases, either across the board of member states or from willing members only in the case of opposition from one or another member state; and co-financing of non-sovereign loans by private-sector institutional investors such as ILX, which creatively draws in pension fund capital in partnership with MDB financing, benefitting from the MDBs' status as international financial institutions.

We note as well the importance of new private credit managers in mobilizing private-sector financing for EMDEs, either through standalone private financing or blended financing in cooperation with MDBs. We also note that large-scale infrastructure investment initiatives – such as China's Belt and Road Initiative or Europe's Global Gateway – can accelerate connectivity across people and nations. Borrowing countries too can create new national and multilateral institutions, including national development banks and sovereign wealth funds, to enable sophisticated borrowing strategies with improved bankability of projects and lower capital costs.

Partnerships among MDBs but also with PDBs, for instance as part of the Financing in Common Initiative (FICs), can help accelerate the convergence towards shared standards and best practices, and to support banks' commitments to shift their strategies towards achieving the SDGs.

Financing global public goods

In addition to massively scaling-up long-term loans at low interest rates to the EMDEs (both through direct funding from capital markets and through MDBs) there is a need to fund global public goods that are not suitable for loan or equity financing. These include providing social assistance to the poorest of the poor, funding UN institutions, and protecting the global commons (oceans, the atmosphere, tropical forests, space, endangered species, and critical biomes).

The world has long called for official development assistance (ODA) for such purposes, yet ODA has never reached the global commitment of 0.7 percent of donor nations' gross national income (GNI), an objective adopted by the UN General Assembly back in 1971. Today, however, ODA is collapsing, in a veritable free fall, undermined by political populism and shortsightedness in which donor governments fail to recognize their moral and legal responsibilities. ODA, after all, reflects a combination of distributive justice (ensuring that no one is left behind), reparative justice (repaying debts owed for past harms, whether from slavery, imperialism, the emissions of climate-changing greenhouse gases, or other harms to Earth's physical systems), and intergenerational justice (respecting the pressing needs of today's young people and future generations).

The high-income UN member states must not be allowed to falter in the pursuit of justice. Because traditional ODA is being cut or even phased out by some countries, economic justice should be achieved not through voluntary ODA but through compulsory assessments from UN member states, including the implementation of international taxes on maritime shipping, global aviation and greenhouse gas emissions. Taxing the greenhouse gas emissions of high-income countries would combine the multiple dimensions of justice (distributive, reparative, and intergenerational) with practical resource mobilization to help poorer and more vulnerable countries undertake effective climate action. Such global taxation should aim, in the first instance, to bring in 0.1 percent of global GDP, or roughly US\$100 billion per year, rising to perhaps 1 percent of global GDP by 2040. All countries should cooperate to crack down on tax evasion and other financial crimes. To add another practical target to the global commitment to a sustainable planet, we urge sovereign wealth funds to allocate a meaningful portion of their vast resources directly to investments in environmental sustainability.

Addressing multidimensional poverty

In addressing poverty, the most important ethical principle is to co-create solutions: we should act with the poor, not merely for the poor. Or as the World Health Organization has powerfully stated, "Nothing for us without us".

Acting with the poor, small miracles can occur – moving from poverty to sustenance, from barren lands to flourishing food production. Smallholder farmers in rural areas constitute roughly three-quarters of those living in extreme income poverty and over 83 percent of multidimensionally poor people. They can best be supported in their livelihoods and wellbeing by programs that raise farm outputs and incomes: those championed by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, and related agencies.

Corporations can also play a decisive role by designing their core business strategies to empower the poorest of the poor – as workers, consumers, and citizens. Impact finance amounts to around a trillion dollars annually in managed assets, reflecting a vast desire for social and environmental impact among consumers and investors that can be tapped for the common good. Greater transparency and disclosure by companies would aid consumers in making the ethical choices they desire to pursue. Similarly, accurate data on multidimensional poverty and other development challenges will enable more people to respond more effectively to their ethical motivations.

Effective governance

Global financing is a vital instrument of empowerment, but it never stands alone. Economic convergence also depends on proper management by and within the borrowing countries. As economists say, convergence is "conditional" on effective governance in the borrowing countries. We therefore call for intensive skills training in lower-income countries to empower governments to plan effectively for their long-term development, manage fiscal policy and international indebtedness, fight corruption, and implement public investment plans and public services with diligence and excellence. We call for the formation of a Borrowers Club of Nations, to work alongside the Creditors Clubs, to foster appropriate domestic institutions, fiscal rules, and regulatory practices to achieve long-term sustainable development. We also call for precise and quantified metrics - on the costs of capital, the maturity of loans, returns on equity, performance on the SDGs, and

multi-dimensional poverty - so that commitments are tested rigorously against real actions. In addition, states must act in accordance with the 2030 Agenda (paragraph 30) and refrain from promulgating and applying unilateral economic, financial, or trade measures that could undermine the abilities of other countries to invest in and cooperate for sustainable development.

The Action Agenda at FfD4

There are four action priorities for FfD4. First, UN member states must adequately finance the UN system itself. The overall cost of UN operations is a paltry sum - just US\$46 billion in 2023 (the year of most recent data) compared with <u>US\$2.4 trillion</u> spent worldwide on the military that year. The United States paid <u>US\$13</u> billion towards UN operations in 2023, compared with US\$916 billion on military outlays. The UN budget must be met in full, and indeed increased. Efficiencies in UN operations are to be welcomed, but cutting UN budgets at a time of pervasive conflicts, human displacements, climate disasters, epidemic diseases, and other crises is unacceptable.

Second, UN member states must increase their official financing of the Sustainable Development Goals in the lead-up to 2030, including providing debt relief as needed to create the fiscal space to achieve them. Since 2016, SDG financing from official sources has received remarkably short shrift. The high-income countries have delayed critical capital increases at the World Bank and other multilateral development banks, even though the SDG financing gap is large and well documented, as well as delaying critical increases in IMF quotas and SDR allocations. And creditor nations have failed to establish fair and equitable standards of debt restructuring to prevent poor and vulnerable countries from being strangled by debt servicing, exacerbated by short and insufficient maturities of the debts.

Third, UN member states must increase their financing of the global commons: the biodiversity of the world's tropical rainforests; the marine life of the oceans; and the protection of the atmosphere, freshwater, soils, coastlines, wetlands, and other ecosystems from transboundary pollution and global-scale degradation.

High-income countries bear the responsibility for filling the funds they have designated for these purposes, including the Adaptation Fund, the Loss and Damage Fund, the Green Climate Fund, and others.

Fourth, UN member states must agree on critical reforms of the international financial markets to ensure that the world's savings flow to countries with the highest investment returns and the highest growth prospects - which are the poorer countries. This is not the case today. The international financial markets are led by faulty regulations and policies to favor countries that use the major international currencies, notably the US dollar and the euro, as well as countries already favored by the US Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank. The rest of the world, especially the poorer countries, is largely cut off from international capital by low credit ratings that punish poor countries as a matter of formula rather than economic logic, and by a maze of unilateral economic sanctions imposed by the key-currency countries. The IMF and the World Bank also fail to recognize the crucial positive role of longterm debt financing for development, instead favoring a debt sustainability system that discourages or even bars the long-term financing of infrastructure and human capital in poorer countries.

We call for a bold outcome that has four parts. First, the core outcome document from FfD4 should express the consensus of UN member states, if not necessarily their unanimity. No single state or small group of states should block the collective will of the UN member states. The core outcome document should strongly reaffirm the global sustainability frameworks and agreements (Agenda 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Climate Agreement, and the Montreal-Kunming Biodiversity Framework) and the overarching principles of sustainable development, distributive and reparative justice, common but differentiated responsibilities, and collective responsibility for the UN system, and commit to fixing the global financial architecture to ensure the financing needed for sustainable development.

Second, there should be room for reservations by individual states, to enable them to express their concerns without blocking the actions of the consensus

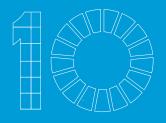
of member states. No single state or small number of states should impede actions supported by the majority of UN members, representing a majority of the world's population.

Third, there should be room for high-ambition initiatives by "coalitions of the willing". FfD4 should encourage and welcome bold actions by individual regions or groups of nations that in turn inspire other nations and regions to raise their ambitions as well. Even as some countries, businesses, and even philanthropies step back from Sustainable Development, others all over the world are stepping up their efforts. Leaders of positive and dynamic change must be encouraged, supported, and championed in the outcome at Seville.

Fourth, there should be a clear list of specific action items that can be reported to the world in clear and unmistakable terms, along with timelines and measurements for accountability. The highest priorities include: (1) full funding of the UN system; (2) substantial increases in official funding by the World Bank, multilateral development banks, and the International Monetary Fund, backed as necessary by capital increases at these institutions, and debt relief as needed to increase vital fiscal space; (3) proper funding of the institutions established to protect the global commons, including the Global Environmental Facility, the Adaptation Fund, and the Loss and Damage Fund, with clear assessments by country and new revenues raised via international taxes (e.g. on international shipping, aviation, and greenhouse emissions) and other agreed means; (4) clear steps to reform the regulation of private capital markets, including revamping the credit rating system and the IMF-World Bank Debt Sustainability Framework to increase capital flows to high-return investments in low-income countries, with a commitment to report back to the UN General Assembly on these measures in 2026.

Message of Hope in Memory of Pope **Francis**

Our message is one of hope. Though we are beset by the polycrisis of conflict, environment, polarization, and deprivation, we are also empowered with breathtaking new technologies and global goals that inspire and impel humanity to build the future we want. We give our gratitude to the late Pope Francis for declaring 2025 to be a Jubilee Year and a year of great hope. The fourth Financing for Development conference can restore the world's hope, by mobilizing nations committed to global peace, wellbeing, and sustainable development. Even if there is no unanimity, we urge a strong declaration with the backing of most of the UN member states so that we will move onward from Seville not only with words but with a decisive mobilization of financial resources for sustainable development. And as always, the 2000+ universities in the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network pledge their best efforts to support governments, business, and civil society to build the future we need and want.



Part 2

The SDG Index and Dashboards

Part 2

The SDG Index and Dashboards

The SDG Index and Dashboards provides an annual assessment of SDG progress covering all 193 UN member states. This year's SDG Index incorporates 126 indicators, including 102 global indicators and 24 additional indicators for the OECD countries' dashboards. To align with the 2025 comprehensive review of SDG indicators, an indicator on "Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6 months to 23 months" has been incorporated into the dataset under SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). Other adjustments and modifications are described in the methods section. Although every UN member state has a country profile, only those with less than 20 percent missing data receive an SDG Index score and rank. This is to ensure the comparability of the results and to minimize missing data bias. This year, 167 countries are ranked in the SDG Index. This year's edition also introduces a "headline" SDG Index (SDGi), which focuses on 17 SDG indicators to evaluate progress made by countries and regions on the SDGs, while minimizing statistical biases due to missing time series data.

The SDG Index builds on a peer-reviewed, statistically audited, and transparent methodology (Schmidt-Traub et al. 2017; Lafortune et al. 2018; Papadimitriou, Neves, and Becker 2019). An online public consultation was held from April 4-11, 2025, with comments and suggestions collected from more than 50 organizations - including several National Statistical Offices (NSOs) - and 40 UN member states. The full database and methodological papers, as well as regional and local editions of the SDG Index and Dashboards, are available on the SDG Transformation Center website.

Status of SDG progress globally

Based on the rate of progress since they were adopted by the international community in 2015, none of the 17 SDGs will be achieved by 2030 (Figure 2.1). At the global level, SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) are particularly off track, facing major challenges (indicated in red on the dashboards) and showing no or very limited progress since 2015.

Figure 2.1 World SDG Dashboard 2025



Figure 2.2 The 2025 SDG Index Ranks and Scores



















Rank	Country	Score
1	1 Finland	
2	Sweden	85.7
3	Denmark	85.3
4	Germany	83.7
5	France	83.1
6	Austria	83.0
7	Norway	82.7
8	Croatia	82.4
9	Poland	82.1
10	Czechia	81.9
11	United Kingdom	81.9
12	Slovenia	81.2
13	Latvia	81.2
14	Spain	81.0
15	Iceland	80.8
16	Slovak Republic	80.8
17	Estonia	80.8
18	Belgium	80.7
19	Japan	80.7
20	Portugal	80.6
21	Hungary	80.4
22	Italy	80.3
23	Netherlands	80.0
24	Malta	79.3
25	Canada	79.2
26	Switzerland	79.2
27	Greece	79.1
28	New Zealand	79.0
29	Lithuania	78.8
30	Moldova	78.8
31	Ireland	78.6
32	Belarus	78.5
33	Serbia	78.2
34	Korea, Republic	78.1
35	Chile	78.1
36	Australia	77.9
37	Romania	77.7
38	Uruguay	77.4
39	Luxembourg	76.7
40	Cuba	76.5
41	Bulgaria	76.3
42	Ukraine	75.7
43	Thailand	75.3
44	United States	75.2

Rank	Country	Score
45	Albania	75.2
46	Argentina	74.8
47	Kyrgyz Republic	74.5
48	Israel	74.5
49	China	74.4
50	Armenia	74.3
51	Russian Federation	74.1
52	Dominican Republic	74.1
53	Maldives	74.0
54	Brazil	73.8
55	Montenegro	73.8
56	Cyprus	73.8
57	Bosnia and Herzegovina	73.8
58	North Macedonia	73.7
59	Georgia	73.7
60	Costa Rica	73.4
61	Vietnam	73.4
62	Uzbekistan	73.1
63	Fiji	72.9
64	Azerbaijan	72.9
65	Peru	72.7
66	Tunisia	72.0
67	Suriname	71.8
68	Morocco	71.7
69	Singapore	71.5
70	Kazakhstan	71.5
71	Jordan	71.0
72	Mexico	70.8
73	Türkiye	70.6
74	Bhutan	70.5
75	Colombia	70.5
76	Mauritius	70.3
77	Indonesia	70.2
78	Ecuador	70.1
79	Algeria	70.1
80	United Arab Emirates	69.8
81	Jamaica	69.8
82	Barbados	69.6
83	Iran, Islamic Republic	69.6
84	Malaysia	69.5
85	Nepal El Salvador	68.6
86		68.4
87	Philippines	68.3
88	Tajikistan	68.3

Figure 2.2 (continued)

Rank	Rank Country	
89	89 Panama	
90	Paraguay	68.1
91	Egypt, Arab Republic	68.1
92	Brunei Darussalam	68.0
93	Sri Lanka	67.9
94	Bolivia	67.8
95	Cabo Verde	67.3
96	Turkmenistan	67.3
97	Oman	67.1
98	Belize	67.0
99	India	67.0
100	Mongolia	66.7
101	Cambodia	66.4
102	Guyana	66.3
103	Gabon	65.6
104	Namibia	65.5
105	Saudi Arabia	65.2
106	The Bahamas	65.2
107	Qatar	65.1
108	Nicaragua	64.8
109	Botswana	64.5
110	Bahrain	64.4
111	South Africa	64.1
112	São Tomé and Príncipe	63.9
113	Iraq	63.9
114	Bangladesh	63.9
115	Venezuela, RB	63.8
116	Myanmar	63.6
117	Senegal	63.5
118	Kuwait	63.3
119	Côte d'Ivoire	63.2
120	Ghana	63.1
121	Lao PDR	62.6
122	Rwanda	62.3
123	Kenya	61.9
124	Lebanon	61.7
125	Honduras	61.7
126	Trinidad and Tobago	60.6
126 127	Trinidad and Tobago Guatemala	59.9

Rank	Country	Score
129	Togo	59.2
130	The Gambia	58.4
131	Syrian Arab Republic	58.4
132	Mauritania	57.9
133	Cameroon	57.8
134	Benin	57.8
135	Tanzania	57.7
136	Eswatini	57.5
137	Zimbabwe	57.4
138	Guinea	57.2
139	Malawi	57.1
140	Pakistan	57.0
141	Mali	56.3
142	Uganda	55.8
143	Lesotho	55.6
144	Burundi	55.5
145	Ethiopia	55.4
146	Zambia	54.8
147	Nigeria	54.7
148	Comoros	54.7
149	Djibouti	54.3
150	Burkina Faso	53.8
151	Mozambique	53.7
152	Papua New Guinea	53.4
153	Guinea-Bissau	53.1
154	Congo, Republic	52.8
155	Angola	52.8
156	Haiti	52.5
157	Liberia	52.5
158	Madagascar	51.0
159	Niger	50.3
160	Afghanistan	49.1
161	Sudan	49.1
162	Congo, Dem. Rep.	48.2
163	Yemen, Republic	47.7
164	Somalia	46.1
165	Chad	46.0
166	Central African Republic	45.2
167	South Sudan	41.6

















Note: Due to annual adjustments to the SDG Index dataset and revisions made by statistical custodian agencies to past data series, scores and ranks are not fully comparable across different editions of the SDR. Source: Authors

Progress on SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) is also very limited, due in part to global failures to address persisting gaps in access to financing for developing countries and to stark disparities in countries' support for UN-based multilateralism (see Part 3). Detailed dashboards by world region, country grouping, and country are provided in the Annexes and country profiles.

Less than 20 percent of the SDG targets are on track to be achieved globally (16.7 percent). The five targets most on track are: Mobile use (SDG 9), Access to electricity (SDG 7), Internet use (SDG 9), Under 5 mortality rate (SDG 3) and Neonatal mortality (SDG 3). By contrast, most countries are either stagnating or backsliding on the following five targets: Obesity rate (SDG 2), Press Freedom Index (SDG 16), Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SDG 2), Red List Index (SDG 15) and Corruption Perception Index (SDG 16).

The spread In SDG performance across countries remains wide, with 2025 SDG Index scores ranging from over 80 in top-performing countries to below 50 in countries where SDG implementation is especially challenging, often due to various forms of conflict. As in previous editions, European countries, particularly the Nordic countries, top the 2025 SDG Index. Finland ranks first, followed by Sweden and Denmark. Finland also holds the top spot on the World Happiness Report rankings (Helliwell et al. 2025). However, even these countries face substantial challenges in achieving several SDGs, notably SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 15 (Life on Land), partly driven by unsustainable consumption patterns and negative international spillover effects. Countries at the lower end of the Index tend to be affected by conflict, security issues, political or socioeconomic instability, and limited fiscal space. In the 2025 edition, Yemen, Somalia, Chad, the Central African Republic, and South Sudan rank at the bottom of the SDG Index.

SDG progress by region and country

The "headline" SDG Index (SDGi) measures overall country progress using 17 key indicators, one per SDG. This limited number of indicators aims to minimize statistical biases related to missing time series data across countries. Selection of these 17 indicators was based on three main criteria: (1) relevance, with most being official SDG indicators or close proxies produced by UN custodian agencies); (2) statistical criteria, namely the ability of the individual SDGi indicators and of the headline aggregate to closely replicate the goal and SDG Index results through correlation analysis; and (3) data coverage across countries and over time. The cross-sectional correlation between the SDGi (17 indicators) and the SDG Index (102 indicators) is very high (even collinear), while the SDGi growth rate between 2015-2024 is also correlated with the growth rate of the full SDG Index over the same period. However, the SDGi growth rate is only moderately correlated with the growth rate of GDP over the same period. The 17 headline SDG indicators are listed below. Results were compiled for 143 countries, with those missing data for more than two SDGi indicators (12 percent) excluded for comparability purposes. Among those excluded, some face major challenges in implementing the SDGs or show major reversals in progress – including countries that are structurally vulnerable or affected by conflict. A detailed statistical annex is accessible online.

Countries that started with higher SDG baselines in 2015 have generally progressed more slowly than those with lower baselines, although results vary across regions and country groupings. The OECD countries and HICs began with the highest SDG baselines, primarily driven by better performance on socioeconomic goals, however these countries have generally shown limited progress on the SDGi since 2015. By contrast, countries in East and South Asia, the BRICS+ nations, and LMICs, which all started with lower baselines in 2015, have progressed more rapidly. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries, despite initial baselines comparable to those of the BRICS and countries in East and South Asia, have progressed much more slowly on the SDGs. And although

Table 2.1 The 17 headline indicators used to measure overall country progress on the SDGs, 2015–2024 (or closest available year)

1 SDG 1 (No Poverty) Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) 2 SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) Prevalence of undernourishment (%) 3 SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) Life expectancy at birth (years) Well-being 4 SDG 4 (Quality Education) Lower secondary completion rate (%) 5 SDG 5 (Gender Equality) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 6 SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) Population using at least basic sanitation Population with access to electricity (%) 7 SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) 9 SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation Population using the internet (%) Population usi	No.	SDG	Indicator	Official SDG Target	Time Coverage	Source
SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) Life expectancy at birth (years) Life expectancy at birth (years) Comprehensive measure of health outcomes Lower secondary completion rate (%) SDG 4 (Quality Education) SDG 5 (Gender Equality) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) Population with access to electricity (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) Population using the internet (%) Population aged 10 (Reduced) SDG 2015-2022 SDG 2015-2023	1	SDG 1 (No Poverty)		1.1	2015–2025	World Data Lab
SDG 3 (Good Realth all Well-being) Life expectancy at birth (years) measure of health outcomes 2015–2023 UNDESA	2	SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)		2.1	2015–2022	FAO
spig 4 (Quality Education) spig 4.1 spig 4 (Quality Education) rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Spig 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Spig 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) Population with access to electricity (%) Spig 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Spig 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) Population using the internet (%) 9.c 2015–2022 IPU 2015–2022 JMP 3015–2022 IEA, IRENA, UNSI WB, WHO Global Findex Database 10.4 2014–2021 Spig 10 (Reduced)	3		Life expectancy at birth (years)	measure of	2015–2023	UNDESA
SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) Population with access to electricity (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) Population using the internet (%) SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) Population using the internet (%) SDG 10 (Reduced Gipi coefficient 10.4 SDG 10 (Reduced World Pank	4	SDG 4 (Quality Education)		4.1	2015–2023	UNESCO
Sanitation services (%) 7 SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) 8 SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) 8 SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) Population services (%) 7.1 2015–2022 IEA, IRENA, UNSI WB, WHO Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) Population using the internet (%) 9.c 2015–2023 ITU	5	SDG 5 (Gender Equality)		5.5	2015–2025	IPU
7 Clean Energy) 8 SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) 8 SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) Population using the internet (%) SDG 10 (Reduced Cipi coefficient 10 4 2015–2022 WB, WHO Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) ITU	6			6.2	2015–2022	JMP
SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) 8.10 2014–2021 Global Findex Database 9 SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) Population using the internet (%) 9.c 2015–2023 ITU	7			7.1	2015–2022	IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO
and Infrastructure) Population using the internet (%) 9.0 2015–2023 110 SDG 10 (Reduced Gipl coefficient 10.4 2015–2023 World Pank	8		or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged	8.10	2014–2021	
	9		Population using the internet (%)	9.c	2015–2023	ITU
	10		Gini coefficient	10.4	2015–2022	World Bank
11 SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities Annual mean concentration of and Communities) PM2.5 (μg/m³) 11.6.2 2015–2023 Washington University in St L	11			11.6.2	2015–2023	Washington University in St Louis
SDG 12 (Responsible 12 Consumption and Production) Production Production Production Production Production Production Production Production-based nitrogen 12.2 2015–2024 UNEP	12	Consumption and		12.2	2015–2024	UNEP
CO ₂ emissions from fossil 13 SDG 13 (Climate Action) Fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) 13.2 2015–2023 Global Carbon Project	13	SDG 13 (Climate Action)	fuel combustion and cement	13.2	2015–2023	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected 14.5 2015–2023 Birdlife Internation et al.	14	SDG 14 (Life Below Water)	in marine sites important to	14.5	2015–2023	Birdlife International et al.
15 SDG 15 (Life on Land) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 15.5 2015–2023 IUCN and Birdlife International	15	SDG 15 (Life on Land)		15.5	2015–2023	IUCN and Birdlife International
SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 16.5 2015–2024 Transparency International	16			16.5	2015–2024	
SDG 17 (Partnerships for Statistical Performance Index the Goals) SDG 17 (Partnerships for Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 17.18 2016–2023 World Bank	17			17.18	2016–2023	World Bank



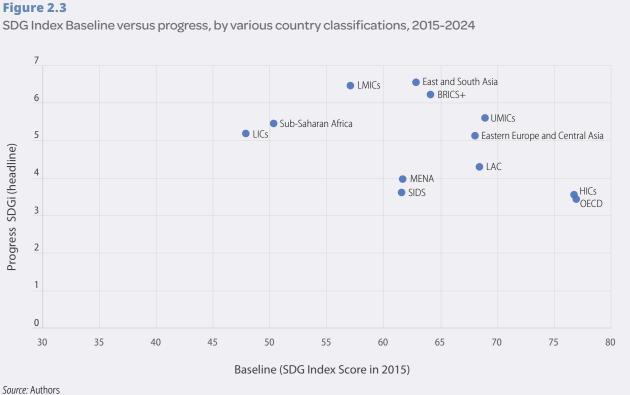


Figure 2.4.a Countries with the most and the least progress on the SDGi, 2015–2024 (in parenthesis 2025 SDG Index rank)

Rank (global progress)	Country	Progress (p.p.)	Rank (global progress)	Country	Progress (p.p.)
1	Benin (134)	+14.5	139	Algeria (79)	+1.2
2	Togo (129)	+13.3	140	Afghanistan (160)	0.8
3	Côte d'Ivoire (119)	+13.0	141	Venezuela, RB (115)	-0.1
4	Eswatini (136)	+12.8	142	Syrian Arab Republic (131)	-1.2
5	Uzbekistan (62)	+12.1	143	Yemen, Rep. (163)	-1.8

Figure 2.4.b Top 5 countries showcasing the fastest SDGi progress, by world regions, 2015-2024 (in parenthesis 2025 SDG Index rank)

Rank (by region)	East and South Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
1	Nepal +11.1 (85)	Uzbekistan +12.1 (62)	Peru +8.7 (65)	United Arab Emirates +9.9 (80)	Benin +14.5 (134)
2	Cambodia +10 (101)	Armenia +10.4 (50)	Uruguay +7.9 (38)	Iraq +9.2 (113)	Togo +13.3 (129)
3	Philippines +8.6 (87)	Moldova +9.3 (30)	Dominican Republic +6.1 (52)	Saudi Arabia +8.1 (105)	Côte d'Ivoire +13 (119)
4	Bangladesh +8.3 (114)	Montenegro +9 (55)	Jamaica +5.8 (81)	Morocco +7.3 (68)	Eswatini +12.8 (136)
5	Mongolia +7.7 (100)	Georgia +7.3 (59)	Argentina +5.4 (46)	Jordan +6.7 (71)	Senegal +11.7 (117)
Regional Average Progress	+6.5	+5.1	+4.3	+4	+5.4

Figure 2.4.c Top 5 countries showcasing the fastest SDGi progress, by income groups, OECD & G20, 2015–2024 (in parenthesis 2025 SDG Index rank)

Rank (by income group)	LICs	LMICs	UMICs	HICs	OECD	G20*
1	Togo +13.3 (129)	Benin +14.5 (134)	Armenia +10.4 (50)	United Arab Emirates +9.9 (80)	Costa Rica +7 (60)	Saudi Arabia +8.1 (105)
2	Sierra Leone +9.4 (128)	Côte d'Ivoire +13 (119)	Moldova +9.3 (30)	Saudi Arabia +8.1 (105)	Mexico +6.3 (72)	India +7.6 (99)
3	Niger +9.1 (159)	Eswatini +12.8 (136)	Iraq +9.2 (113)	Uruguay +7.9 (38)	Chile +5.9 (35)	Indonesia +7.6 (77)
4	Mali +8.8 (141)	Uzbekistan +12.1 (62)	Montenegro +9 (55)	Kuwait +6.1 (118)	Estonia +5.5 (17)	Mexico +6.3 (72)
5	Rwanda +8.7 (122)	Senegal +11.7 (117)	Peru +8.7 (65)	Chile +5.9 (35)	Colombia +5.5 (75)	China +6.0 (49)
Average Progress in Income Group	+5.2	+6.4	+5.6	+3.5	+3.4	+5.6

Note: Detailed data accessible online and in individual country profiles. Some countries facing conflict that might have experienced a sharp decline in SDG performance may not be included in the SDGi due to outdated and/or missing data. Due to missing data many Small Island Developing States (SIDS) could not be included. Total number of observations (N)=143. *G20 average: Includes the 19 individual countries but excludes averages for the EU and AU. Source: Authors

Box 1. A decade of SDG Index and Dashboards: global, regional, national, and subnational editions

The global edition of the SDG Index and Dashboards highlights SDG trends and challenges across all countries. More detailed regional, national, and subnational SDG Indices and analyses have also been prepared by the SDSN and its local networks. These editions contextualize the indicator sets and policy discussions to mobilize stakeholders at various levels. For instance, the Europe edition (released annually since 2019) is prepared in cooperation with the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) – including representatives from trade unions, business associations and NGOs – and its findings are presented and discussed with European leadership and institutions (Lafortune et al. 2024; Lafortune and Fuller 2025). The SDSN has also worked with numerous regional and local partners in the Arab region,

in SIDS countries, and in countries including Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Italy, Paraguay, Spain, the United States, and Uruguay to advance SDG monitoring and connect statistical analyses with long-term budgeting and policy frameworks. The resulting editions benefit from local expertise, often provided by SDSN networks hosted in universities and research centers, and from large-scale consultations and discussions both before and after assessments are performed. Increasingly, they also leverage GIS-technologies to provide more granular analyses. These have been referenced multiple times in Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). In Europe, the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) listed the SDG Index and Dashboards as one of the most useful for policymaking (EPRS 2021).

Figure 2.5A decade of SDG Index and Dashboards: global, regional, national, and subnational editions



Regional editions



National and Subnational editions



countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and low-income countries (LICs) started off with the lowest 2015 baselines, other regions with higher baselines have progressed faster. Factors such as various forms of conflicts, structural vulnerabilities, weak institutional leadership, and limited fiscal space may explain disparities in SDG progress since 2015.

At the same time, the regional and income-group aggregates hide significant disparities in SDG progress across countries. Globally, Benin, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire,

Eswatini, and Uzbekistan have progressed the fastest on the SDGi since 2015. By contrast, Afghanistan, Algeria, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, and Yemen have stagnated or experienced reversals in progress (Figure 2.4.a). Compared with their regional peers, Benin, Nepal, Peru, the United Arab Emirates, and Uzbekistan have showed the fastest progression (Figure 2.4.b.). Costa Rica has progressed the fastest among OECD countries, whereas Saudi Arabia has progressed the fastest of the G20 countries (Figure 2.4.c).

Box 2. The SDG Index and Geographic Information Systems

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Earth Observation (EO) technologies are crucial for SDG monitoring and spatial analysis (United Nations, 2021). A recent paper published by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), with contributions from the SDSN's SDG Transformation Center, contains an updated shortlist of SDG indicators that directly or indirectly require geospatial data or tools — approximately 20 percent of all SDG indicators (United Nations 2025). The need to disaggregate SDG indicator data by geographic location is also recognized by the United Nations, as this speaks to the "leave no one behind" principle of the 2030 Agenda, while data insights at a sub-national level help policymakers tailor their interventions to specific contexts. Preliminary research using high-resolution satellite imagery estimates that around 40 percent of the world's population might be assigned to a different SDG Index quintile than that of their aggregated national SDG Index estimate, which suggests significant and persistent territorial disparities in SDG performance within countries (Iablonovski 2024).

At the SDSN, the SDG Transformation Center and SDGs Today programs leverage GIS technologies to provide granular and timely assessments of SDG challenges and

progress. Over the past three editions, of the global SDR, as well as through bilateral collaborative initiatives, the SDG Transformation Center has introduced new, innovative geospatial indicators for the SDGs, building notably on a longterm partnership with the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) and other partners. These geospatial indicators address critical data gaps and provide annual insights into the state of a set of SDG indicators at both national and local levels, utilizing open global datasets and cloud computing methods.

 SDG indicator 9.1.1, the Rural Access **Index (RAI)** considers the proportion of the rural population living within two kilometers of an all-season road. The SDR presents, to date, the only publicly available application of the World Bank's latest methodology at a global scale (Iablonovski et al. 2024; Workman and McPherson 2019). The particular challenge of this indicator's calculation lies in assessing whether a road provides all-season access, approximated through data on precipitation, slope, and spatialized GDP per capita. The method used in the SDR was leveraged by the World Bank (the custodian agency for this indicator) for its Score Card platform (World Bank Group 2025).

 SDG indicator 11.2.1, Urban Access to Public Transportation measures pedestrian accessibility, or the extent to which the built environment facilitates walking access to destinations of interest. Through network analysis, data on pedestrian infrastructure, geographically allocated places of interest, and population distribution are used to calculate the time a person would take to walk to the closest amenity. The expanded methodology covers additional key services (healthcare services, education facilities, food choices, and open public spaces) to fully assess urban pedestrian accessibility.

These and other indicators, such as SDG 11.3.1 (Land Use Efficiency) and yearly CO₂ emissions from anthropogenic land-use change, by main driver (2014-2023), are published on the SDG Transformation Center website and available to download. Leveraging GIS and EO technologies to inform long-term investment and poli cy pathways for the SDGs at all levels will remain a key focus of research at the SDSN and SDG Transformation Center in the coming years.

Source: Authors, based on https:// sdgtransformationcenter.org/geospatial



In most cases, rapid progress has primarily been driven by improvements on socioeconomic SDG indicators especially the share of women parliamentarians (SDG 5) and rates of electrification (SDG 7), of adults with a bank account in a financial institution (SDG 8), and internet use (SDG 9) - and by progress on statistical performance (SDG 17), and less by significant breakthroughs on environmental goals.

To dive deeper into the drivers of SDG progress and to better understand persisting disparities within regions and countries, the SDSN has published multiple continental and subnational editions of the SDG Index that look at specific policy and financing priorities across regions and at multiple territorial levels (Box 1). This work increasingly builds on Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Earth Observation (EO) technologies that support the development of timely and granular investment, policy, and monitoring frameworks for the SDGs at all levels (Box 2).

International spillovers and exposure to supply-chain disruptions

The SDGs are a global responsibility. As such, their domestic implementation should not compromise the ability of other countries to achieve them (Schmidt-Traub, Hoff, and Bernlöhr 2019; Lafortune et al. 2021; Gómez-Paredes, Malik, and Lafortune 2025). Via unsustainable consumption, the export of toxic waste, illicit trade, unfair tax competition, tax havens and, more generally, poor implementation of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals - including support for UN-based multilateralism), countries can, however, generate negative international spillovers. These spillovers are incorporated in the SDG Index and also compiled separately as part of the "International Spillover Index". Positive spillovers (or "handprints") are also considered, such as the provision of Official Development Assistance (ODA). This year's edition includes 16 spillover indicators.

Figure 2.6 SDG Index scores versus International Spillover Index scores, 2025



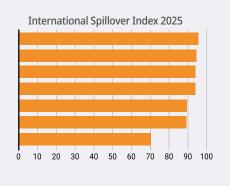


Regions

Sub-Saharan Africa Latin America and the Caribbean East and South Asia **BRICS+** members Middle East and North Africa Eastern Europe and Central Asia **OECD** members

Income groups

Low-income Countries Lower-middle-income Countries Upper-middle-income Countries **High-income Countries**





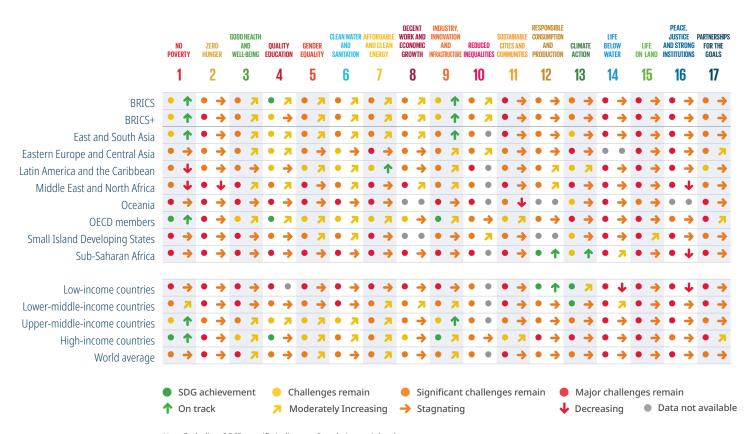
Note: More details on the indicators used to compile the International Spillover Index are accessible in the methods' summary. Averages are population-weighted. Source: Authors

Overall, rich countries outperform other country groupings on overall SDG performance and life satisfaction, but they have also outsourced numerous negative environmental and socioeconomic impacts abroad (Figure 2.6). Additional details on our conceptual framework, as well as policy and data work on international spillovers, have been presented in previous editions and are available on the SDG Transformation Center website (Malik et al. 2021; 2023; 2024; Ishii et al. 2024; Fuller and Bermont-Diaz 2024).

In addition to monitoring the potential impact policies may have on other countries, a growing body of research focuses on countries' exposure to and vulnerability to disruptions in international supply chains. These disruptions can result from accelerated climate change and natural disasters, geopolitical events, unilateral policies, or other events (Koks et al. 2016; Koks and Thissen 2016; Koks et al. 2019; Fahr, Vismara, and Senner 2024). This is becoming an important area of work at the SDSN to promote resilience and concerted action for a sustainable international trade system.

Annex SDG Dashboard by Regions

Figure 2.7 2025 SDG dashboards by region and income group (levels and trends)



Note: Excluding OECD specific indicators. Population-weighted averages. Source: Authors

Figure 2.82025 SDG dashboards for OECD countries (levels and trends)

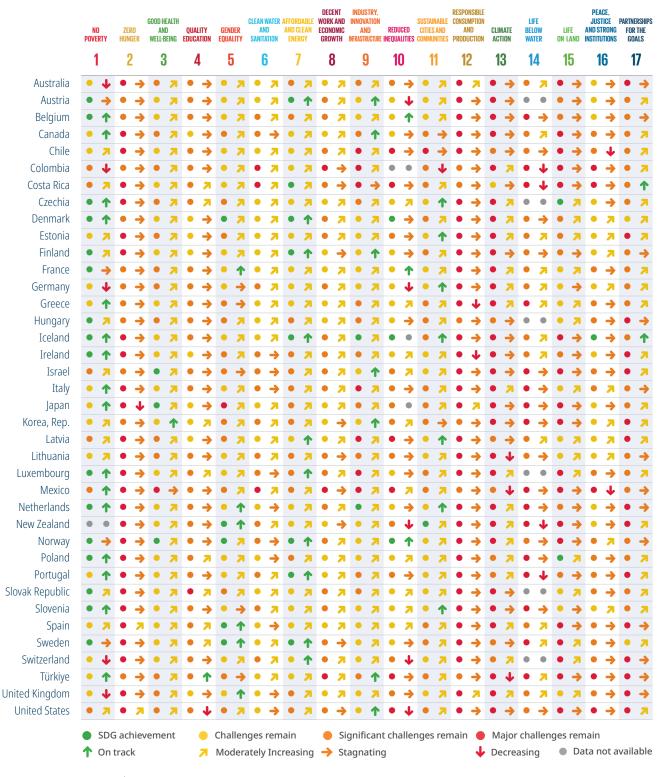


Figure 2.9 2025 SDG dashboards for East and South Asia (levels and trends)

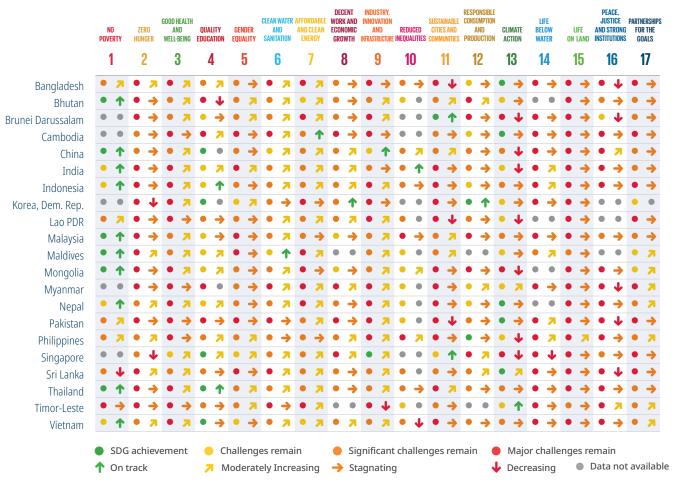
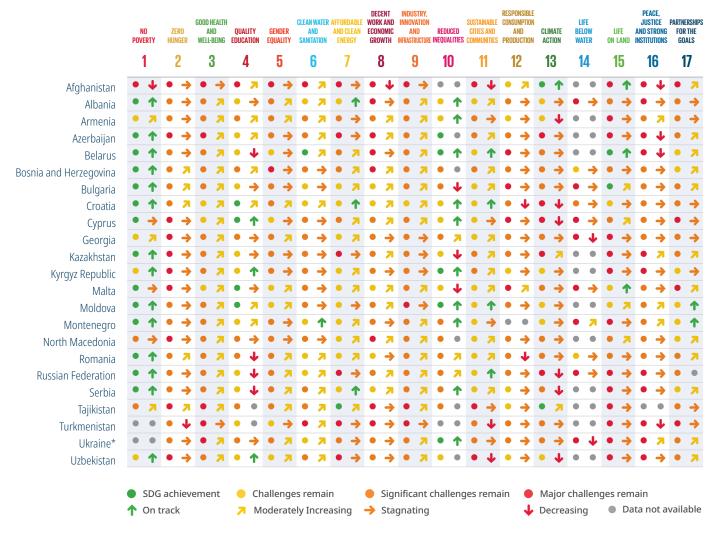


Figure 2.102025 SDG dashboards for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (levels and trends)



^{*}The data for Ukraine, and other countries impacted by military conflicts, may be outdated.

Figure 2.11 2025 SDG dashboards for Latin America and the Caribbean (levels and trends)

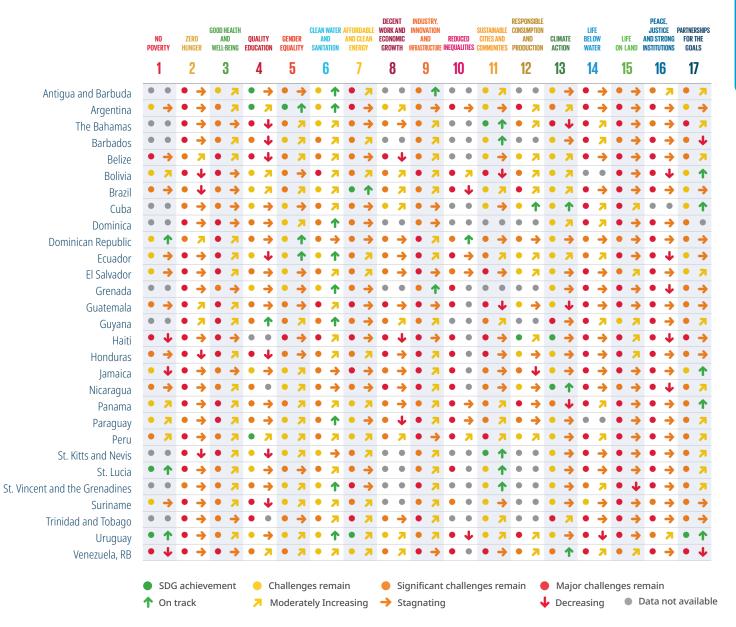


Figure 2.122025 SDG dashboards for the Middle East and North Africa (levels and trends)

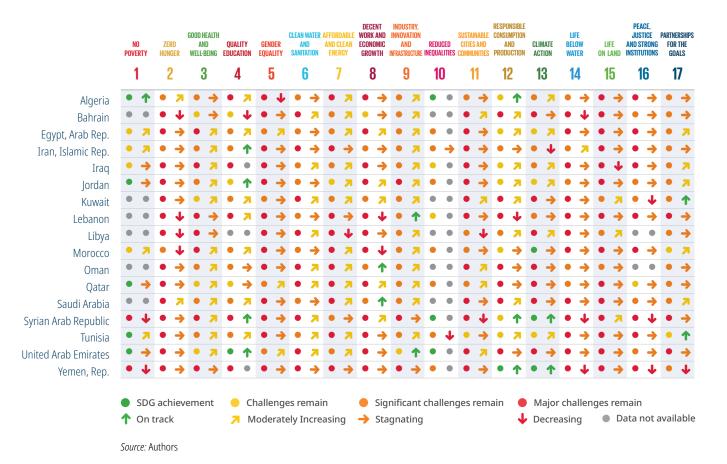


Figure 2.132025 SDG dashboards for Oceania (levels and trends)

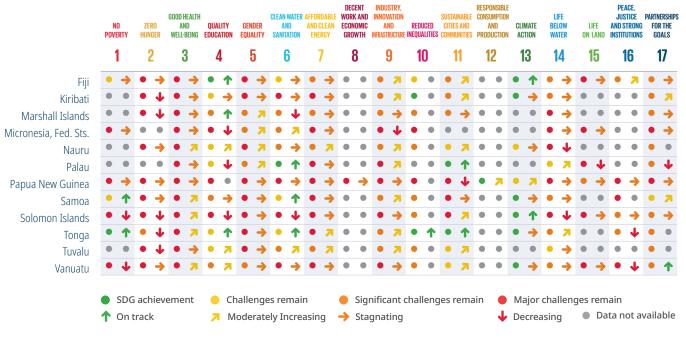


Figure 2.14 2025 SDG dashboards for sub-Saharan Africa (levels and trends)

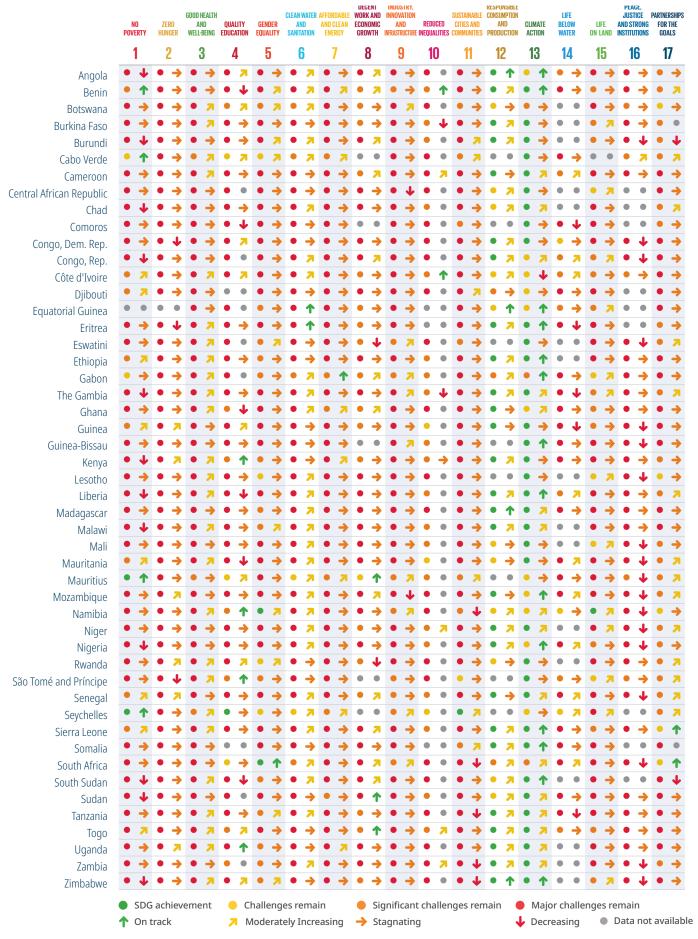
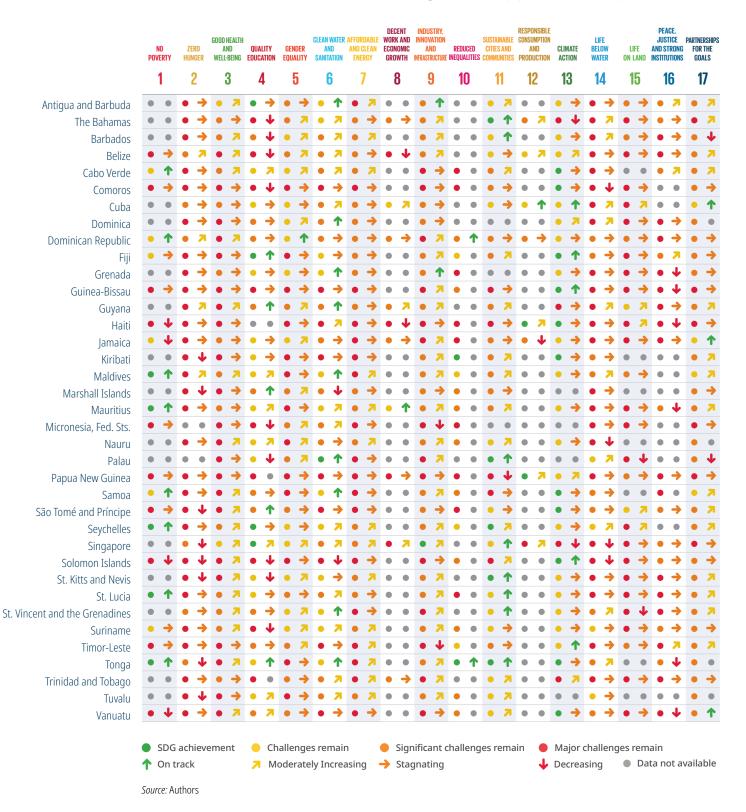


Figure 2.152025 SDG dashboards for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (levels and trends)



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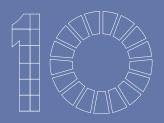
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Part 3

Commitment to the SDGs and UN-Based Multilateralism

Part 3

Commitment to the SDGs and UN-Based Multilateralism

2025 marks the 10th anniversary of the SDG's adoption and the 80th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. In the aftermath of the Second World War, the international community adopted the UN Charter (1945) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) to provide the vision and guiding principles for maintaining peace, security, and effective global cooperation. In September 2024, at the UN Summit of the Future, the UN member states reaffirmed their commitment to the SDGs and effective multilateralism, adopting by consensus the Pact for the Future, Global Digital Compact and Declaration on Future Generations.

The Pact calls for 56 actions related to SDG implementation, peace, and collective security, including the transformation of the multilateral system and reform of the international financial architecture (United Nations 2024):

- We will take bold, ambitious, accelerated, just and transformative actions to implement the 2030 Agenda, achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and leave no one behind. (Action 1)
- We will redouble our efforts to build and sustain peaceful, inclusive and just societies and address the root causes of conflicts. (Action 13)
- We will transform global governance and reinvigorate the multilateral system to tackle the challenges, and seize the opportunities, of today and tomorrow. (Action 38)
- We will accelerate reform of the international financial architecture to address the challenges of today and tomorrow. (Action 47)

This chapter aims to gauge countries' support for the SDGs and UN-based multilateralism. Unlike the SDG Index (Part 2), which addresses SDG outcomes or implementation, this chapter focuses on intentions to promote global cooperation for sustainable development - via, for instance, regular SDG reviews and action plans and the ratification of major UN treaties. Intentions matter for at least two reasons. First, they help build the trust needed among nation-states for effective multilateralism. Second, because at the global

level, outcome-based data can be missing or outdated, and significant changes in many cases may take years to materialize, despite the adoption of ambitious policies. Consequentially, outcome statistics may not reflect the current policy landscape or commitments to advancing the SDGs and effective multilateralism. This chapter therefore serves as a complement to the SDG Index by examining countries' efforts and intentions to contribute to a collective movement toward sustainable development and international cooperation as emphasized under SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

We begin by providing an overview of countries' efforts and commitments towards the SDGs, notably through the preparation of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs), where central/ federal governments or regional and local authorities present their SDG action plans and evaluate their progress. We then present an updated and expanded version of the Index of countries' support for UN-based multilateralism (UN-Mi), including aggregate results as well as detailed results by indicator. The UN-Mi benefited from several rounds of comments collected since 2022 on pilot versions and in working papers (Sachs, Lafortune, and Drumm 2023). Its detailed methodology was peer-reviewed in 2024 (Lafortune and Sachs 2024). For clarity, most charts in this chapter focus on G20 and large countries (which collectively account for almost three-quarters of the world population). We also include the global median in each chart, as a measure of central tendency across the 193 UN member states, as the median is less affected by outliers than the average. Detailed data for all countries is accessible at: https://sdgtransformationcenter.org/.

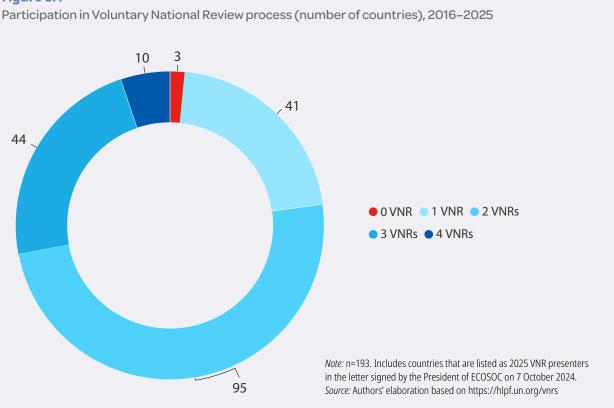


Figure 3.1

Government and societal support for the SDGs

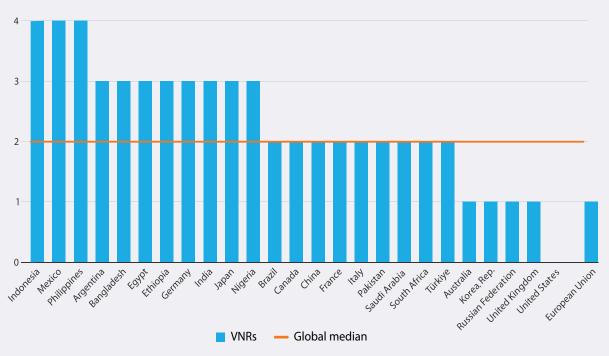
In 2015, through the 2030 Agenda resolution, all 193 UN member states committed to preparing regular reviews and action plans for sustainable development, pledging to engage in a "systematic follow-up and review of implementation of this Agenda over the next fifteen years" (United Nations 2015). The resolution specifies that these reviews should be "voluntary and country-led". Since 2016, more than 400 Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) have been presented. As of July, 2025, 190 UN member states have taken part in the VNR process, with the majority (149) presenting two or more VNRs (Figure 3.1 and 3.2).1 Only three member states have never participated in the VNR process: Haiti, Myanmar, and the United States. The State of Palestine and the European Union are examples of non-UN member states that have also prepared and presented VNRs.

Other metrics can provide a broader picture of societal support for sustainable development and global cooperation. At the subnational level, regional and local governments have prepared Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs). While these hold no official status, the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) tracks the publication of VLRs globally. New York City was among the first cities in the world to present a VLR, and as of April 2025, DESA has listed 249 VLRs, published by regional and local authorities in 43 countries. Argentina, Brazil, Germany, Finland, Mexico, Spain, and the United States have each published 10 or more (Figure 3.3).

Interestingly, despite current geopolitical tensions, survey data collected by UNDP reveals that an overwhelming majority of people globally (86 percent) believe that countries "should work together on climate change even if they disagree on other issues, such as trade or security" (UNDP 2024).

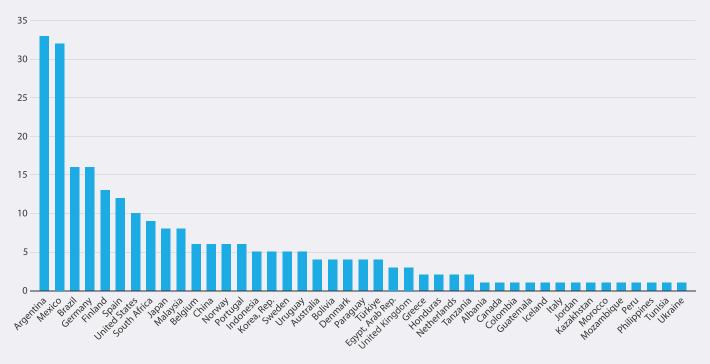
^{1.} In the case of the Islamic Republic of Iran, only the "Key Messages of Iran's Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDGs: 2017 HLPF" is available online. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/ documents/14994Iran.pdf

Figure 3.2 Number of VNRs presented by G20 and large countries, 2016-2025



Note: Includes countries that are listed as 2025 VNR presenters in the letter signed by the President of the ECOSOC on 7 October 2024. Source: Authors' elaboration based on https://hlpf.un.org/vnrs

Figure 3.3 Number of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) prepared by regional and/or local authorities, all countries, 2016–2025



Note: As of 1 April 2025. Source: Authors' elaboration based on UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA). https://sdgs.un.org/topics/voluntary-local-reviews

Figure 3.4 The 2025 Index of Countries' Support to UN-Based Multilateralism (UN-Mi)

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Sc
1	Barbados	92	44	Switzerland	7!
2	Jamaica	86.5	45	Suriname	7:
3	Trinidad and Tobago	86.5	46	Madagascar	7:
4	Maldives	86.4	47	Montenegro	7
5	Antigua and Barbuda	86.2	48	Nigeria	7
6	Mauritius	86.1	49	Bolivia	7
7	Chile	85.3	50	Ireland	7
8	Uruguay	85.2	51	Lao PDR	7
9	Philippines	84	52	Kuwait	7
10	Paraguay	83.3	53	Nicaragua	7
11	Malaysia	82.5	54	Côte d'Ivoire	7
12	Costa Rica	82.2	55	New Zealand	7
13	Belize	82.2	56	South Africa	7
14	Mongolia	81.3	57	Bangladesh	7
15	Tunisia	80.9	58	Vietnam	7.
16	Fiji	80.6	59	Algeria	7.
17	Peru	80	60	Morocco	7.
18	Senegal	80	61	Ghana	7
19	Honduras	79.9	62	Cambodia	7
20	Namibia	79.7	63	Malawi	7
21	Guatemala	79.6	64	Sri Lanka	7
22	Cabo Verde	79.5	65	Lesotho	7
23	The Bahamas	79.4	66	Jordan	7
24	Thailand	79.4	67	Grenada	7
25	Brazil	79.1	68	Germany	7
26	St. Lucia	78.8	69	Guyana	7
	St. Vincent and the		70	Iceland	6
27	Grenadines	78.8	71	Brunei Darussalam	6
28	Botswana	78.6	72	Nepal	6
29	Colombia	78.3	73	Cuba	6
30	Malta	77.8	74	The Gambia	6
31	Sierra Leone	77.7	75	Indonesia	6
32	Dominican Republic	77.6	76	Vanuatu	6
33	Mozambique	77.4	77	St. Kitts and Nevis	68
34	Ecuador	77.1	78	Gabon	6
35	Zambia	76.8	79	Netherlands	6
36	Mexico	76.8	80	Hungary	6
37	Panama	76.5	81	Moldova	6
38	Kazakhstan	76.5	82	Singapore	6
39	Argentina	76.3	83	Albania	6
40	Seychelles	76	84	Japan	6
41	Luxembourg	75.9	85	Uganda	6
42	El Salvador	75.8	86	Angola	6

Figure 3.4 (continued)

Rank	Country	Score
88	Samoa	67.5
89	Liechtenstein	67.3
90	Spain	67
91	Kyrgyz Republic	66.9
92	Portugal	66.8
93	Mali	66.7
94	Oman	66.5
95	Tanzania	66.4
96	North Macedonia	66.4
97	Bosnia and Herzegovina	66
98	Kenya	65.5
99	Zimbabwe	65.4
100	Qatar	65.4
101	Kiribati	65.3
102	Togo	65.1
103	San Marino	65
104	Guinea	64.9
105	Croatia	64.9
106	Italy	64.7
107	Belgium	64.4
108	Benin	64.4
109	Slovenia	64.3
110	Egypt, Arab Rep.	64
111	Georgia	63.9
112	Congo, Rep.	63.9
113	India	63.8
114	Guinea-Bissau	63.7
115	Azerbaijan	63.6
116	Denmark	63.3
117	Canada	63.1
118	Bahrain	62.9
119	Comoros	62.7
120	Djibouti	62.5
121	Solomon Islands	62.5
122	Bulgaria	62.4
123	Cyprus	62.4
124	Norway	62.2
125	Armenia	62.2
126	Czechia	61.8
127	Monaco	61.6
128	Haiti	61.6
129	Finland	61.6
130	Dominica	61.5
131	Papua New Guinea	61
131	rapua ivew dullied	01

Rank	Country	Score
176	Ukraine	50
177	France	49.9
178	Latvia	49.2
179	Türkiye	48.9
180	Estonia	48.4
181	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	48
182	Afghanistan	47.4
183	Venezuela, RB	46.4
184	Sudan	46.4
185	Equatorial Guinea	45.1
186	Syrian Arab Republic	43.6
187	Russian Federation	43.3
188	Iran, Islamic Rep.	35.6
189	Somalia	35
190	Israel	25.6
191	Korea, Dem. Rep.	23.8
192	South Sudan	20.8
193	United States	5.1

The 2025 Index of countries' support for UN-based multilateralism (UN-Mi)

The UN-Mi tracks countries' support for UN-based multilateralism. It does not capture efforts made by countries to promote international cooperation in regional and bilateral fora, or within the BRICS, G20, G7, OECD and other groups. The index measures a specific aspect of multilateralism distinct both conceptually and statistically from other concepts and constructs, including the Good Country Index or the Lowy Institute's Global Diplomacy Index (which assesses the scale of diplomatic networks).

We use a narrowly defined set of six headline indicators to gauge countries' commitment to UN-based multilateralism:

- 1. Ratification of major UN treaties
- 2. Percentage of votes aligned with the international majority at the UN General Assembly (UNGA)
- 3. Participation in selected UN organizations and agencies
- 4. Participation in conflicts and militarization
- 5. Use of unilateral coercive measures (UCMs)
- 6. Contribution to the UN budget and international solidarity

The median UN-Mi score is 66 (out of 100), but there are large disparities across UN member states. The 2025 Index is topped again by Barbados, followed by five Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which tend to adhere to UN principles and treaties and not contribute much to militarizing the world. Non-SIDS countries such as Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras, Malaysia, Mongolia, Namibia, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia, and Uruguay also rank in the top 20 globally, each scoring 80 or above. Conversely, the United States ranks as the country least committed to UN-based multilateralism, with a score of 5. Other countries that rank poorly on this year's UN-Mi include Israel, Somalia, South Sudan, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and

the Democratic Republic of Korea, all with scores below 45. Among G20 countries, Brazil stands out as the most committed to UN-based multilateralism, followed by Mexico, Argentina, South Africa, Germany, Indonesia, and Japan – all scoring above the global median of 66. By contrast, G20 countries the Russian Federation, Türkiye, and the United States all have UN-Mi scores below 50.

Ratification of major UN Treaties

The first indicator is "Percentage of major UN treaties ratified". This indicator covers 60 international conventions and agreements adopted by the United Nations from 1946–2024, or adopted before 1946 and later added to the UN treaty system. It covers UN instruments ratified by more than 50 percent of the international community, excluding protocols, optional protocols, amendments, and conventions that were later terminated or applied only to a small number of countries. Treaties adopted outside of the United Nations or deposited by parties other than the UN Secretary General, such as the Geneva Conventions (adopted under the ICRC), were excluded. We recorded in our database (accessible online) whether member states have signed or ratified each one. Signature of a treaty is not legally binding, however ratification (or acceptance, accession, definitive signature, and succession) is.

The global median is 85 percent (maximum 98 percent, minimum 40 percent). Among G20 and large countries, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom have all ratified more than 90 percent of major UN treaties (Figure 3.5). By contrast, Indonesia and Saudi Arabia have ratified less than 75 percent and the United States less than 60 percent. In 2025, the United States withdrew from the Paris Climate Agreement.

Major UN treaties ratified (percent), G20 and large countries, 1945-2024 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 teture South Africa Edylot Arab Rest. Russan Federation United kingdom Bandladesh Saudi Arabia Argentina Pakistan Indonesia United States Ethiopia Germany Canada France Mexico Türkiye Brazil Japan China Major UN treaties ratified (%)

Note: Treaties ratified by more than 50 percent of UN member states (N=60). As of January 1, 2025. Global median (85 percent) corresponds to the median percentage of major UN treaties ratified across all 193 UN member states. Source: Authors' calculations based on UN treaty database.

Percentage of votes aligned with the international majority at the **UN General Assembly (UNGA)**

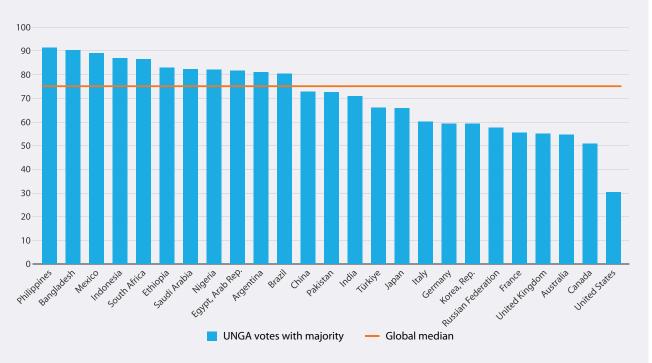
Figure 3.5

The second indicator is "Percentage of votes aligned with the majority vote at the UN General Assembly". Chapter IV of the UN Charter describes the role and function of the UN General Assembly (UNGA), the main decision-making body of the United Nations. This indicator measures the percentage of times that each member state has voted with the simple international majority (not weighted by population), out of a total of 458 recorded votes over the period 2020-2024. Overall, since 1945, votes on more than 5,000 UNGA resolutions have been reported in the UN digital library (data were obtained via python web scraping). For each resolution, UN member states can vote yes or no, abstain, or be absent. In the vast majority of cases (98 percent of the time) the majority vote is "Yes".

The global median for alignment with the majority vote is 76 percent (ranging from a maximum of 96 percent to a minimum of 26 percent). Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt (Arab Republic), Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa aligned with the majority vote 80 percent of the time (Figure 3.6). Australia, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Korea (Republic of), the Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom aligned with the international majority vote between 50 and 60 percent of the time. The United States, however, aligned with the international majority vote around 30 percent of the time. Of all 193 UN member states, only Israel recorded a lower percentage of alignment (26 percent) over this period.

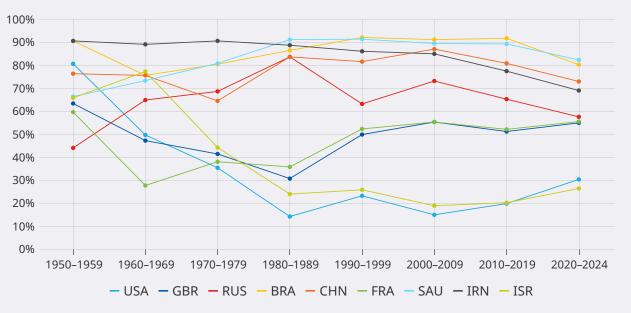
The share of votes aligned with the international majority has varied significantly over time (Figure 3.7). In the early days of the UN, in the 1950s, the United States aligned with the majority vote of the international community

Figure 3.6 Percentage of votes aligned with the majority vote at the UN General Assembly, G20 and large countries, 2020-2024



Note: Simple majority (not population weighted). Votes recorded between 2020 and 2024 (N=458). Global median (76%). Source: Authors' calculations, based on UN Digital Library voting data.

Figure 3.7 Percentage of votes aligned with the majority vote at the UN General Assembly, selected countries, by decade since 1950



Source: Authors, building on Lafortune and Sachs (2024).

80 percent of the time. However, this gradually fell to 30 percent or less from the late 1980s through the 2020s (Lafortune and Sachs 2025). Votes that put the United States in the minority are often related to Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian territories captured in the 1967 war, or to collective security arrangements and international economic and financial reforms (including the end of unilateral coercive measures). By contrast, Brazil, a major economy, consistently voted alongside the rest of the international majority three-quarters of the time or more throughout the entire period.

Participation in selected UN organizations and agencies

The third indicator refers to "Membership and participation in selected United Nations organizations". Chapter IX of the UN Charter describes the role of specialized agencies in fostering international economic and social cooperation. This indicator captures membership in 24 UN organizations as of March 2025: all 15 specialized agencies,² the 6 funds and programmes (UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF and WFP),

2. UN Specialized Agencies: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); the International Labour Organization (ILO); the International Monetary Fund (IMF); the International Maritime Organization (IMO); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO); the Universal Postal Union (UPU; the World Health Organization (WHO); the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); the World Meteorological Organization (WMO); and the World Bank Group – including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). United Nations funds and programmes: UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Environment Programme (UNEP), UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP).

Figure 3.8 Membership in selected group of 24 UN organizations, G20 and large countries, 2025 24 23 22 21 Kilder, Kild Rech. Brazil Russian Federation South Africa Hoted Red. Saudi Arabia Pakistan United States Indonesia Germany Ethiopia Australia Canada China India Türkiye Japan Italy

Source: Authors, data compiled via desk research on individual organizations and agencies' web portals.

Note: Global median and maximum = 24. As of March 2025.

the Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the World Trade Organization (WTO). These 24 were selected to include all of the specialized agencies and represent a broad range of issues related to sustainable development (education, health, finance, trade, telecommunication, and industrial policies).

Most of the 193 UN member states participate in all 24 selected organizations (with a global median of 24, a maximum of 24, and a minimum of 12). Since the last UN-Mi edition, Comoros has become the 165th WTO member state, while South Sudan and the Solomon Islands have joined UNIDO as its 172nd and 173rd member states, respectively. The majority of G20 and large countries are members of all 24 organizations (Figure 3.8), however Argentina announced in February 2025 that it would leave the WHO; Australia is not a member of UNIDO, UNWTO or IFAD; Canada and the United Kingdom are not members of UNIDO or UNWTO; France left UNIDO in 2014; Ethiopia is not a member of WTO; the Russian Federation is not a member of UNWTO; and the United States is not a member of UNIDO or UNWTO and withdrew from the WHO in February 2025.

Participation in conflicts and militarization

The fourth indicator concerns "Participation in conflicts and militarization". The Preamble of the 1945 UN Charter states that all UN member states must "practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors" and "unite [their] strength to maintain international peace and security". Several UN resolutions and reports highlight the link between disarmament and development. The final document of the tenth special session on disarmament, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1978, underlined the following:

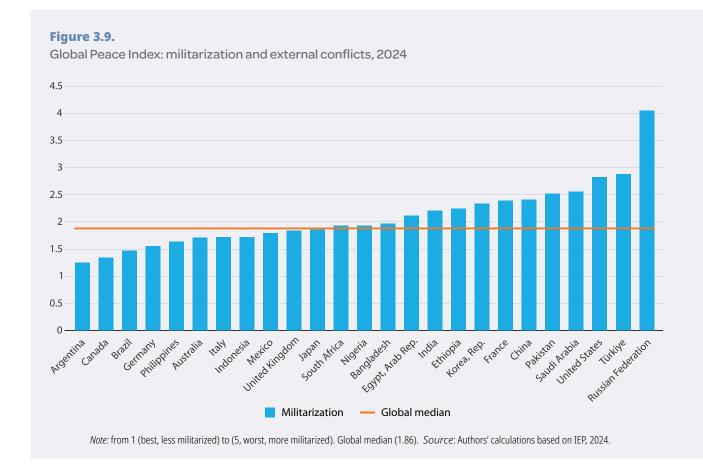
"There is also a close relationship between disarmament and development. Progress in the former would help greatly in the realization of the latter. Therefore resources released as a result of the implementation of disarmament

measures should be devoted to the economic and social development of all nations and contribute to the bridging of the economic gap between developed and developing countries." (UN 1978, par 35)

Almost ten years later, in 1987, the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development led to the adoption of an action plan that included commitments to reduce military spending and redirect the resources saved toward development (United Nations 1987). More recently, in the context of the SDGs, the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs stated the following:

"Through its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, the Agenda sets out a road map to end hunger, protect the planet, achieve gender equality, improve health and more. ... It is estimated that the cost to achieve quality universal primary and early secondary education for all (Goal 4) would barely exceed 3 per cent of global annual military spending, while eliminating extreme poverty and hunger (Goals 1 and 2) would amount to only about 13 per cent of annual military spending. Reinvesting 5 per cent of global military spending would also exceed the initial annual costs of adapting to climate change in developing countries (Goal 13). So little could do so much." (UNODA 2020)

In 2024, through the adoption of the Pact for the Future, UN member states raised their concerns about the potential impact that the global increase in military spending could have on sustainable development (Action 13). They requested the Secretary-General establish, by the end of the current (79th) session, an analysis of the impact specifically on the achievement of the SDGs. According to data compiled by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), the world's military expenditure reached 2,718 billion USD in 2024, marking a 9.4 percent increase in real terms compared to 2023. This represents the largest year-on-year rise since at least the end of the Cold War (SIPRI 2025). Notably, military spending increased in all world regions.



Our "Participation in conflicts and militarization" indicator relies on data from the 2024 Global Peace Index (GPI), compiled by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP 2024). It is calculated as the average of a country's score on the GPI's "Militarisation" domain and on the two external dimensions of the "Ongoing Conflict" domain: "relations with neighboring countries" and external conflicts (number and resulting mortality). The Militarization pillar includes comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP, the number of armed service officers per capita, and financial contributions to United Nations peacekeeping missions. Among G20 and large countries, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico and the Philippines perform best on this indicator (scoring below the global median). By contrast, the Russian Federation performs the worst globally (Figure 3.9).

Use of unilateral coercive measures (UCMs)

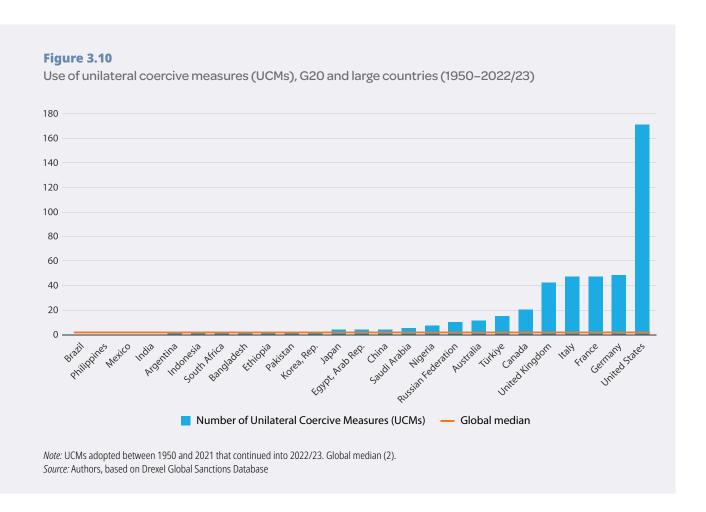
The fifth indicator relates to the "Use of unilateral coercive measures (UCMs)". This indicator examines the adoption by UN member states of unilateral sanctions against other countries. Several UN resolutions stress that unilateral coercive measures and practices "are contrary to international law, international humanitarian law, the UN Charter and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States" (OHCHR 2024). They also underline that. in the long term, such measures may lead to social problems and raise humanitarian concerns in the targeted states. In 2014, the Human Rights Council created the mandate of the "Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights". The 2030 Agenda stipulates that:

"States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries." (United Nations 2025, para 30)

Since 1968, however, the UN Security Council has established 31 sanctions regimes, including the famous 1977 sanctions against apartheid South Africa, (unanimously imposed by UN Security Council Resolution 418). The Council has imposed sanctions regimes concerning the following states: Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), South Africa, the former Yugoslavia (2), Haiti (2), Angola, Liberia (3), Eritrea/Ethiopia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Iran, Somalia/Eritrea, Iraq (2), the Democratic

Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Lebanon, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libya (2), Guinea-Bissau, Central African Republic, Yemen, South Sudan, and Mali. Sanctions regimes have also been established concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida, and the Taliban.

The data on UCMs presented in this report are sourced from the Global Sanctions Database (V4, 2024), which provides information on sanctions imposed against countries, including the beginning and final year of sanction imposition (Felbermayr et al. 2020; Drexel University, HTWG Konstanz, and WIFO 2024). Here we present sanctions adopted unilaterally from 1950 to 2021 that remained in place as of 2022 or later. For our purposes, a sanction is classified as unilateral if it has not been authorized by the UN Security Council, even when imposed by multiple countries. Sanction regimes adopted unilaterally by



regional organizations, such as the EU or the League of Arab States, have been attributed to their individual member states.

Only a small number of countries make frequent use of UCMs as a policy tool (global median number of uses of UCMs, 1950–2022/23 = 2). The United States is by far the most significant user of UCMs, particularly since the late 1980s and early 1990s, followed by European countries (Figure 3.10).

Contribution to the UN budget and international solidarity

Finally, the sixth indicator relates to each country's "Contribution to the UN budget and international solidarity". Articles 17 and 19 of the UN Charter cover the organization's financial and budgetary arrangements, with the UN Fifth Committee reporting on administrative and budgetary matters. The capacity to pay remains the core principle for determining each member state's contribution to the United Nations' regular and peacekeeping budgets. Based on this principle, the United Nations establishes a scale of assessments to apportion expenses for its regular budget and for peacekeeping operations. For the period 2025–2027, the United States and China are the largest contributors, each accounting for more than 20 percent of the regular UN budget and peacekeeping operations.

The UN Fifth Committee keeps a record of countries that pay their dues on time, those with delays, and those in extreme arrears. Countries in significant arrears are subject to the provisions of Article 19: "a Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years."

Since contributions to the UN budget are determined by the principle of capacity to pay, we do not rate countries on the total amount they pay. However, no matter the level of their contribution, every country can be

expected to pay their dues on time, to ensure the effective functioning of the UN system. This indicator focuses on delays in payment of UN dues over the period, 2020–2024 inclusive. A member state receives a perfect score (100) for each year they appear on the UNGA Committee on Contributions' "honor roll" list I (paid on time). Members appearing on list II, indicating that dues were paid after the 30-day due period, are given a score of 66 (small delay in payment). Those absent from the honor roll page are given a score of 33 (large delay in payment). A score of 0 is given to countries in arrears in the payment of their financial contributions, under the terms of Article 19, in January of the subsequent year, according to the list published on the UN General Assembly dedicated Article 19 page (extreme arrears in payment). Final scores correspond to each country's average across 2020-2024.

From 2020 to 2024, 21 countries systematically paid their dues to the UN on time, within the 30-day due period.3 Some countries, however, such as Comoros, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Venezuela have appeared on the Article 19 list several times. As largely documented, delays in payment by some of the largest contributors to the regular UN regular budget and peacekeeping operations in recent years represents a significant operational challenge for the effective functioning of the UN system (The Economist 2025) (Figure 3.11).

For HICs with available data, total scores are adjusted based on their contribution to international solidarity, as measured by the percentage of their GNI that is devoted to official development assistance (ODA), averaged over the 2020–2024 period. Four OECD/DAC members achieved the 0.7 percent target (Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, and Sweden). On average, according to the OECD (2025), international aid declined in 2024 by 7.1 percent in real terms compared to the previous year (Figure 3.12).

^{3.} These are: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Korea, Rep., Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Singapore, Switzerland, and Ukraine.

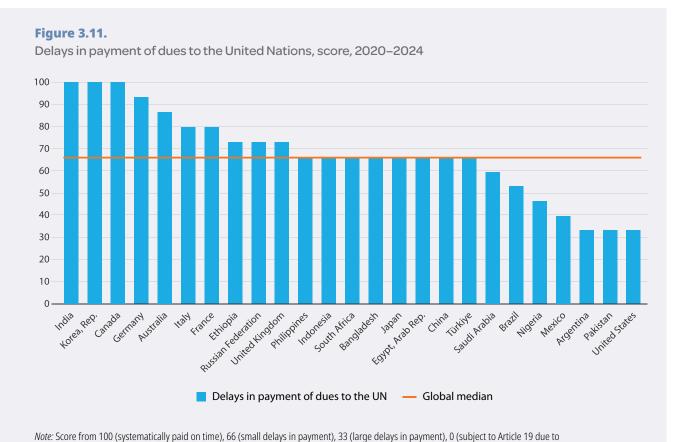
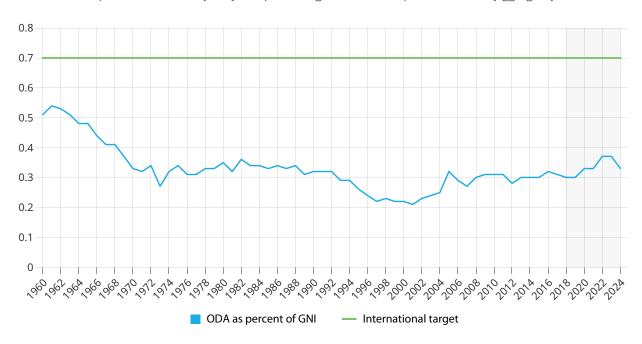


Figure 3.12 Official Development Assistance (ODA), as a percentage of GNI, OECD/DAC countries (aggregate), 1960-2024

extreme arrears in payment). Global median (66, small delays in payment). Score computed as the simple average across all years 2020–2024.



Note: From 1960–2017, ODA as a percentage of GNI, net disbursements; 2018–2024, ODA grant equivalent. The international target is 0.7 percent ODA/GNI. Source: Authors' elaboration based on OECD, 2025.

Source: Authors, based on UN Committee on Contributions.

Outlook

Ensuring peace and security, advancing solutions to address the climate and biodiversity crises, and managing the pitfalls of runaway technologies - such as advanced biotechnologies that could create new pathogens, or AI systems capable of generating fake news or provocations to war - cannot be resolved by one country alone. These challenges require collaboration among nation-states. In a context where humanity faces unprecedented threats of self-destruction (Bulletin of Atomic Scientists 2025), nation-states, which remain at the heart of the multilateral system, must be held accountable for upholding the values and principles of the UN Charter and for advancing the SDGs - our shared global vision for sustainable development.

This chapter provides an overview of countries' support for the SDGs and UN-based multilateralism. It underlines the overwhelming intention of most nation-states to support UN-based multilateralism, while also addressing how low and in some cases declining support among a small group of powerful and influential UN member states undermines the effective functioning of the UN system. All countries should capitalize on the momentum of upcoming international conferences and summits - including in 2025 the FfD4 in Spain, the 80th UN General Assembly, COP 30 in Brazil, and the UN World Social Summit, as well as in 2027 the next SDG Summit at Heads-of-State level - to recommit to strengthening UN-based multilateralism and global partnerships, as emphasized by SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), and accelerating actions to achieve the SDGs by 2030 and mid-century.

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Annex **Methods Summary and Data Tables**

Interpreting the SDG Index and Dashboards results

The Sustainable Development Report 2025 provides an assessment of progress towards the SDGs for all UN member states. The SDG Index score is presented on a scale of 0 to 100 and can be interpreted as a percentage towards optimal performance on the SDGs. Therefore, the difference between 100 and a country's SDG Index score is the distance, in percentage points, that must be overcome to reach optimum SDG performance. To minimize missing data bias, we do not calculate an overall SDG Index score and rank for countries missing data on more than 20 percent of the indicators. This year's SDG index covers 167 of the 193 UN member states. The same basket of indicators and similar performance thresholds are used for all countries to generate comparable scores and rankings.

Substantial differences in rankings may be due to small differences in aggregate SDG Index scores. This calls for caution when interpreting differences in rankings between countries. Differences of two or three positions between countries should not be interpreted as "significant", whereas differences of 10 places may be ascribed to meaningful differences in performance. For further details, see the statistical audit by Papadimitriou et al. (2019) conducted on behalf of the EU Joint Research Centre (JRC).

The SDG Dashboards provide a visual representation of countries' performance on the 17 SDGs. The "traffic light" color scheme (green, yellow, orange, and red) illustrates how far a country is from achieving a particular goal. The SDG Dashboards are presented for all UN member states, including countries not included in the SDG Index. As in previous years, the SDG Dashboards and country profiles for OECD countries include additional metrics that are not available for non-OECD member states.

The SDG Trend Dashboards indicate whether a country is on track to achieve each individual goal by 2030, based on past performance. It builds on annual growth rates since 2015, extrapolated to 2030. Indicator trends are aggregated at the goal level to give an indication of how the country is progressing towards that SDG.

For the first time, the 2025 report presents an evaluation of which countries have progressed the most on the SDGs since their adoption in 2015. To measure their progress, we created a simplified version of the SDG Index (SDGi) using a headline set of indicators to reduce missing-data bias in the time-series data. The SDGi was then used to calculate the change in overall score, in percentage points, for all countries with sufficient data.

As last year, we also present an overview of where the world stands on SDG progress, calculated using a population-weighted average for all UN member states. Unless specified otherwise, all regional average results presented in the report are population-weighted.

This section provides a brief summary of the methods used to compute the SDG Index and Dashboards. A detailed methodology paper is accessible online (Lafortune et al., 2018). The European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC) conducted an independent statistical audit of the report's methodology and results in 2019, reviewing the conceptual and statistical coherence of the index structure. The detailed statistical audit report and additional data tables are available on our website: www.sdgtransformationcenter.org. Due to time lags in international statistics, this year's edition may not fully capture the severe consequences on the SDGs of ongoing wars and other geopolitical and security crises in recent years.

Changes to the 2025 edition and limitations

The indicator set of the 2025 edition of the Sustainable Development Report is largely consistent with that of the previous edition. To align with the 2025 comprehensive review of SDG indicators, an indicator on "Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6 months to 23 months" has been incorporated into the dataset under SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). An additional global indicator on patent applications, sourced from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), has been added to SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). Table A.1 summarizes these additions and identifies indicators that have been replaced or modified due to changes in the methodology and estimates produced by data providers.

SDG Progress

The "headline" SDG Index (SDGi) measures overall country progress using 17 key indicators, one per SDG. This limited number of indicators aims to minimize statistical biases related to missing time-series data across countries. The selection of the 17 indicators was based on three criteria: (1) relevance, with most being official SDG indicators or close proxies produced by UN custodian agencies; (2) statistical considerations, namely the ability of the individual SDGi indicators and the headline total aggregate to closely replicate the goal and SDG Index results through correlation analysis; and (3) data coverage across countries and over time. The 17 headline SDG indicators are listed in Table 2.1. Countries missing data for more than two SDGi indicators were excluded for comparability purposes. A detailed methodology paper is in preparation to elaborate on statistical analyses and testing around the SDGi.

Table A.1 New indicators and modifications

SDG	Indicator	Change in 2025 Index	Source
2	Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	New indicator	UNICEF et al.
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	Modification, data now sourced from modeled series produced by UNDESA.	UNDESA
9	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	Modification, data now has global coverage and is sourced from WIPO (previously OECD-only).	WIPO
9	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	Modification, data now sourced from OECD (previously World Bank).	World Bank
12	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	Modification, indicator now measures electronic waste that is not recollected per capita (previously all e-waste generated).	UNU-IAS
17	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	Modification, data now has global coverage and is sourced from the Atlas of the Offshore World (previously OECD-only).	Atlas of the Offshore World

Limitations

Due to changes in the indicators and refinements in the methodology, SDG Index rankings and scores from one edition cannot be compared with the results from previous editions. However, Part 2 provides an overview of countries that have exhibited the greatest progress on the SDG Index, measured using the headline indicator set (SDGi). We have also calculated time series for the full SDG Index retroactively, using this year's indicators and methods, to provide results that are comparable across time. These series are available for download online and on our interactive data visualization at sdgtransformationcenter.org. Despite our best efforts to identify data for the SDGs, however, sever-al indicator and data gaps persist at the international level. These include issues such as food loss and waste (SDG 2), preparedness against global health risks (SDG 3), violence against women (SDG 5), climate adaptation (SDG 13), and a global indicator on policy coherence for sustainable development (SDG 17). The United Nations has further documented persisting data gaps for tracking SDG progress (Goessmann et al. 2023).

To ensure the results are comparable across countries, we do not incorporate estimates received directly from national statistical offices. Rather, we rely on processes in place in international organizations to ensure comparability. As a result, some data points presented in this report may differ from data available from national sources. Moreover, the length of the validation processes by international organizations can lead to significant delays in publishing some data. National statistical offices may therefore have more recent data for some indicators than presented in this report. It should also be noted that countries recently affected by conflict may be particularly prone to outdated data. The indicators that come from science and research have been described and published in peer-reviewed journals.

Methodology (overview)

The SDG Index provides a comprehensive assessment of distance to targets based on the most up-to-date data available covering all 193 UN member States. This year's report includes 102 global indicators and a further 24 additional indicators specifically for OECD countries' dashboards (due to better data coverage).

The following sections provide an overview of the methodology used for indicator selection, normalization, and aggregation, and for generating indications on trends over time. Additional information including raw data, additional data tables, and sensitivity tests, is available online.

Data selection

Where possible, we use official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where there are data gaps or insufficient data available for an official indicator, we include other metrics from official and unofficial providers. We used five criteria in selecting indicators suitable for inclusion in the report:

- 1. Their global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings.
- 2. Statistical adequacy: The indicators represent valid and reliable measures.
- 3. Timeliness: The indicators are current and published on a timely schedule.
- 4. Coverage: Data is available for at least 80 percent of UN member states with a population > 1 million.1
- 5. Distance to targets must be measurable (optimal performance can be defined).

Data sources

The data come from a mix of official and non-official data sources. Most of the data (around two-thirds) come from international organizations (World Bank, OECD, WHO, FAO, ILO, UNICEF, other) which have



^{1.} There is one exception: Children involved in child labor (%)

extensive and rigorous data validation processes. Other data sources (around one-third) come from less traditional statistics including household surveys (Gallup World Poll), civil society organizations and networks (Oxfam, the Tax Justice Network, the World Justice Project, Reporters Without Borders), peer-reviewed journals (e.g., to track international spillovers), and geographic information systems (GIS). These nonofficial data sources complement other data sources and help increase data availability and timeliness for key SDG indicators and targets. The full list of indicators and data sources is available in Table A.4 and online. The data for this year's edition were extracted between March and April 2025.

Missing data and imputations

To minimize biases from missing data, the SDG Index in general only includes countries that have data for at least 80 percent of the indicators. We make an exception, however, for countries that have been included in previous editions of the SDG Index, as long as they are not missing more than 25 percent of the data. The list of countries excluded from the SDG Index due to missing data is presented in Table A.2. We include all UN member countries in the SDG Dashboards and country profiles, which also indicate where there are gaps in available SDG data for a country. We generally do not impute or model any missing data, apart from a few exceptional circumstances. The list of indicators that include imputed data is available online in the Codebook.

Method for constructing the SDG Index and **Dashboards**

The procedure used to calculate the SDG Index comprises three steps: (i) establish performance thresholds and censor extreme values from the distribution of each indicator; (ii) rescale the data to ensure comparability across indicators (normalization); (iii) aggregate the indicators within and across SDGs.

Table A.2 Countries excluded from the 2024 SDG Index due to insufficient data

Country	Percentage of Missing Values
Andorra	44.8
Antigua and Barbuda	28.7
Dominica	38.6
Equatorial Guinea	27.7
Eritrea	21.8
Grenada	33.7
Kiribati	34.7
Korea, Dem. Rep.	28.7
Libya	27.7
Liechtenstein	60.4
Marshall Islands	43.6
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	42.6
Monaco	58.4
Nauru	42.6
Palau	45.5
Samoa	25.7
San Marino	56.4
Seychelles	31.7
Solomon Islands	28.7
St. Kitts and Nevis	37.6
St. Lucia	22.8
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	30.7
Timor-Leste	21.8
Tonga	29.7
Tuvalu	44.6
Vanuatu	26.7

Establishing Performance thresholds

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. Rescaling is sensitive to the choice of limits and to extreme values (outliers) - which could become unintended thresholds and introduce spurious variability in the data. Consequently, the choice of upper and lower bounds can affect the relative ranking of countries in the index

The upper bound for each indicator was determined using the following decision tree:

- 1. Use absolute quantitative thresholds in SDGs and targets: e.g., zero poverty, universal school completion, universal access to water and sanitation, full gender equality.
- 2. Where no explicit SDG target is available, apply the principle of "Leave-No-One-Behind" to set the upper bound to universal access or zero deprivation.
- 3. Where science-based targets exist that must be achieved by 2030 or later, use these to set the 100 percent upper bound (e.g., zero greenhouse gas emissions from CO₂ as required by no later than 2050 to stay within 1.5°C, 100 percent sustainable management of fisheries).
- 4. For all other indicators, use the average of the top 5 performers.

These principles interpret the SDGs as "stretch targets" and focus attention on the indicators where a country is lagging behind. The lower bound is defined at the 2.5th percentile of the distribution. Each indicator distribution is censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound score 100, and values below the lower bound score 0.

Normalization

After establishing the upper and lower bounds, variables were transformed linearly to a scale between 0 and 100 using the following rescaling formula for the range [0; 100]:

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

where x is the raw data value; max/min denote the upper and lower bounds, respectively; and x' is the normalized value after rescaling.

The rescaling equation ensured that all rescaled variables were expressed as ascending variables (i.e., higher values denoted 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

Several rounds of expert consultations on earlier drafts of the SDG Index made it clear that there was no consensus across different epistemic communities on assigning higher weights to some SDGs over others. As a normative assumption, we therefore opted to give fixed, equal weight to every SDG, reflecting policymakers' commitment to treating all SDGs equally and as an integrated and indivisible set of goals. This implies that to improve their SDG Index score, countries need to place attention on all goals, with a particular focus on those they are furthest from achieving and where incremental progress might therefore be expected to be fastest.

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. The results of various sensitivity tests are available online including comparisons of arithmetic mean versus geometric mean and Monte-Carlo simulations at the Index and Goal level. Monte-Carlo simulations call for prudence in interpreting small differences in the Index scores and rankings between countries as those may be sensitive to the weighting scheme.

Dashboards

We introduced additional quantitative thresholds for each indicator to group countries in a "traffic light" table. Thresholds were established based on statistical techniques and through various rounds of consultations with experts conducted since 2016.

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 referred to as the issue "substitutability" or "compensation"). This applies particularly to high-income and upper-middle-income countries that have made significant progress on many SDG dimensions but may face serious shortfalls on individual variables, for example on the sustainability of diets and agriculture within SDG 2.

As a result, the SDG Dashboards focus exclusively on the two variables on which a country performs worst. We applied the additional rule that a red rating was assigned only if both the worst-performing indicators score red. Similarly, to score green, both indicators had to be green. The quantitative thresholds used for generating the dashboards are available in Table A.4.

SDG Trends

Using historic data, we estimate how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether - if extrapolated into the future - this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. For each indicator, SDG achievement is defined by the green threshold set for the SDG Dashboards. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalized country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate trends at the indicator level, we calculated the linear annual growth rates (i.e., annual percentage improvements)

needed to achieve the target by 2030 (i.e., 2015–2030) which we compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015 (e.g. 2015–2024). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 4-arrow system (Figure A.1). Figure A.2 illustrates the methodology graphically. Because time series data is required for these calculations, indicators with only one or very few data points across time could not be used for these analyses. The set of indicators used to generate the trend indications is available in Table A.4.

Because projections are based on the longer-term growth rate since 2015, a country might have observed a decline in performance in the past year but still be considered to be on track. This methodology emphasizes long-term structural changes over time since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, rather than annual changes which may be cyclical or temporary. Countries that currently exceed an indicator target but have decreased since 2015 are assigned an orange arrow. This is because the country may no longer meet the SDG target in the future if the decreasing trend continues.

Status of SDG targets

In addition to the SDG Index, Dashboards, and Trends, we also present an assessment of the status of SDG targets for the world. To make this assessment, we only use trend indicators (Table A.4) since time-series data

Figure A.1 The Four-arrow system for denoting SDG trends



Decreasing

Decreasing score, i.e. country moves in the wrong direction



Stagnating

Score remains stagnant or increases at a rate below 50% of the growth rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030. Also denotes scores that currently exceed the target but have decreased since 2015



Moderately improving

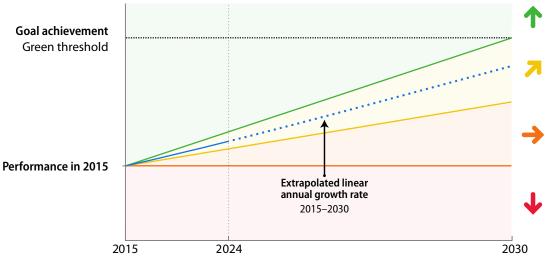
Score increases at a rate above 50% of the required growth rate but below the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030



On track or Maintaining SDG achievement

Score increases at the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030 or performance has already exceeded SDG achievement threshold

Figure A.2 Graphic representation of the methodology for SDG trends



was needed to calculate rates of progress. In the case where the past rate of progress is sufficient to meet the target by 2030 - corresponding to the green arrow "On track or maintaining SDG achievement" — the indicator is counted as a target on track. Indicators where past rates of progress are insufficient to meet the SDG target — corresponding to the orange "stagnating" or yellow "moderately improving" arrows — are counted as limited progress. Finally, indicators that are going in the wrong direction — the red arrow "decreasing" — were counted as worsening. For the assessment of the status of SDG targets for the World (population-weighted average), we only considered as on track those indicators that showed consistent progress both in the long term (since 2015) and in the short term (the most recent year of reference for the indicator).

International Spillover Index

The 2025 International Spillover Index tracks the impacts of a given country's actions on others. The Sustainable Development Report 2025 contains 16 spillover indicators (Table A.3). This list includes one indicator that appears only in the dashboards for OECD countries, with the 15 remaining indicators used to calculate the International Spillover Index Score.

These indicators can be organized into three categories of international spillovers: 1) environmental and social impacts embodied in trade; 2) economy and finance, and 3) UN-based multilateralism, peace, and security. The International Spillover Index Score is calculated as the arithmetic average of a country's score on all of the indicators, weighted equally. The score ranges from 0 to 100, where a lower score denotes more negative spillover impacts and a higher score denotes fewer negative spillover impacts.

Table A.3 Spillover indicators and categories

Spillover Category	SDG	Indicator
	2	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)
	6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ Oeq/capita)
	8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)
	8	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)
Environmental and social	12	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)
impacts embodied into trade	12	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)
	12	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)
	13	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)
	14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
	15	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)
	17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)
Economy and finance	17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)
	17	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)*
	17	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)
UN-based multilateralism,	16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)
peace and security	17	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)

^{*}Denotes OECD only indicator Source: Authors

Table A.4 Indicators included in the Sustainable Development Report 2025

Legend for Note:

[a] denotes OECD-only indicators

[b] denotes indicators not used in OECD dashboard but that are used in the calculation of OECD countries' index scores

SDG	Note	Trend	Indicator	Optimum	Green threshold	Red threshold	Lower bound	Reference Year	Source
1		✓	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0	2	13	72.6	2025	World Data Lab
1		✓	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0	2	13	51.5	2025	World Data Lab
1	[a]	✓	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.1	10	15	17.7	2022	OECD
2		✓	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	7.5	15	42.3	2022	FAO
2		✓	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0	7.5	15	40	2022	UNICEF et al.
2		✓	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0	5	10	16.3	2022	UNICEF et al.
2			Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6-23 months (%)	80	70	30	10	2022	UNICEF et al.
2		✓	Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	2.8	10	25	35.1	2022	WHO
2		√	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.04	2.2	2.4	2.45	2022	Bonhommeau et al. (2013) / updated 2025
2		✓	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7	2.5	1.5	0.2	2022	FAO
2		√	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0	0.3	0.7	1.2	2018	Zhang and Davidson (2019)
2	[a]		Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77	75	50	28	2023	Global Yield Gap Atlas
2			Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0	1	50	250	2022	FAO
3		✓	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.4	70	140	814	2023	WHO et al.
3		✓	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.1	12	18	39.7	2023	UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
3		✓	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	25	50	130.1	2023	UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
3		✓	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0	10	75	561	2023	WHO
3		√	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0	0.2	1	5.5	2023	UNAIDS
3		✓	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.3	15	25	31	2021	WHO
3			Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0	18	150	368.8	2019	WHO
3		✓	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.2	8.4	16.8	33.7	2021	WHO
3		✓	Life expectancy at birth (years)	83	80	70	54	2023	UNDESA
3		√	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.5	25	50	139.6	2022	WHO

Table A.4 (continued)

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SDG	Note	Trend	Indicator	Optimum	Green threshold	Red threshold	Lower bound	Reference Year	Source
3		✓	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100	98	90	23.1	2022	UNICEF
3		√	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	100	90	80	41	2023	WHO and UNICEF
3		√	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	100	80	60	38.2	2021	WHO
3		√	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.6	6	5	3.3	2024	Gallup
3	[a]	√	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0	3	7	11	2022	OECD
3	[a]	√	Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	0	20	40	45	2023	OECD
3	[a]	√	Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	10.1	18	32	35	2023	OECD
4		✓	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	100	90	70	35	2023	UNESCO
4		✓	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100	97	80	53.8	2023	UNESCO
4		✓	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100	90	75	18	2023	UNESCO
4		✓	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100	95	85	45.2	2022	UNESCO
4	[a]	√	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	52.2	40	10	0	2023	OECD
4	[a]	✓	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	525.6	493	400	350	2022	OECD
4	[a]	√	Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	8.3	10.5	20	21.4	2022	OECD
4	[a]	✓	Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	10	15	30	48	2022	OECD
5		✓	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	100	80	60	30	2024	UNDESA
5		✓	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100	98	75	41.8	2022	UNDP
5		√	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	100	70	50	21.5	2024	ILO
5		✓	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	50	40	20	1.2	2025	IPU
5	[a]	✓	Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	0	8	20	36.7	2023	OECD
6		√	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100	98	80	40	2022	JMP
6		√	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100	95	75	9.7	2022	JMP
6		√	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.5	25	75	100	2022	FAO
6			Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100	50	25	15	2021	EPI
6		✓	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3 H_2 Oeq/capita$)	30	800	3000	8000	2024	UNEP
6	[a]	✓	Population using safely managed water services (%)	100	95	80	10.5	2022	JMP
6	[a]	✓	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100	90	65	14.1	2022	JMP

Table A.4 (continued)

SDG	Note	Trend	Indicator	Optimum	Green threshold	Red threshold	Lower bound	Reference Year	Source
7		√	Population with access to electricity (%)	100	98	80	9.1	2022	IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO
7		✓	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100	85	50	2	2022	IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO
7		✓	${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	0	1	1.5	5.9	2023	Global Carbon Project & IEA
7		✓	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	55	32	10	3	2021	IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO
8			Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	100	75	50	0	2023	World Bank
8			Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0	4	10	22	2022	Walk Free Foundation (2018)
8		✓	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100	80	50	8	2022	Global Findex Database
8	[b]	✓	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.5	5	10	25.9	2025	ILO
8		✓	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	0.7	0.5	0.3	2023	World Justice Project
8		✓	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0	1	4	10	2018	Alsamawi et al. (2017)
8			Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0	20	250	300	2018	Malik et al (2022)
8	[a]	✓	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	77.8	60	50	50	2024	OECD
8	[a]	✓	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	8.1	10	15	28.2	2022	OECD
9		✓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.5	90	60	35	2025	SDSN (2023), based on Workman, R. & McPherson, K., TRL (2019)
9		✓	Population using the internet (%)	100	80	50	2.2	2023	ITU
9		✓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100	75	40	1.4	2023	ITU
9		✓	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	3	2	1.6	2023	World Bank
9		✓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	50	30	0	0	2025	Times Higher Education
9		✓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.2	0.7	0.05	0	2023	Scimago Jounal Rank
9		✓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.7	1.5	1	0	2023	UNESCO
9		✓	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	600	300	10	0	2023	WIPO
9	[a]	✓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	15.6	8	7	0.8	2022	OECD
9	[a]	✓	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	0	7	45	63.6	2020	OECD
9	[a]	✓	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	50	30	20	15	2022	OECD
10		✓	Gini coefficient	27.5	30	40	63	2022	World Bank
10		✓	Palma ratio	0.9	1	1.3	2.5	2022	OECD & UNDP

Table A.4 (continued)

SDG	Note	Trend	Indicator	Optimum	Green threshold	Red threshold	Lower bound	Reference Year	Source
10	[a]	√	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	3.2	5	25	45.7	2022	OECD
11		✓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0	5	25	90	2022	UN Habitat
11		√	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	6.3	10	25	87	2023	Washington University in St Louis
11		✓	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	98	75	6.1	2022	WHO and UNICEF
11	[a]	✓	Population with rent overburden (%)	4.6	7	17	25.6	2022	OECD
11	[a]	✓	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	98	90	50	15	2025	SDSN (2023), based on Nicoletti, L., Sirenko, M., & Verma, T. (2023)
11			Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	100	80	50	9	2020	UN-Habitat
12	[b]		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	1	2	3.7	2020	World Bank
12			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.2	5	10	23.5	2022	UNU-IAS
12		✓	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0	2	10	24	2024	UNEP
12		√	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0	2	12	35	2024	UNEP
12		√	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	2	20	50	100	2024	UNEP
12		√	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	0	10	30	90	2024	UNEP
12		✓	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0	1	5	12	2024	UN Comtrade
12	[a]	✓	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	0.8	1	1.5	2022	OECD
13		✓	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0	2	4	20	2023	Global Carbon Project
13		✓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	1	4	16	2024	Lenzen et al. (2022)
13			${\sf CO_2}$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0	0.5	4	44	2024	UN Comtrade
13	[a]	✓	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	100	70	30	0	2021	OECD
14		✓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	85	65	0	2023	Birdlife International et al.
14		✓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	100	80	70	28.6	2024	Ocean Health Index
14		✓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0	25	50	90.7	2018	Sea around Us
14		✓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1	7	60	90	2019	Sea Around Us
14		✓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0	5	15	20	2019	Sea around Us
14		√	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0	0.2	1	2	2018	Peterson, I. (2018) & Lenzen et al. (2012)
15		✓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	85	65	0	2023	Birdlife International et al.

Table A.4 (continued)

SDG	Note	Trend	Indicator	Optimum	Green threshold	Red threshold	Lower bound	Reference Year	Source
15		√	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	85	65	0	2023	Birdlife International et al.
15		✓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1	0.9	0.8	0.6	2023	IUCN and Birdlife International
15		√	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0	0.05	0.5	1.5	2023	Global Forest Watch / Curtis et al. (2018)
15		✓	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0	10	30	50	2022	GSCI
16		✓	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	1.5	4	38	2023	UNODC
16		✓	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	0.8	0.6	0.45	2023	World Justice Project
16		√	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7	30	50	75	2022	UNODC
16			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100	98	75	11	2022	UNICEF
16		✓	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.6	60	40	13	2024	Transparency International
16			Children involved in child labor (%)	0	2	10	39.3	2021	UNICEF
16			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*	0	0.04	2	3.4	2024	Stockholm Peace Research Institute
16		✓	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	88	70	50	40	2025	Reporters sans frontières
16		✓	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	0.65	0.5	0.1	2023	World Justice Project
16		✓	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	0.7	0.4	0.15	2023	World Justice Project
16		✓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	2023	World Justice Project
16	[a]	✓	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	25	100	250	475	2022	UNODC
17		✓	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15	10	5	0	2023	UNESCO
17		✓	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1	0.7	0.35	0.1	2024	OECD
17		✓	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	40	30	16	10	2023	IMF
17		✓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	40	60	70	100	2024	Tax Justice Network
17	[a]	✓	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	42.7	45	55	76.5	2022	Tax Justice Network
17		✓	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0	1	10	130	2021	Atlas of the Offshore World
17		✓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	100	80	50	25	2023	World Bank
17			Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	90	75	50	30	2025	SDSN

^{*}Note: The inclusion of an indicator on the export of major conventional weapons should not be interpreted as a value judgment by the authors on the policies implemented in the context of the war in Ukraine, but rather as an effort to evaluate more generally trends towards disarmament recognized by the UN and civil society organizations as an important priority for peace, socio-economic stability and sustainable development (UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, 2018; Amnesty International, 2008). Source: Authors



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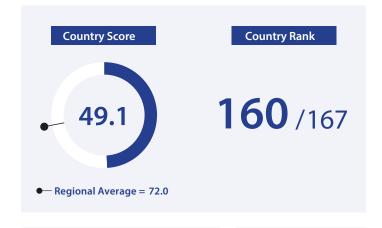
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Part 4

Country Profiles



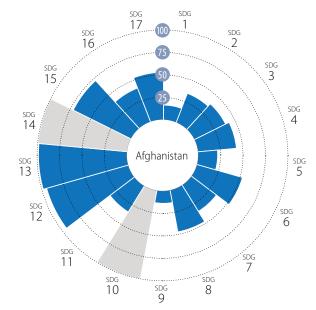
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 0.8

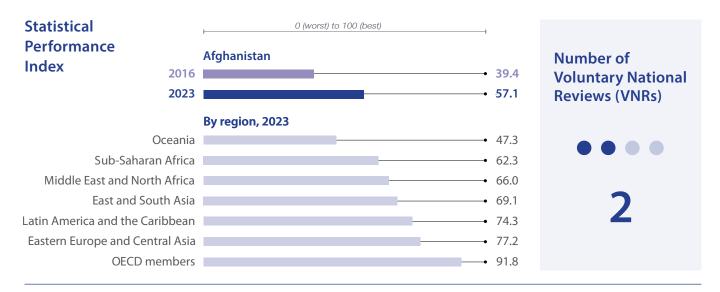
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6%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

AFGHANISTAN

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratir	g Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	49.8 2025 •	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	56.3	202	5	1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	73.0 2025 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	17.7	202	3	4
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	55.5	202	3	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	30.4 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.7	202	3	4
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	44.6 2022 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	202	5 🛑	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6 2022	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	202.		
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	14.8 2022 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	202	3	-
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.2 2022 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0	202	3	(
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 •	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *	0.0	202	3 •	-
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2022 •	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2018 •	1	Gini coefficient		•	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	• • •	•	Palma ratio	•	•	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	520.5 2023	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	71.6	202	2	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.3 2023	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	41.7	202	3	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.5 2023	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	42.3	202	2 •	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	180.0 2023 •	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	29.4	202	0	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023	\rightarrow	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	32.7 2021	_	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	202)	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	JZ./ ZUZT •	7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.8	202	2	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	266 2019 •		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.8	202	4	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		.0	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	202	4	
offic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.1 2021	Ψ	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.1	202	4	
e expectancy at birth (years)	66.0 2023	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	2.3	202	4	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	62.0 2021	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	201	9	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	67.5 2023	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	55 2023 •	Ψ	$CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$	0.3	202	3	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	40.9 2021 •	>	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	202	4	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	1.4 2024	T	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	201	9	
DG4 – Quality Education	1.4 2024	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	• • •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•	•	•	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	59.7 2019		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	•	•	•	
reracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	62.7 2022	7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	•	•	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality	02.7 2022		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	201	8	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			SDG15 – Life on Land				
% of females aged 15 to 49)	49.5 2024 •	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.4	202	3	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	30.0 2022	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.9	202	3	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	7.3 2024	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	202	3	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.0 2022	4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.3	202	2	
epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	82.2 2022 •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Т
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	56.0 2022	7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.0	202	1	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		202		
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		201		
· - T	1,411.8 2024	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		202		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1,111.0 2021	·	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		
	85.3 2022	1	Children involved in child labor (%)		202		
epulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		→	Exports of major conventional warning (TIV constant million LICD nor		202.	_	
2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	30.1 2022	7	100,000 population)	0.0	202	4	
MtCO ₂ /TWh)	11.3 2023 •	1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	17.9	202	5	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.3 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		202		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2021		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		202		
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	23.6 2023 •	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		202		
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.58	202.	, •	
	13.0 2022 •	_		4.5	202) ~	
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	9.7 2021 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.5	202	Z •	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.7 2025 •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.37 2023	→		120	201	7 🛖	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.37 2023	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		201		
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Shifted profits of multipationals (LISS billion)		202		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5.8 2018 •		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		202		
(per 100,000 population)			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		

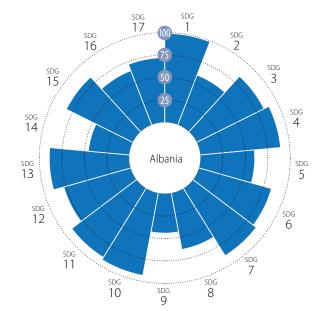
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





+ 6.6

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

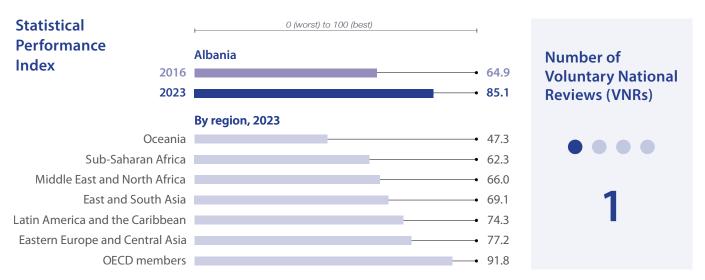
Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*



4%

data



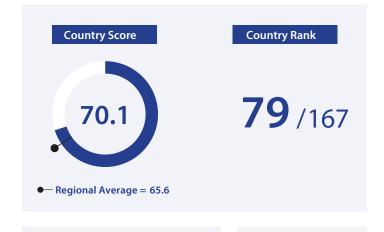
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tr		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		T	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	•	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.0 2025	<u>↑</u>	Population using the internet (%)	83.1			
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	74.1	2023	•	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	4.5 2022 • •	→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2023	•	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.3 2017 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	•	,
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6 2017 •		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023	Ĭ	
nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	52.5 2017 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2023	•	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.4 2022 • •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2008	•	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	25.0	2023	•	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.2 2022	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018 • •	→	Gini coefficient	29.4	2020	•	
sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)			Palma ratio	1.1	2020	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	6.9 2023	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2.7	2022	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	15.2	2023	•	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	83.7	2022	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	J. 1 2023 -	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0 2023 -		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	11	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	10.0 2021	T	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	02 2245		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	92 2019 • (Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.8 2021 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	42.2			
e expectancy at birth (years)	79.6 2023	1					
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	11.8 2021	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2022	•		1.0	2016	_	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83 2023	T	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		Ĭ	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023)
(worst 0–100 best)	63.8 2021 • •	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.3	2024	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4 2024	7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	•	•	•	
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.3	2023)
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.4 2023	T	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.5	2024)
et primary enrollment rate (%)	89.1 2023	T	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•		•)
ower secondary completion rate (%)	91.7 2023	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	75.2	2019)
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	23.8	2019)
DG5 – Gender Equality	33.3 EULE •		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018)
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	34.9 2024 • •	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.7	2023)
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.0 2022	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.6	2023	•)
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91			
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		<u>.</u>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
	33.7 2023	•	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2023		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			·	3.4	2022	_	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		2022		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2023)
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		T	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.89)
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	49.0 2021 • (•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	56.5	2022)
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,177.7 2024 • •	Ψ	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.4	2018	•)
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.0	2024)
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	3.3	2010		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2024	_	
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.6 2023	1	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.2	2024		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	41.9 2021	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.56			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	11.2 2021	i	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.50			
	76.0.2022		· -				
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	70.0 2023 -		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.44	2023	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.8 2022		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.2 2021 • •	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	5.5	2022		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.3 2025	7	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•	b
ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.48 2023 • •	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.0	2021)
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6 2018	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2024	•)
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	26.9 2018 •		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) **		2021	•)
	20.7 2010	_					
(per 100,000 population)			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.1	2023		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



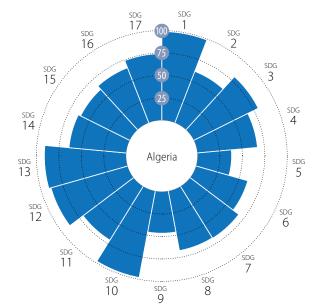


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing data

1%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Value Year Rati
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.6 2025	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.8 2025
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.1 2025 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)	76.9 2023
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	104.2 2023
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022 • 🛧	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 2023
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.8 2019 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	21.2 2025
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.7 2019 • •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	
finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	39.4 2019 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2023
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.8 2022 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2017
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 • 🛧	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	31.2 2023
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6 2022 • 👈	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 • 🔷	Gini coefficient	27.6 2011
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2013 • •	Palma ratio	1.0 2011
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	62.5 2023 • ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	13.2 2022
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.3 2023 • →	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	15.6 2023
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.0 2023 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.4 2022
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	47.0 2023	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	37.0 2020
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2020
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	13.3 2021 • 🛧	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	7.5 2022
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	50.0.2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.1 2024
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	50.0 2019	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.5 2024
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.3 2021 • 🗷	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.0 2024
fe expectancy at birth (years)	76.3 2023 • 👈	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	8.9 2024
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	11.0 2019 • •	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2017
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8 2019 • •	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0 2017
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0 2023 • 👈	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.9 2023
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	74.1 2021 • →	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9 2024
(worst 0–100 best)	74.1 2021		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6 2024 🔸 🕹	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	1.6 2023
DG4 – Quality Education		SDG14 – Life Below Water	74.5.2022
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	59.0 2024	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.5 2023
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	39.0 2024	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.5 2024
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6 2024 • 👈	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	19.6 2018
ower secondary completion rate (%)	84.0 2023 • 🔨	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.9 2019
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	74.0 2019 • •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.9 2019
DG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	71.6 2024 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	71.0 2024	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5 2023
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.8 2022 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.9 2023
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	21.0 2024 • 🔸	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.92 2023
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	7.9 2025 • 🔸	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.3 2023
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	4.5 2022
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.7 2022 • 7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.8 2022 • →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2 2023
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	144.8 2022 • →	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.67 2023
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	41.7 2015	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.0 2019
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	844.0 2024	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6 2019
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	5TT.0 Z0ZT -	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34.0 2024
3,	100.0.2022		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	Children involved in child labor (%)	2.5 2019
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.7 2022 • ↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2024
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.8 2023 • 🗾	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.6 2025
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1 2021 • →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.61 2023
	0.1 2021		
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	E1 (2022 -	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.50 2023
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	51.6 2023	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 2023
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.9 2022 • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	44.1 2021 • 🔸	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.3 2023
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.2 2025 • •	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.48 2023 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0 0 0
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018 • ↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2024 •
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	11.0 2018 • •	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0 2021
(per 100,000 population)		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.7 2023
		Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



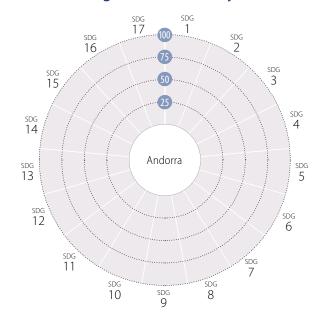




Missing 45%

data

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*



International **Spillover Index**

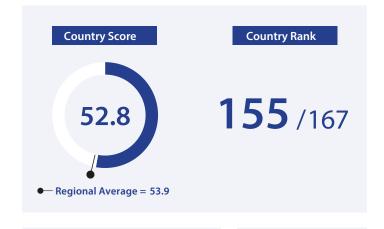


^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



DG1 – No Poverty	Value				**************************************		Year		ıg Ire
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)					Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	5	1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)	95.4	2023	3	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	107.1	2023	3	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	•		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•	•	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2022	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	5	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2022	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2023	3 -	1
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.1	2022	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	•	•	•	•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	175.1	2023	3 -	•
Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	•	•	•	•	Gini coefficient				1
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2008	•		Palma ratio	•	•	•	1
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
faternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	10.6	2023	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022		•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.3	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		•
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	2	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.7	2023	•	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	•	•	•	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	2020) •	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	_	_	_		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	•	•	•	1
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	•			•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•			
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2 5	2021	•		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	ı
e expectancy at birth (years)	84.0			•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•			1
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2023	_	T	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•	•)
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0			-	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	27.6	2023	3	
rriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0			•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	98.0	2023			$\label{eq:constraint} CO_2\text{emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)}$	5.3	2023	3	, .
worst 0–100 best)	78.9	2021	•	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•	•)
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	3 •)
DG4 – Quality Education		_	_		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	•			į
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.4	2023	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	•			į
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8	2023	•	4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•	•	•	,
ower secondary completion rate (%)	100.5			1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	•	•		į
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	•	•	•	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	•			į
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•)
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.2	2023	3	,
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.5	2022	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•		ř
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			•	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.96	2023	3	,
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	50.0	2025	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	3	,
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•	•)
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			4	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2020) •	,
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	•	•	•	•	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•)
othropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2019	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	52.2	2022	•	,
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	0	•	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			_		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0			
	100.0	2022	•	•	Children involved in child labor (%)				
epulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T		_			
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022		4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2024	1 •	1
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.3	2025	5	,
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	18.4	2021	•	T	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	03.5			,
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	101	2021		•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	71.0	2022		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•			
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	/1.0	2023		-	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		-		
Julis of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Sulfs with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	_	_		-		7 -	2027) 👝	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•	•			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.5	2023) 🟓	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	•	•	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•		•)
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	•				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	Į.
		•	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	63	202	1 👝	
	_			_	COLPOIATE TAY FLAVELL DOLD (DEST OF TOO MOIST)	63	2024	t 🤝	1
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)							2021	_	
ntal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	•	•	•	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.4	2021)

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



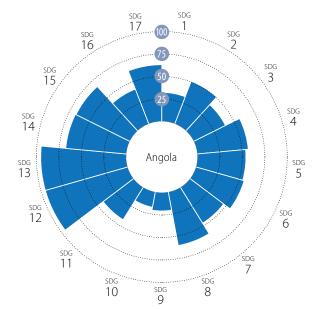
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 3.8

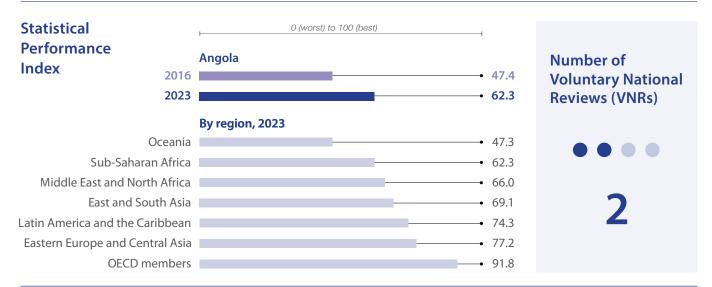
Missing data

0%

Average Performance by SDG







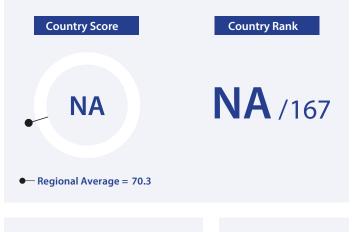
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	31.4 2025	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	74.0 2025		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	47.5 2025 • 🔸	Population using the internet (%)	44.8 2023		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	30.3 2023		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	23.2 2022 • 🔸	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 2023	3	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.6 2015 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2025	5	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9 2015		0.0.202	2 -	
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	29.1 2015	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2023		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.5 2022 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2016		,
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022 • ↑	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.1 2019) •	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0 2022	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 • →	Gini coefficient	51.3 2018		•
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2021	Palma ratio	3.4 2018	3)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	183.2 2023 • 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	62.7 2022		•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.6 2023 • 7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	24.5 2023		•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	64.0 2023 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	59.5 2022		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	339.0 2023 • →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	10.7 2020) •	Þ
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.4 2023 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.7 2021 • 🕹	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2020		Þ
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	2117 2021 -	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	4.2 2022	2 •	Þ
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	143.0 2019 • •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2 2024		D
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.0 2021 • ↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3 2024	4)
ife expectancy at birth (years)	64.6 2023	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.8 2024	4	Þ
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.3 2024	4 •	þ
	162.7 2014	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2023	3	þ
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49.6 2016	SDG13 – Climate Action			
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	50.0 2023 • •	${\sf CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t ${\sf CO_2}$ /capita)	0.6 2023	3	D
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	36.7 2021 • 👈	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 2024	4	D
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8 2017 • •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	5.3 2023	3	D
DG4 – Quality Education	3.0 2017	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.9 2023	3)
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	68.2 2016 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	52.7 2024	4	D
let primary enrollment rate (%)	87.6 2011 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	11.5 2018	8	D
ower secondary completion rate (%)	44.4 2021	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	27.2 2019	9 •	J
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	83.3 2022	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.0 2019	9 •	
DG5 – Gender Equality	03.3 2022	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	8	D
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	37.0 2024 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.3 2023	3	þ
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	62.1 2022 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.2 2023	3	D
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	93.3 2024	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93 2023		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.1 2025	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3 2023		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	33.1 2023	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.1 2022		
	57.7 2022 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	3.1 2022		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.1 2016	6 🖷	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.9 2022	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.48 2023		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.3 2015		44.4 2022		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	128.1 2024 • ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	25.0 2016		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.0 2024		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	48.5 2022	Children involved in child labor (%)	18.7 2016) (J
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	50.0 2022 • →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2024	4	D
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.2 2023 • 🛧	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.7.202	5 🐣	-
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)			52.7 2025		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	9.1 2021 • →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.52 2023		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	44.0	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.34 2023		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	41.8 2023 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.41 202	3	•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.1 2022 • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	29.3 2014 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.8 2022	2	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	14.4 2025 • 🔷	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• •	•	ì
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.48 2023 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.8 2019	9 👊	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2024		
atal Work related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		11. F 1. 210 . GAT. 1 GTO. 5 (DCS. 6 100 FF0154)	0 202		ĺ
	0.2.2010 =	Shifted profits of multinationals (LISS hillion) *	0.0 202	1 🥏	
rictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	9.2 2018 • •	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 202° 62.3 202°		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

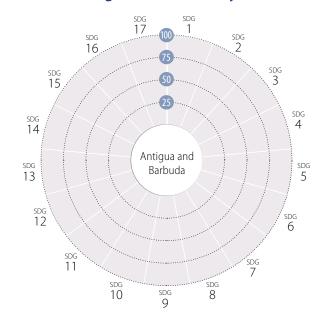




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* NA

Missing 29% data

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



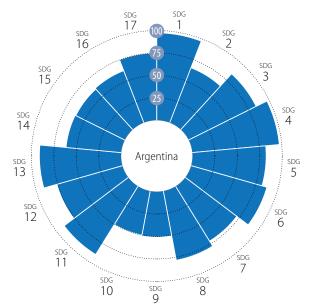
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

DG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Tren	**		Year		ıg Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	•			•	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	5	1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)	77.6	2023	3	,
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	51.4	2023	3	2
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	2	•	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2023	3	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2022	2	•		* 00	2025		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2022	2	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	202.		Ì
Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•		•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2023	3)
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	33.3	2022	0	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•	•	•) (
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	2	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	659.3	2023	3	, •
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.1	2022	<u> </u>	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	3	→	Gini coefficient	•	•	•	į
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	•	•	Palma ratio	•	•	•)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	34.6	2023	3	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2022	2	, .
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.4	2023	3	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	9.5	2023	3	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.3	2023	3	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.0	2022	2	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2023	3	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	į
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•	•		•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	12.1	202			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2020)	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	12.1	202	•	T	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	13.3	2022	2	,
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	19.0	2010) _	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	,
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	,
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•	•	•	į
fe expectancy at birth (years)	77.6			7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•	•)
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	32.5	2020) •	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2022	2)
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	2020)	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0	2023	3	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.9	2023	3)
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	75.8	2021		→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•	•)
worst 0–100 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2022	2	,
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.8	2023	3	,
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	94.1	2014	1	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		, ,
(% of children aged 4 to 6)					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3			7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	113.4				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	•	•	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land	0.5	2010	,	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	75.6	2024	1 •	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.0	2023	3)
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.6	2022	2 •		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			•	j
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		•		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	3	,
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	5.6	2025	•	4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2023	3	,
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•	•	,
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4	2022	2	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.4	2022	2	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.8	2022	0	,
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.5	2022	2	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023	3)
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	44.4	2015	5	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.2	2022	2)
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	•		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	•	•	•)
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Ť	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best))
	100.0	2027)	4	Children involved in child labor (%)				
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			十	Evports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LICD nor	-		-	
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		2023		-	100,000 population)	* 0.0	2024	1	
MtCO ₂ /TWh)					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•	J
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.9	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	3	1
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.51	2023	3)
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	69.6	2023	3 •	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2023	3)
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.9	2022	2)
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	•	•	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•	į
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	202	3	1		**	**	*-	ŧ.
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.00	202.			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* -	202		
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	_	_	_		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2024		
earns or modern slavery embodica in imports	•				Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.2	2021		
(per 100,000 population)					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Average Performance by SDG



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 5.4

Missing data

1%





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

Value Year Rating Trend

92.8 2025

89.2 2023

40.1 2023 •

0.86 2023 •

0.4 2023

2.8 2022

4.3 2022

0.55 2023 40.8 2022

99.7 2020

2.0 2017

0.0 2024

56.1 2025

0.72 2023

0.44 2023

0.50 2023

10.6 2022

17.9 2022

37.0 2024 • ->

Country Profiles

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year F	Ratino	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.1 2025		→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	2.5 2025		→	Population using the internet (%)
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5 2025	Ť		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.2 2022		→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.7 2018			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.7 2018		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	1.7 2010		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	35.4 2022		7	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022		4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.1 2022		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.3 2018		-	Gini coefficient
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1 2022			Palma ratio
	0.1 2022	_	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	22.2.2022			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	33.2 2023		1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.0 2023	•	- :	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.6 2023	•	↑ →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0 2023	•		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023		1	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	13.4 2021	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	30.0 2019	•		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.8 2021	•	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.4 2023	•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	27.8 2021	•	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8 2020	•	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	66.0 2023	•	T	SDG13 – Climate Action
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			Ť	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /cap
(worst 0–100 best)	78.5 2021	•	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2024	•	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	045 2022		_	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (9
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.5 2022	•	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3 2022	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.9 2022	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2001	•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	82.7 2024		4	SDG15 – Life on Land
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	02.7 2024		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.9 2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.7 2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	42.4 2025	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.0 2016	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.8 2016	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.5 2022	•	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	55.0 2019		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	314.1 2024	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022		4	Children involved in child labor (%)
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9 2022		4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	99.9 ZUZZ		•	100,000 population)
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5 2023	•	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.8 2021	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	68.3 2023	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 be:
	4.2 2022		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals
	4.2 2022		-	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)			1	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	71.6 2021			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		•	→	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.5 2025	•	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GNP)
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	7.5 2025 0.66 2023	•	→ → ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	7.5 2025 0.66 2023 0.7 2018	•	→ ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	7.5 2025 0.66 2023	•	→ ↑ •	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

aven Score (best 0-100 worst) 33 2024 multinationals (US\$ billion) 0.0 2021 mance Index (worst 0-100 best) 79.5 2023 Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) 76.3 2025



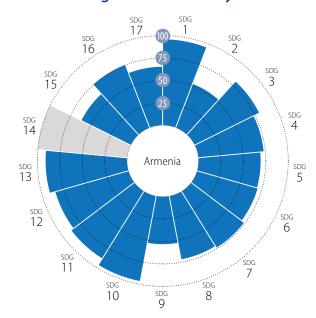
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+10.4

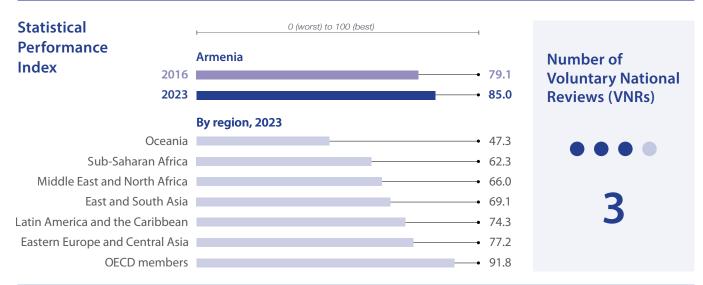
Missing data

6%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

17.8 2025 0.6 2023 0.2 2023

65.9 2023

27.9 2022 •

1.0 2022

8.4 2022 • 28.5 2023 100.0 2022

> 0.5 2020 7.8 2022 • 2.2 2024 • 7 3.8 2024 •

25.5 2024 • → 17.8 2024 • → 0.0 2024

2.7 2023 2.4 2024 • 0.0 2024 •

0.0 2018 •

22.6 2023 •

30.5 2023 • 0.84 2023

0.0 2023 3.2 2022 •

2.1 2021 • • • • 57.2 2021 98.7 2016 47.0 2024 • 7 4.1 2015

0.0 2024

2.0 2023

23.5 2022 0 2024 • 0.0 2021 • • 85.0 2023 •

62.2 2025

•

74.0 2025

1

1

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year F	Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.0 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.13/ady (%)	3.9 2025	•	Population using the internet (%)
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	3.9 2023		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2 5 2022		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)
	2.5 2022	_	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4 2016		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4 2016		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	36.3 2016		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.5 2022	- •	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022 2.2 2022		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)			Gini coefficient
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2 2018		Palma ratio
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.7 2012	• •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	19.5 2023		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.3 2023		Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.0 2023		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	25.0 2023	- 1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023	• →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.6 2021	• 7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	75.0 2019	• •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.6 2021	• 7	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.7 2023		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.8 2021		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2016		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0 2023		SDG13 – Climate Action
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita
(worst 0–100 best)	68.2 2021	• →	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5 2024	• 1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)
SDG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	31.9 2023	• •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.5 2023	• 1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	101.0 2023	• 1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0 2020	• 1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	46.1.2024	• •	SDG15 – Life on Land
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	46.1 2024	• 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.8 2022	• >	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.0 2024	• 1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.3 2025	• 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2022	• 1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.0 2022	• 1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	62.0 2022	• >	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.9 2021	• •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
	1,518.7 2024		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	.,	·	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	• 1	Children involved in child labor (%)
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.9 2022		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	37.3 ZUZZ		100,000 population)
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9 2023	• →	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	9.1 2021	• 4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	87.9 2023	• •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.9 2022		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	55.4 2021	• 1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessiona
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	13.6 2025	• 7	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)
	• •	• •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)			2 2001. Lines Core Circle revenue excidenting grants (70 or dbl)
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7 2018	• ->	Corporate Tax Haven Score (hest 0–100 worst)
7 -			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multipationals (USS billion)
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7 2018 34.5 2018		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

ARMENIA



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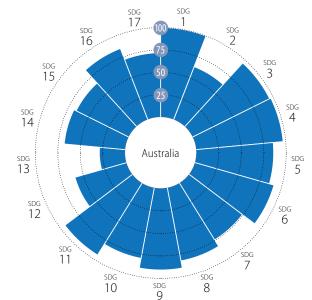


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Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

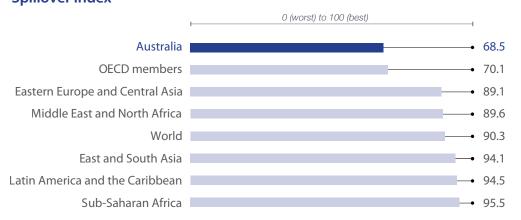
Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*



0%

International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati	ing Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea	r Rati	ng 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.3 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9 202		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.4 2025	→	Population using the internet (%)	97.1 202	23	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	12.6 2020	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	128.5 202	23	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.1 202	23	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	75.3 202	5	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.9 2007	•	universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.2 2007		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	4.0 202		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0 2022		Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1.9 202		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.2 2022	•	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	439.4 202 9.0 201		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022	• •	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	57.0 200		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.9 2022	1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	32.2 202		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018	• 4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	JZ.Z 202		
(ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA NA •		Gini coefficient	34.3 201	0 4	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	43.1 2022	•	Palma ratio	1.3 202		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	22.6 202		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2.3 2023		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	22.0 202	.0	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3 2023		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 202)	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7 2023		Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	5.8 202		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.2 2023		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 201		
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2022	1	Population with rent overburden (%)	13.8 202		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	8.3 2021	1	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	89.3 202		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	77.0 202		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10 2019		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	77.0 202	.0	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.5 2021	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	11.2 202	n a	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	83.9 2023	1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.7 202		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.8 2022	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	12.5 202		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.7 2021	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	136.3 202		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91 2023	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	34.8 202		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86.8 2021	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.5 202		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0 2024	→	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 202		
Sap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	10.6 2022	•	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.7 202		
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	9.6 2022	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	14.6 202	וס מ	
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	8.5 2022	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.2 202		
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in finports (iCO ₂ /capita)	42.8 202		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.2 2023	•	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	19.5 202		
let primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8 2023	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water	19.5 202		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	* 98.7 2023	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.6 202	10 4	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0 2022	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	84.9 202		
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	54.6 2020	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	38.8 201		
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	497.4 2022	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	15.5 201		
ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	14.6 2022	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.0 201	-	
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	26.3 2022	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8 201		
DG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 20		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	05.0.2024		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	E7 2 202	וס מ	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	85.9 2024		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.3 202 37.6 202		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.4 2022	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82 202		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.6 2024	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 202		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.1 2025		Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	11.2 202		
iender wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.3 2023	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	11.2 202	.2	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9 202	2 4	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 202		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2022	1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	37.3 202		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.7 2022	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 202		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	92.9 2021		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.0 202		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ Oeq/capita)	3,052.7 2024	→	Children involved in child labor (%)			
	* 100.0 2022		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0 202		
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.8 2022	1	100,000 population)	0.6 202	24	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.2 202	25	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.57 202	23	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2022	1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.75 202		
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	1.4 2023	7	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.83 202	23	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.3 2021	→	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	161.7 202	23	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	75.2 2023	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.6 202	22	
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.6 2022		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.2 202		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.3 2021		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** *>		K-
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.72 2023	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0−100 worst)	0 202)
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.6 2018	•	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.2 202		
fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	87.1 2018	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.0 202)
imployment-to-population ratio (%)	77.1 2024	1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	90.9 202		
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)				57.6 202		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\rm NA} = {\rm Data}$ not available



Country Score Country Rank 6/167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

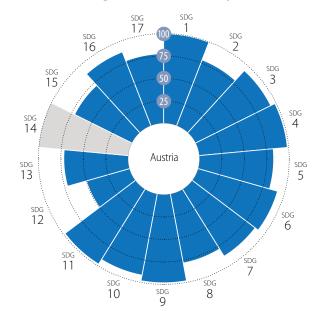
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Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*



International Spillover Index

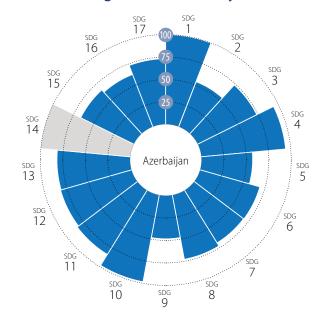


^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value		_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year f	Rating
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.5	2025	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.6	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	94.9	2024	•
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.6	2022	•	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023	
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.9	2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2025	•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2022		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3 3	2023	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) **		2022		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2022	
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *	90.0			1		1,505.9		
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	15.4			₩	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	,	2022	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022 2022		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	14.2	2020	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2022		4	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	28.0	2022	•
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)	69.9				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	15.0			•	Gini coefficient	30.7	2021	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	15.0	LULL			Palma ratio	1.0	2022	•
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	6.1	2023	•	4	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.6	2022	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		*	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2022	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		†	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	9.5	2023	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		NA			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				1	Population with rent overburden (%)		2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.9	2021	•		Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2025	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	17.0	2019	•	•	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	96.9	2020	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
fe expectancy at birth (years)	82.0			T	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2023		†	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.1			4	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84.0			Ţ	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84.5			1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	
ibjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2024		→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2023 2021	
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2022		→		0.9	2021	Ť
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	22.9	2023	•	4	SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.5	2022	
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	20.6	2019	•		GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2024	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.7	2023	•	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2023	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.5	2023	•	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water	33.5	2021	Ť
wer secondary completion rate (%)	98.4	2023	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	100.0	2022	•	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	43.5			1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	•
SA score (worst 0–600 best)	486.3			4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA	•
ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	19.4			T	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	•
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	24.9	2022	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	88.8	2024	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.9	2023	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2	2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.8 84.4			1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	36.1			7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	•
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.0			1	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	27.3	2022	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	12.0	2023	_	•	SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	າດາາ		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2023	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2023	•
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.9	2023	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	96.0				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	•
1 3	3,092.6			→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	98.9			→	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	•
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.7			1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2024	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	78 1	2025	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			†	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2023		1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	36.0			1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		2023	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	71.2	2023	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.4	2022	•
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2022		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2024	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0	2021		T	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**		**
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2023	•	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2024	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	4.8	2018	•	4	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	137.9			•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2021	
mployment-to-population ratio (%)	74.1	2024	•	1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023 2025	
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)					Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)			

Country Score Country Rank 64/167 ● Regional Average = 72.0

Average Performance by SDG



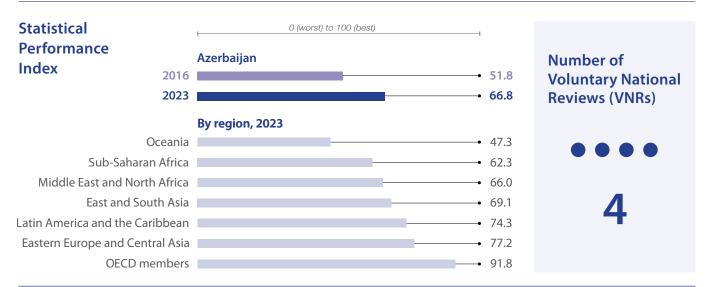
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



Missing data

7%

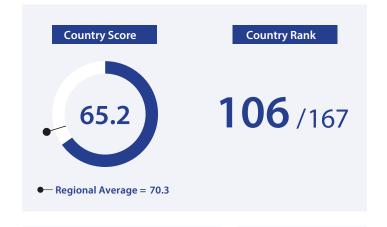




^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati		•	Value \		-
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.3 2025	- 1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	91.7 2		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.5 2025	• 1	Population using the internet (%)	89.0 2		
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	85.4 2		
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 2	014	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.8 2013		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.8 2	025	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.2 2013			022	022	
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	34.8 2006		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2		-
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.6 2022	_	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2		_
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022	- 1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	46.8 2	023	_
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.2 2022		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018		Gini coefficient	26.6 2		•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	• • •	•	Palma ratio	1.0 2	005	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	17.9 2023	• 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	26.9 2		•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.8 2023	• 1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	20.9 2		•
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.6 2023	• 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2	022	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	72.0 2023	• →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	83.1 2	020	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023	• 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.4 2021	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2	020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	2021		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.7 2	022	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	125.0 2019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.9 2	024	•
ambient air poliution (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		.1.	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.0 2	024	•
	17.2 2021	Ψ 7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	31.3 2	024	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	74.4 2023		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	10.2 2	024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	37.3 2022		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2	024	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2022		SDG13 – Climate Action			
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83.0 2023	• •	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.2 2	023	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	65.7 2021	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.5 2	024	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2024	ماد	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	11.7 2	024	•
	4.7 2024		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
DG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.6 2023	• 1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•
let primary enrollment rate (%)	98.5 2023		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		•	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	87.6 2023	_	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	•	•	•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		•	•
DG5 – Gender Equality	100.0 2023	- T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	018	•
			SDG15 – Life on Land			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	35.2 2024	• →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6 2	023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.6 2022		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.5 2		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	91.8 2024		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94 2		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.8 2025		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.94 2		
	20.8 2025	7	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	4.3 2		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				4.5 2	UZZ	_
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.6 2022		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	242	000	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.1 2019		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.4 2	022	-
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	57.5 2022		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	25.9 2021		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.3 2		•
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	817.6 2024	<u> </u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	93.6 2		•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	22.0 2	024	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	• 1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•
	98.5 2022	• 1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	* 0.0 2	024	•
			100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	25.5 2		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.5 2023	7	LICOS LICCUOTTI TITUCA (WOTSEU - TOU DESE)		レムノ	_
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		. J.		23.3 2		0
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.5 2023 1 .3 2021	• •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	23.5 2	•	•
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1.3 2021	• •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	1.3 2021 68.6 2023	• •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.3 2021	• •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	•	•	•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1.3 2021 68.6 2023	• •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8 2	023	•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	1.3 2021 6 8.6 2023 1 0.6 2022 4 6.3 2022 1	• •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	•	023	•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.3 2021	• • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	023	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) IDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Immemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	1.3 2021	• ↓ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	•	•	•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.3 2021	• • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	4.8 2	•	•
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	1.3 2021	• ↓ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	4.8 2	022 024	•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

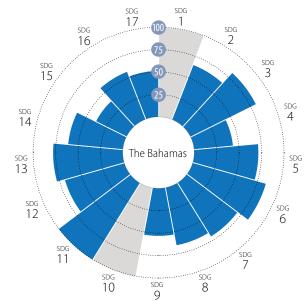


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

NA

Missing **17%** data

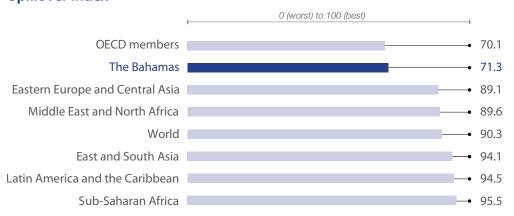
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating		•		Year		J Ire
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)		2023		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023		•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	* 2.5	2022	•		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2023	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	· 0.0	2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2022	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	47.3	2022		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•		•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	•	7	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	140.9	2017	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.4	2022		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	•			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.9	2022	•		Palma ratio	•	•	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	76.0	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	· 0.0	2022	•	
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.2	2023	•	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	5.6	2023	•	
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.7	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.8	2023	•	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•		•	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2	2023	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.4	2021		al.	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.9	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.4	2021		•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	17.7	2022	•	
age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	10.0	2019	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.1	2024	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	7.0	2024	•	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.2			*	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	41.1	2024	•	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	74.6			7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	19.6	2024	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	26.4			•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2019	•	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0			T	SDG13 – Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86.0	2023	•	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.1	2023	•	
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	77.2	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.7	2024	•	
(worst 0–100 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2022		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				П
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.2	2023	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	38.5	2023	•	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	71.1	2022			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
let primary enrollment rate (%)	71.1			•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	50.	2019		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	88.9				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	•	•	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land	1.7	2010		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.9	2024		7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.8	2023		
	101 2	2022			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.3			T			2023		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.1			T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.0	2025	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	21.3	2022	•	_
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9			1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.9	2019	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2022		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)					Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2023	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	63.0	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.6	2022	•	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,049.6	2024	. •	<u> </u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	•	•	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.0	2024	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•			
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per **	• 00	2024		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2023	•	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2024		
denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1 1	2021	•	T	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.50	2023	, _	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	- '	2021		Ť	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	EAT	2022		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
	54.7	2023		-		0.52	2023		÷
•		•	-		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		2025		
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.9	2022	•	
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	•				For high-income and all OFCD DAC countries: International concessional				
rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	8.4	2025		7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jumployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2025	•	7		**	**	**	
Tictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Idults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.65	2025	•		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	**	** 2024	**	
Tictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Includes with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a Include mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Indiamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) In at all work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Inclines of modern slavery embodied in imports	0.65	2025 2023 2018		7	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		** 2024 2021		
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0.65 2.5	2025 2023 2018		7	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	4.6		•	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

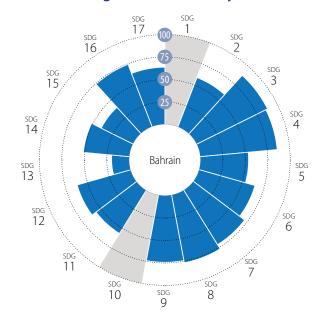
Country Score Country Rank 110/167 Regional Average = 65.6

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing data

19%

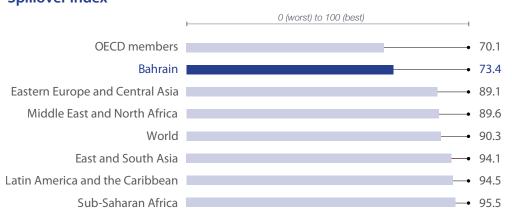
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

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SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	rear	,		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		ıre ل
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)		2023		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023		
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2022			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2023		1
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	44.6	2025	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2022			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	4.0	202		
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		1
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	36.1	2022	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2014		
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	•	•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	45.3	2023	•	_
Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	•				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4	2018	•	4	Gini coefficient				-
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7	2022	•		Palma ratio	•	•	•	-
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	16.8	2023	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022		•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	2023	•	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	42.7	2023	, •	•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.6	2023	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2023	•	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	21.2	2020) •	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•	•	•	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	14.8	2021	•	_	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	2020)	-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	14.0	∠∪∠ l			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	17.8	2022	1 •	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	68.0	2019	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.8	2024	-	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	15.6	2024		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.8	2024	1 -	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	81.3			T	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	52.5	2024	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	2023	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2			7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	2023	•	Т	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	24.7	2023	3	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76.0	2021	•	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.8	2024		
	6.0	2024		_	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *		•	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	0.0	2024	_	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	3	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	75.2	2023	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	68.6	2024	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	93.3	วกวว		al.	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•			
ower secondary completion rate (%)	95.9			4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2	2019)	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	17.7	2019)	
DG5 – Gender Equality	99.0	2023	_		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	3	
. ,					SDG15 – Life on Land				Т
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	59.8	2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	}	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.5	2022		4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	50.0			1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	₹ ●	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0				Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.74			
DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	20.0	2023			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2022)	
	00.0	2022		_	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.2	2022	Ť	-
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9			→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2022		
anulation using at least basis conitation sorvices (0/)	1000			1	Hornicides (per 100,000 population)	U.Z	2022		
	100.0				C: : (f ::		_	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	133.7	2022	•	→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) .nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	133.7 100.0	2022 2021	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	133.7	2022 2021	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2019	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	133.7 100.0	2022 2021	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0		•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	133.7 100.0	2022 2021 2024	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2019	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)	133.7 100.0 6,450.3	2022 2021 2024 2022	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	100.0 53.0	2019	1 •	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) enthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy expulation with access to electricity (%) expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Expulsions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	133.7 100.0 6,450.3 100.0 100.0	2022 2021 2024 2022	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	100.0 53.0 • 0.0	2019	1 •	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Expulation with access to electricity (%) Expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	133.7 100.0 6,450.3 100.0 100.0	2022 2021 2024 2022 2022	•	• ↑ ↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0 53.0 • 0.0	2019	1 •	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Itarace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Inpulation with access to electricity (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	133.7 100.0 6,450.3 100.0 100.0	2022 2021 2024 2022 2022 2023	•	• ↑ ↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 53.0 • 0.0	2019	1 •	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) enthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy expulation with access to electricity (%) expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	133.7 100.0 6,450.3 100.0 100.0 1.0 0.0	2022 2021 2024 2022 2022 2023 2021		• ↑ ↑ ↑ →	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 53.0 • 0.0	2019	1 •	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy expulation with access to electricity (%) expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) expensele energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	133.7 100.0 6,450.3 100.0 100.0 1.0 0.0	2022 2021 2024 2022 2022 2023 2021		• ↑ ↑ ↑ •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 53.0 0.0 30.2	2019	1 •	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) It carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Inturbulation with access to electricity (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inturbulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inturbulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inturbulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inturbulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inturbulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inturbulation with access to electricity (%) Inturbulat	133.7 100.0 6,450.3 100.0 100.0 1.0 0.0	2022 2021 2024 2022 2022 2023 2021		• ↑ ↑ ↑ →	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	100.0 53.0 • 0.0 30.2	2019		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Itarace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) Itarace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) Itarace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) Itarace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) Itarace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) Itarace water consumption (%) Itarace water consumption (m³ H₂O eq/capita) Itarace	133.7 100.0 6,450.3 100.0 100.0 1.0 0.0	20222 2021 2024 20222 20222 2023 2021 2023 20222		• ↑ ↑ ↑ •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	100.0 53.0 • 0.0 30.2	2019		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Itarace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Inpulation with access to electricity (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with acceptable and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with a maccount at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Interployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	133.7 100.0 6,450.3 100.0 100.0 1.0 0.0 66.2 6.7 82.6	20222 2021 2024 20222 20222 2023 2021 2023 20222		• ↑ ↑ ↑ •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	100.0 53.0 • 0.0 30.2	2019		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	133.7 100.0 6,450.3 100.0 100.0 1.0 0.0 66.2 6.7 82.6	2022 2021 2022 2022 2023 2021 2023 2021 2023		• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	100.0 53.0 • 0.0 30.2	2019		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolat	133.7 100.0 6,450.3 100.0 100.0 0.0 66.2 6.7 82.6 1.1	2022 2021 2024 2022 2023 2021 2023 2022 2017 2025		• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ • • • ↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	100.0 53.0 • 0.0 30.2 • 4.5	2019	22 • **	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with access to	133.7 100.0 6,450.3 100.0 100.0 0.0 66.2 6.7 82.6 1.1	2022 2024 2022 2022 2023 2021 2023 2022 2017 2025 2018		• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ • • • ↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	100.0 53.0 30.2 4.5 ***	2019 2024	22 • **	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





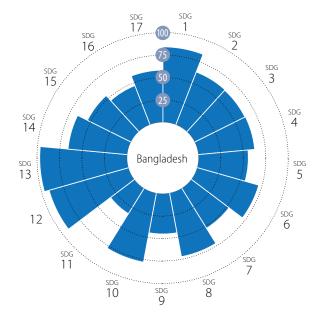
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 8.3

Missing data

2%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre		Value Year Rat	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	3.3 2025 • •	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.3 2025	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	14.8 2025 • 3	Population using the internet (%)	44.5 2023	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	62.0 2023	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.9 2022 • 2	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 2023	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.6 2022 • 2		36.3 2025	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.0 2022	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	30.3 2023	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	39.1 2022 •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2023	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3 2022	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	• •	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 • •	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.5 2023	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.0 2022	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2018 • 3	Gini coefficient	33.4 2022	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2022	Palma ratio	1.3 2022	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	115.1 2023 • 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	51.5 2022	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.9 2023 • 2	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	67.4 2023	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	30.6 2023 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	32.9 2022	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	221.0 2023 • •	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	41.8 2020	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.1 2021	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3 2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	18.1 2021	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	2.2 2022	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	144.0 2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	4.9 2024	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.3 2024	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.6 2021	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.3 2024	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	74.7 2023	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	4.1 2024	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	68.0 2022 • 1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2015	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.8 2022	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0 2023	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7 2023	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	51.6 2021	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5 2024	•
(worst 0–100 best)		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	• •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.9 2024 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.8 2023	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	18.7 2022	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	28.1 2024	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	02.1.2022	Fish sought from overexploited or collapsed stacks (% of total satch)	3.2 2018	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.1 2023	F: 1 1 1 1 (0/)	15.1 2019	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	70.2 2023	Fight and the state of the stat	4.8 2019	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.0 2021 • 1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	74.9 2024 • •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.1 2023	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	84.2 2022	Mean area that is protected in reshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2023	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	54.5 2024		0.74 2023	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.9 2024		0.74 2023	
	20.9 2024	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			1.1 2022	_
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.1 2022	-	2.2.2010	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	59.3 2022 • •			•
· -				
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.7 2022 • 1		0.77 2023	Ť
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	19.4 2021 •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	75.6 2022	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	75.6 2022 6 56.0 2019 6	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	19.4 2021 •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	75.6 2022	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	19.4 2021 •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	75.6 2022 6 56.0 2019 6	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	19.4 2021 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	75.6 2022 (56.0 2019 (23.0 2024 (6.8 2019 (•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	19.4 2021 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	75.6 2022 (56.0 2019 (23.0 2024 (6.8 2019 (0.0 2024 (•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) BDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) TO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	19.4 2021 • 1338.0 2024 • 199.4 2022 • 1.1 2023 • 1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.6 2022 (56.0 2019 (23.0 2024 (6.8 2019 (0.0 2024 (33.7 2025 (•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Application with access to electricity (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels (%) Application with access (%) Applicati	19.4 2021 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	75.6 2022 (56.0 2019 (23.0 2024 (6.8 2019 (0.0 2024 (33.7 2025 (0.44 2023 (•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Application with access to electricity (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels (%) Application with access (%) Applicati	19.4 2021 • 1338.0 2024 • 199.4 2022 • 1.1 2023 • 1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	75.6 2022 (56.0 2019 (23.0 2024 (6.8 2019 (0.0 2024 (33.7 2025 (0.44 2023 (0.24 2023 (•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ADG PARTON ANTON A	19.4 2021 • 1338.0 2024 • 199.4 2022 • 1.1 2023 • 1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	75.6 2022 (56.0 2019 (23.0 2024 (6.8 2019 (0.0 2024 (33.7 2025 (0.44 2023 (•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Coarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Coarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Coppulation with access to electricity (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coppulation with access to clean fuels (19.4 2021 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	75.6 2022 (56.0 2019 (23.0 2024 (6.8 2019 (0.0 2024 (33.7 2025 (0.44 2023 (0.24 2023 (•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	19.4 2021 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	75.6 2022 (56.0 2019 (23.0 2024 (6.8 2019 (0.0 2024 (33.7 2025 (0.44 2023 (0.24 2023 (•
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Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	19.4 2021 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	75.6 2022 (56.0 2019 (23.0 2024 (6.8 2019 (0.0 2024 (33.7 2025 (0.44 2023 (0.24 2023 (0.59 2023 (•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	19.4 2021 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	75.6 2022 (56.0 2019 (23.0 2024 (6.8 2019 (0.0 2024 (33.7 2025 (0.44 2023 (0.24 2023 (0.59 2023 (•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	19.4 2021 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	75.6 2022 (56.0 2019 (23.0 2024 (6.8 2019 (0.0 2024 (33.7 2025 (0.44 2023 (0.24 2023 (0.59 2023 (1.9 2023 (•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	19.4 2021 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	75.6 2022 (56.0 2019 (23.0 2024 (6.8 2019 (0.0 2024 (33.7 2025 (0.44 2023 (0.24 2023 (0.59 2023 (1.9 2023 (9.5 2021 (•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available



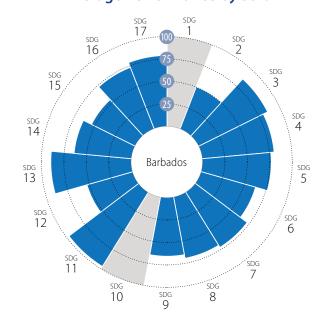
Country Score Country Rank 82 /167 69.6 ● Regional Average = 70.3

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

NA

Missing 24% data

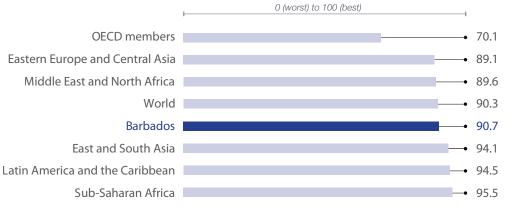
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



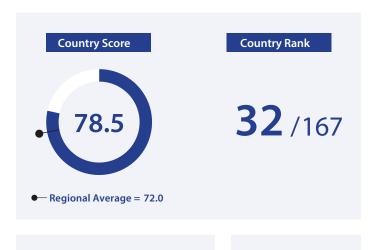
International **Spillover Index**



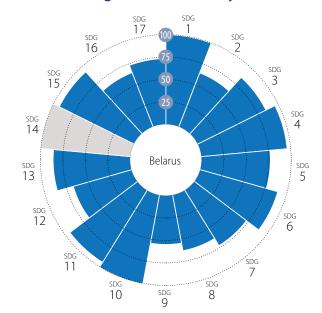
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

DG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year I	Kating	Irend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		ue Year		-
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) *	•				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		.2 202		•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)		.0 202		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		.3 202	3	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	3.5	2022	•	→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	_	• •	•	D
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.7	2012	•	•		* 0.	.0 202	5	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8	2012	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•		•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.	.6 202	3	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	38.0	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		•		
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	•	→	7 11 2 1 1 1	2,729.	.9 202	1	D
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.8	2022	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	•	•	•	D
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	•	•	Palma ratio		•	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	34.9	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.	.0 202	2	Ð
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	12	.0 202	3	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	(•	0
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		4	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		• •	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		4	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
re-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1	2023		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1	.7 202	n =	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	14.0	2021		1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		.7 202		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	14.	., 202.		_
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	19.0	2019	•		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				_
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2021	•	1					
e expectancy at birth (years)		2023	•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				,
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2007		•	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				,
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.4			→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.	.2 202	4	-
rrviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2023		1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	05.0	2023	Ť		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.	.2 202	3	D
worst 0–100 best)	76.9	2021	•	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•	•	D
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)			•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.	.3 202	4	8
DG4 – Quality Education		_			SDG14 – Life Below Water				Ī
					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.	.9 202	3	0
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	70.5	2023	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	67.	.8 202	4	0
et primary enrollment rate (%)	OF E	2023		.l.	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.	.3 201	8	
					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		.0 201		8
wer secondary completion rate (%)		2023			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		.3 201		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2012	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		.5 201		_
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land	0.	.5 2010	0	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	74.8	2024	•	7		1	0 202	٦ -	
% of females aged 15 to 49)					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		.8 202	3	
itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	113.8	2022	•	T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		• •	•	D
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.7	2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	36 202	3	•
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.7	2025	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.	.1 202	3	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	•	• •	•	8
epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.5	2022	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Ī
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022		1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	15.	.2 202	2	0
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	8.0	39 202	3	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2015			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		.6 202		۰
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	40.2	2013	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		.7 201		
		_	_		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy							.0 202		
epulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	Children involved in child labor (%)	1.	.4 201	2	9
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	* 0.	.0 202	4	0
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.1	2023	•	1	100,000 population)				
MtCO ₂ /TWh)					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		•	•	ø
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.4	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		73 202		8
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	10 202	3	0
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	52.4	2023			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	3 202	3	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		•			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.	.9 202	3	0
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
	7.3	2025	•	7	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•		8
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.75	2023	•	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	(* **	*-	(-)
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.75				2				
	0.75	•	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0=100 worst)	*	0 202	4	p
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.75	•	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multipationals (LISS billion)		0 202		
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	•	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	5.	0 2024 .2 202 .5 202	1	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Average Performance by SDG



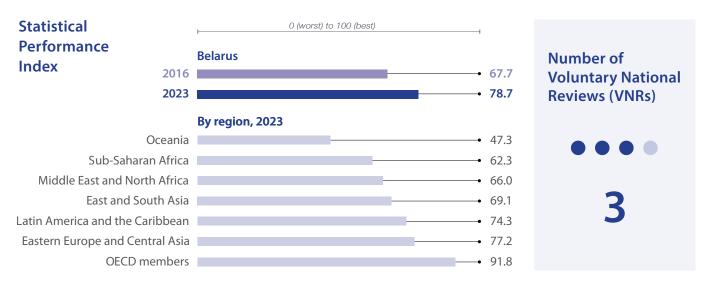
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



Missing data

1%





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

BELARUS

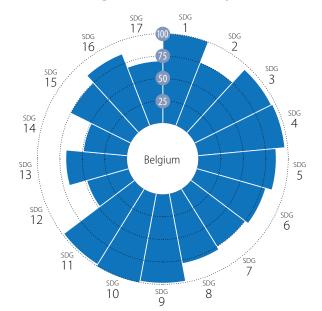
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undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) oliver countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 28.2 2023 oliver countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 28.2 2023 oliver countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 28.2 2023 oliver countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 28.2 2023 oliver countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) * Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of G		• •	•	0
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) 3.3 2018 Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * 0 2024 Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * 0.0 2021		28.2 2023	•	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (ner 100 000 population) * 0.0 2021	the least of the l	0 2024		
(ner 100 000 nonulation)	odern slavery embodied in imports	0.0 2021		D
(per 100,000 population) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 78.7 2023	0 nonulation)	0.0 2021	-	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Country Score Country Rank 18/167 80.7 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Average Performance by SDG



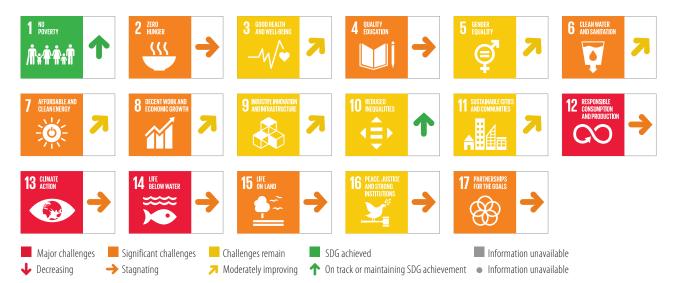
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



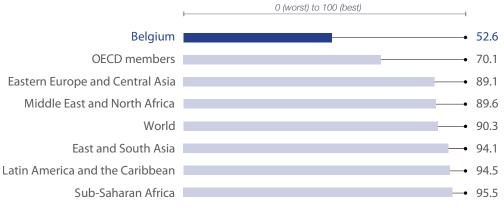
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SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



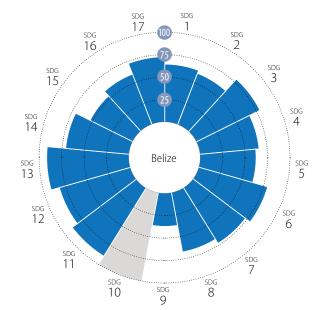
Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			j T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2	2025	5	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0 2	2025	•	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.3	2025	5	1	Population using the internet (%)	94.6 2	2023	•	
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.9	2022	2	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	97.3 2	2023	•	
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.1 2	2023	•	
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	2	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	67.7 2	2025	•	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	2014	4		universities (worst 0–100 best)	21.1	2022		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.4	2014	4		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.1 2	2023	-	
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	2			1,202.6 2			
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.0	2022	2	1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	15.9 2			
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	2	→	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.6	2022	2	1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	18.3 2			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	3	1		27.5 2	2022	_	
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77.2	2023	3	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	40.2	2022	2	•	Gini coefficient	26.6 2		•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	0.9 2		•	
Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.8	2023	3	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	/./ 2	2022	•	
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.1	2023	3	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	2023	3	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 2	2003	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.5	2023	3	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	8.5 2	2023	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	NA	•		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.2	202	1	1	Population with rent overburden (%)	15.5 2	2022	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.2	2021	•		Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				
age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	15.0	2019	9		Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	94.5 2	2020	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		T	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	7.7 2	2022	•	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	82.1			T	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	11.4 2	2024	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2021		Т	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	15.8 2	2024	•	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		NA			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	41.0 2	2024	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0			T	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	64.8 2	2024	•	
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85.6			→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	29.8 2	2024	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2024		→	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2	2022	•	
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2022		T	SDG13 – Climate Action				ĺ
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	25.9			7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.1 2	2023	•	
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	15.4	2018	3 •	•	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.6	2022	2	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	51.2 2			
let primary enrollment rate (%)	98.8	2022	2	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
ower secondary completion rate (%)	* 91.0	2023	3	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.9 2	2023	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0	2022	2		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	30.2 2		•	
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	50.0	2023	3	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	486.3	2022	2 •	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	40.3 2			
/ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	21.8	2022	2	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	34.3 2			
Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	25.0	2022	2	4	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2			
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land	0.2 2	2010	Ť	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods						75.0			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	90.5	2024	4	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.8 2			
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.6	2022	2	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				
latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.5			1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98 2			
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.3	2025	5	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2			
Sender wage gap (% of male median wage)	0.9	2022	2	1	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	41.0 2	2022	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2023		1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1 2			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.5			*	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.86 2			
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	51.9			4	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	37.4 2	2022	•	
Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	84.0				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2	2021	•	
	3,355.9			4	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	69.0 2	2024	•	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)				1	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0 2	2021	•	
opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.7 94.9			1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	06	2024	•	
	94.9	ZUZZ			100,000 population)				
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	4				Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.1 2		•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.73 2		•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.65 2			
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)			3		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.87 2			
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.7	2021	1 •	→	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	91.1 2	2022	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	74.1	2023	3 •		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.4 2	2022	•	
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2022	2	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.5 2	2024	•	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	00.0	2021		1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			_	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.0	202			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		**	**	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023	3	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	64 2		•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	4.9	2018	8	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	52.5 2		•	
fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	138.2	2018	3 •		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	38.4 2		•	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	66.8			1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.5 2	2023	•	
					Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	64.4 2	חחב		



Average Performance by SDG



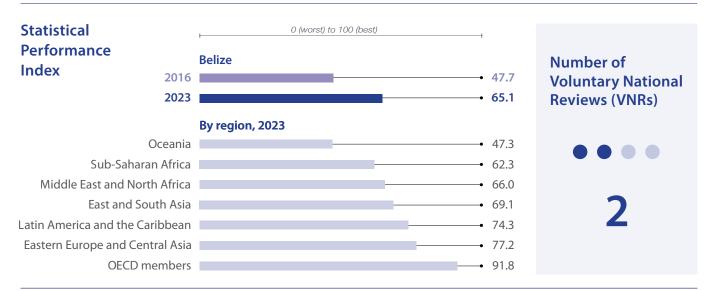
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



Missing data

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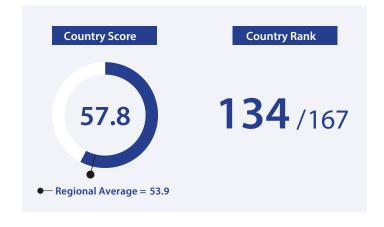


^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I		g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	15.1 2025 •	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.5	2025	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	26.4 2025 •	→	Population using the internet (%)	72.4	2023	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	43.8	2023	•	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.6 2022	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•		•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.0 2015	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of **	0.0	2025		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8 2015	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	57.8 2015	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023	•	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	42.3 2022 •	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				-
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	34.3	2023	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.5 2022	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018	1	Gini coefficient	•		•	-
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.8 2016	•	Palma ratio	•	•	•	(
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	66.8 2023	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	15.7	2022	•	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.3 2023	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	16.1	2023	•	•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.7 2023 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.4	2022	•	•
icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	27.0 2023	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•		•	-
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.4 2023	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15 4 2021		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2020	•	-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	15.4 2021	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	7.1	2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	41.0 2019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.2	2024	•	- 6
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.9	2024	•	•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.5 2021 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	36.8	2024	•	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	73.6 2023	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	12.3	2024	•	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	51.2 2021 •	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.6	2024	•	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.6 2020 •	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85.0 2023	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	2023	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	67.6 2021	4	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		
worst 0–100 best)			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2023		
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7 2024 •	<u>T</u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
DG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.2	2023	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	53.1 2023	4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
% of children aged 4 to 6)			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	00.5	2021		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	88.4 2023	4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.4	2011		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	68.3 2023	7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.9 2015 •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.1	2010	Ť	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	71.7 2024 •	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.3			•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.5 2022 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.3	2023	•	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.8 2024 •	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.6 2025 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	4.3	2022	•	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4 2022 •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.3 2022 •	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	28.1	2022	•	•
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.3 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2023	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	31.0 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.4	2022	•	•
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	797.0 2024 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.7	2016	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	•		•	-
3,	98.6 2022	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	3.3	2013	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	JOIO LOLL	÷	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
	82.5 2022		100,000 population) **	0.0	2024		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	02.3 2022	7	Press Freedom Index (worst N_100 host)	683	2025		•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5 2023	7	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2025		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		⊼	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.49	2023	•	•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1.5 2023 • 20.1 2021 •	⊼	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.49 0.41	2023 2023	•	•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	1.5 2023	7 ↓	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.49 0.41	2023	•	•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) Penewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.5 2023 • 20.1 2021 •	7 ↓ •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.49 0.41 0.50	2023 2023 2023	•	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	1.5 2023 • 20.1 2021 • 60.1 2023 • 48.2 2014 •	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.49 0.41 0.50	2023 2023	•	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.5 2023 • 20.1 2021 • 60.1 2023 •	 7 ↓ • • → 	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.49 0.41 0.50	2023 2023 2023	•	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.5 2023 • 20.1 2021 • 60.1 2023 • 48.2 2014 •	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.49 0.41 0.50	2023 2023 2023	•	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	1.5 2023 • 20.1 2021 • 60.1 2023 • 48.2 2014 • 6.9 2025 •	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.49 0.41 0.50 6.9	2023 2023 2023 2023	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5 2023 • 20.1 2021 • 60.1 2023 • 48.2 2014 • 6.9 2025 • 0.50 2023 •	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.49 0.41 0.50 6.9 23.8 0	2023 2023 2023 2023 2023	•	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



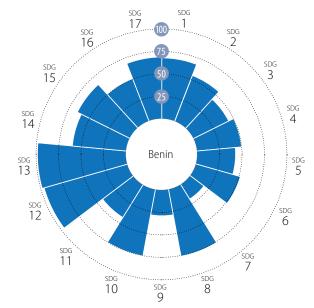


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* +14.5

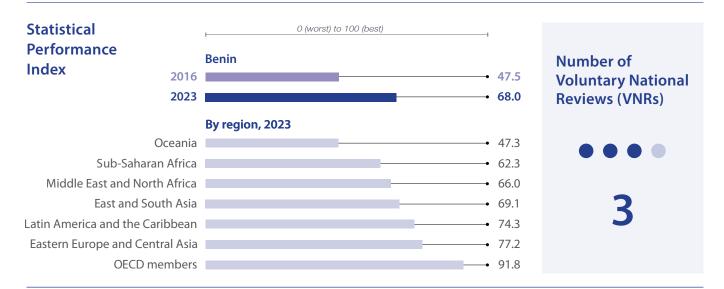
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4%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	٠.
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	8.8 2025	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	78.0	2025	•	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	27.7 2025 •	7	Population using the internet (%)	32.2	2023	•	7
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	50.1	2023	•	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	10.3 2022 •	→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2023	•	-
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.1 2021 •	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.3 2021	1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023		`
finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	22.0 2021 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023	•	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.2 2022 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•		•	-
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022 •	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	31.6	2023	•	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2022 •	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 •	1	Gini coefficient	34.4	2021	•	•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2022 •		Palma ratio	1.4	2021	•	_ '
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	518.2 2023 •	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	64.0	2022	•	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.0 2023 •	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	35.5	2023	•	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	77.9 2023 •	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	47.8	2022	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	51.0 2023	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	39.3	2020	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.8 2021	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.0 2021		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.1	2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	202.0 2019 •		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	2024	•	
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.6	2024	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.8 2021 •	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.7	2024	•	
e expectancy at birth (years)	60.8 2023 •	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	2.3	2024	•	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	83.9 2019 •		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2023	•	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.8 2022 •	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	52.0 2023 •	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2023	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	37.9 2021	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2024	•	
vorst 0–100 best)	4.4.2024		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0	2023	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2024 •	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				П
DG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	76.5 2018	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
-	90.4.2022		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•		•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	JO. 1 ZOZZ	.	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.5	2019		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	29.1 2022	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	66.4 2022 •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
OG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	37.9 2024 •	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.7			
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	46.8 2022 •	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	96.5 2024 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.6 2025	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2023	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.6	2022	•	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.4 2022 •	>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.5 2022	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		•		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.0 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2023	•	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	59.9	2021	•	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	310.5 2024	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	92.6	2022	•	
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.0	2024	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	56.5 2022	7	Children involved in child labor (%)	19.9	2022	•	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
₀₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	5.6 2023	1	100,000 population)		2024		
MtCO ₂ /TWh)			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	54.6			
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	9.4 2021	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.51			
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.39	2023	•	
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	53.6 2023		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.46	2023	•	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.0 2022 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.6 2021 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.9	2022	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.8 2025 •	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•			
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.59 2023		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		•		
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2024		
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2024		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11.5 2018 •						
(per 100,000 population)			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	6011	2023		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



BHUTAN

Overall Performance



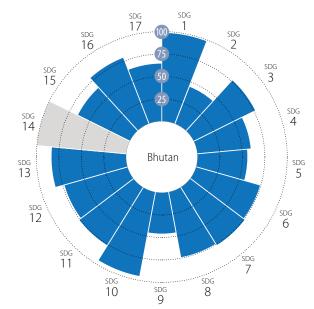
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 7.5

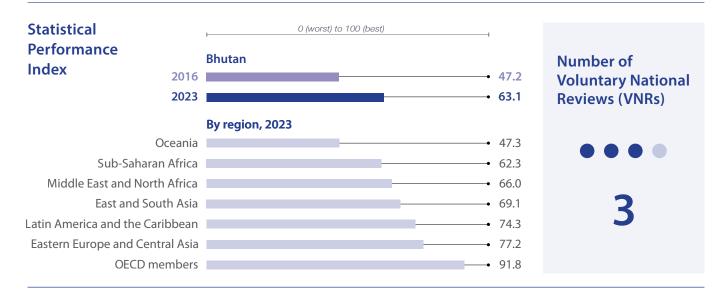
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13%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

BHUTAN

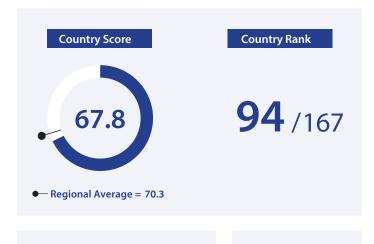
OG1 – No Poverty	Value				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			19
everty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.6 2	2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	88.6 2	.025	•)
verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.0 2	2025	•	<u>↑</u>	Population using the internet (%)	88.4 2	:023	•)
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	96.8 2	.023	•)
evalence of undernourishment (%)	•	•	•		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2	:023	•)
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.5 2	2010	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0 2	025	•	,
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.9 2	2010	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2	023	Ĭ	
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	15.5 2	2015	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2	:023	•)
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.2	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP))
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2022	•	•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1.3 2	:023	•)
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4 2	2022	•	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	28.5 2	022	•	,
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)					Palma ratio	1.0 2	:022	•)
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	46.7	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	44.7 2	022	•	,
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.7	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	24.6 2	2023	•)
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.1 2	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.4 2	2022	•	,
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	164.0	2023	•	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•		•	þ
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2	2023	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	150	2021			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2	2020	•	,
abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	15.9 2	2021	•	T	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	6.1 2	2022	•)
-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	94.0 2	2010			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.7 2	024	•	,
nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	JT.U 2	2019	•		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	25.5 2	2024	•	,
îc deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.2	2021	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.5 2	2024	•)
expectancy at birth (years)	73.0 2	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	30.7 2	2024	•)
lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.4 2		•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	•	J
ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.9 2	2021	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0 2	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.2 2	2023		
rersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	60.4 2	2021	•	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.6 2		•)
orst 0–100 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0	•		į
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1 2	2018	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
G4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		•		
icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	42.1	2020	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		•		
of children aged 4 to 6)					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				
primary enrollment rate (%)	89.5 2			7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				
rer secondary completion rate (%)	61.6 2			W	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0 2	2022	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2	018		
G5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land	0.1 2	.010	Ť	
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods of females aged 15 to 49)	81.0 2	2024	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.0 2	2023		
o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.3	າດາາ		•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.8 2			
				T					
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.2 2			→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82 2			
s held by women in national parliament (%)	4.3	2025	•	Ψ	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2			
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	6.5 2	.022	_	
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.1 2	2022		1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	77.9 2			7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5 2	:020		
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.4 2	2022		1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.4 2	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.2 2	:019	•)
ce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	453.9 2	2024	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9 2	:010	•)
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.0 2	024		
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2	2022	•	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	3.5 2	2010		
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	88.0 2	2022	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *	0.0 2	0024		,
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.2 2	2023	•	1	100,000 population)				
tCO ₂ /TWh)					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.6 2	.025		
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.9	2021	• '	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	65.0 2	2022	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	•	SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals				
lts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	33.7 2	2014	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.0 2	.023	•	
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2025	•	-	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•)
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	2.8 2	-023				20.0	2025	_	
	_	2010		_	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	20.0 2		•	
	0.5 2	∠U I ŏ	_		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2	2024	•	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)					CLICAL CO. C. LO. C. LO. CONTROL OF CO.				1
inwork-leaked accidents embodied in imports ims of modern slavery embodied in imports er 100,000 population)	32.9	2018	•	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2 63.1 2			

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



BOLIVIA

Overall Performance



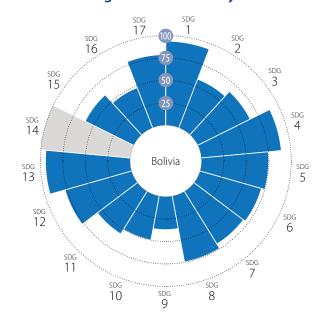
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 5.3

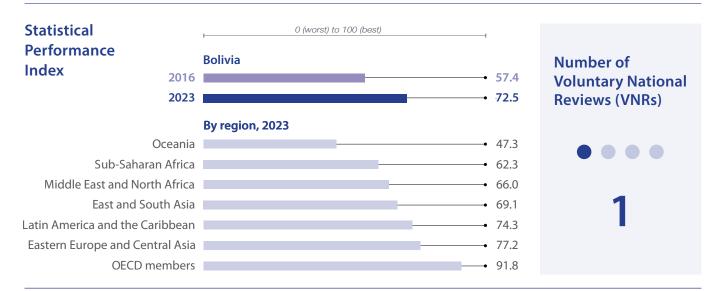
Missing data

0%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value		ating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.0 2025 •	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	88.2 2		•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	5.8 2025	7	Population using the internet (%)	70.2 2	:023	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	91.8 2	2023	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	23.0 2022 •	4	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2	2023	•	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.1 2016 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2	2025	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0 2016			00.	1022		_
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	70.5 2016	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2		•	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.7 2022	*	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.2 2	2009		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	1.2 2	.022	_	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.7 2022 • 0.6 2018 •	₩	Gini coefficient	40.9 2	0021		,
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2019	•	Palma ratio	1.9 2			1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.0 2019	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.5 2	.021	Ť	i
Waternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	146.4 2023	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	46.6 2	014	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.2 2023	4	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	33.1 2		•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.1 2023	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	85.9 2		•	1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	105.0 2023	÷	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	27.2 2	2020	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10.0.2021		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2	2020	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	19.9 2021 •	~	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	7.1 2	2022	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	77.0 2019		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	17.7 2	2024	•	1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		4	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.8 2	2024	•	1
	17.6 2021 • 68.6 2023 •	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	44.0 2	2024	•	=
.ife expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	71.0 2015	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	3.3 2	2024	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	71.5 2022	T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2	2023	•	1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67.0 2023	Ţ	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		Ť	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9 2		•	3
(worst 0–100 best)	65.1 2021 •	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8 2		•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2024	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	2.2 2	.023	<u>•</u>	
SDG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	87.1 2023	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	•			
(% of children aged 4 to 6)			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				-
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.8 2023	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.4 2023	7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5 2021 •	T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	018	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2	.010		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	61.4 2024 •	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.4 2	2023	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.8 2022	T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.0 2	2023	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.2 2024	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85 2	2023	•	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.2 2025	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.9 2		•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.0 2	2022	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.1 2022	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	68.6 2022	7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.4 2	2023	•	4
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.2 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.59 2	2023	•	4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.0 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	66.2 2	2022	•	4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	207.8 2024 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.9 2	2016	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	28.0 2	2024	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.9 2022 •	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	13.6 2	2019	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	89.1 2022 •	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *	0.0 2	0024		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.0 2023	_	100,000 population)	0.0 2	.024	•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0 2023		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	54.1 2		•	4
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.8 2021	<u>+</u>	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.46 2		•	4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.40 2		•	4
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	61.4 2023		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.40 2	.023	•	4
	7.2 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
		1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.5 2	2022	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	68.9 2021 •		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		•	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		4		_	_		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9 2025 •	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	22.2.2	.00=		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	2.9 2025 • 0.50 2023 •		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.3 2		•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.9 2025 • 0.50 2023 • 0.3 2018 •		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2	2024	•	0
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.9 2025 • 0.50 2023 •		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0 2	2024	•	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

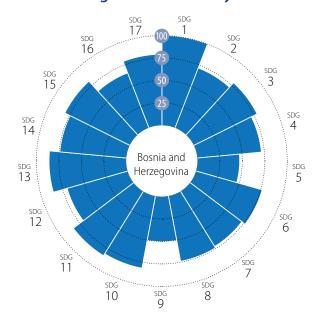


BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

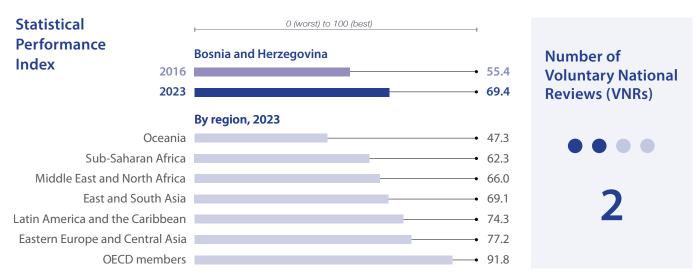
Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

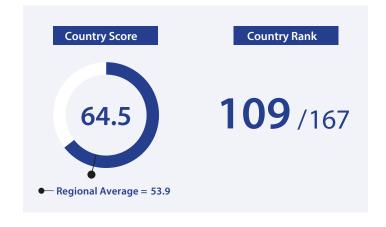
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Performance by Indicator

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre		Value Year Rating
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.0 2025 • 1		100.0 2025 •
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.1 2025 • 1		83.4 2023
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	69.9 2023 •
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022 • 1		2.6 2023
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.9 2012 • •		17.8 2025
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3 2012		
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	• • •		0.6 2023
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.2 2022	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2023
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 • 2		23.6 2023
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.9 2022 • 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018 • 2		33.0 2011
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2022		1.3 2011
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	6.2 2023 • 1		4.0 2014
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.5 2023 • 1		24.8 2023
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.0 2023 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.6 2018
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	24.0 2023 • 7	<u></u>	66.5 2020
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023 • -		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	17.2 2021 • 1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1 2020
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.6 2022
ge-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	114.0 2019 •		17.3 2024
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.7 2021 • 7	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.0 2024
e expectancy at birth (years)	77.9 2023	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	45.0 2024
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	9.7 2019	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	14.2 2024
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2021 • 1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action	1.3 2023
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	55.0 2023 • 🔻		(2.2022
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	66 5 2021	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.3 2023
(worst 0–100 best)	66.5 2021	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9 2024
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1 2024 • 1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.2 2023 •
DG4 – Quality Education		SDG14 – Life Below Water	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	37.5 2023 • 7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40 5 2024
% of children aged 4 to 6)		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	48.5 2024
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.9 2023 • 1		0.0 2019
ower secondary completion rate (%)	87.8 2023 • •	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.2 2019
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2022 • •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.2 2019
DG5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	41.8 2024	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1 2023 •
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.1 2022 • 7		100.0 2023 •
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.3 2024 • 7		0.89 2023 •
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.1 2025 • 🔻		0.0 2023
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.5 2022 •
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.1 2022 🔸 🕂	•	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.4 2018 • •		1.2 2023
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.1 2022 • 1		0.86 2023 •
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.9 2015 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	30.6 2022
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	794.3 2024 • 🔫	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.5 2006
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.0 2024 •
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 • 1	Children involved in child labor (%)	• • •
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	41.1 2022 • 🗸	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.1 2023
) ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1 2023 • 🔫	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.3 2025
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	36.6 2021 • 1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.58 2023
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.46 2023
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	79.5 2023		0.58 2023
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.1 2022		
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.3 2021	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.9 2022
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.7 2025 • 1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• • •
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.61 2023		267 2022 6
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.01 2023	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	36.7 2023
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports		Corporate lax flaveri score (best 0=100 worst)	0 2024
anno or modern sigvery embouled in inibolis	31.1 2018	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0 2021
per 100,000 population)	31.1 2010	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	69.4 2023

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available





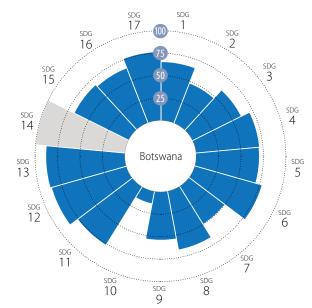
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 6.5

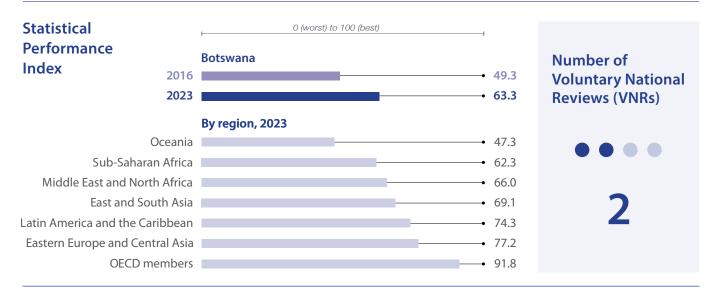
Missing data

3%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	13.0	2025	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	82.6	2025	•	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	26.8	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	81.4	2023	•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	111.9	2023	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	24.3	2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2023	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.9	2007	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	27.9	2025	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.3	2007	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.5	2023		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•				Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2023	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.3	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2013	•	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2022	•	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	9.0	2023	•	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7	2022	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4	2018	•	4	Gini coefficient	53.3	2015	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4	2022	•		Palma ratio	3.8	2015	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	155.1	2023	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	39.6	2022	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.9	2023	•	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	17.4	2023	•	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.6	2023	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.5	2022	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	244.0			7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	69.2	2020	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Ī
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	19.0	2021	•	T	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.7	2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	1/10	2019			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	141.0	2019			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.5	2021	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	69.2	2023	•	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	50.2	2019	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2023		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2021	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.5	LULU	_	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5	2023		
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	55.2	2021		1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		
worst 0–100 best)	33.2	2021		*	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2024		
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.4	2024	•	<u>+</u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.4	2023	_	
DG4 – Quality Education									
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	33 U	2014		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)			-	
% of children aged 4 to 6)	55.0	2017			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	•			
et primary enrollment rate (%)		2022		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•			
ower secondary completion rate (%)	88.1	2022	•	4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	-			
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.5	2013	•	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.5	2010		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	_	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	86.4	2024	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	F1.1	2022		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.1			
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.9	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.9	2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023)
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.7	2025	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•	•)
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	12.9	2022	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6	2022	•	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	80.6	2022	•	7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.4	2021	•	•
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.2	2022	•	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2023	•)
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	36.0	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	22.5	2021	•)
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	574.6			1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			,
	37 1.0	LUL I		Ť	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024)
16-7 - Attordable and Clean Energy		2022		7	Children involved in child labor (%)	37.0	0		
	75 0				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per		-	-	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	75.9	2022			100,000 population)	0.0	2024)
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	66.0	2022		4				_	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh)	66.0	2022		>	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.6	2025	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) objective missions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	66.0 2.6		•	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2025)
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	66.0 2.6	2023	•				2023)
pulation with access to electricity (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) of emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) spewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	66.0 2.6 0.1	2023	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 0.43	2023	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opplication with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opplications from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) opplications of the control of the cont	66.0 2.6 0.1	2023 2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 0.43	2023	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	66.0 2.6 0.1 64.3 1.8	2023 2021 2023	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.54 0.43 0.70	2023		
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	66.0 2.6 0.1 64.3 1.8 58.8	2023 2021 2023 2022 2022	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.54 0.43 0.70	2023 2023 2023		
population with access to electricity (%) expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	66.0 2.6 0.1 64.3 1.8 58.8 22.9	2023 2021 2023 2022 2022 2025	•	→•→↓	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.54 0.43 0.70	2023 2023 2023 2022		
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	66.0 2.6 0.1 64.3 1.8 58.8 22.9 0.59	2023 2021 2023 2022 2022 2022 2025 2023	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.54 0.43 0.70 12.4 •	2023 2023 2023 2022 2022		
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth digusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	66.0 2.6 0.1 64.3 1.8 58.8 22.9 0.59	2023 2021 2023 2022 2022 2025	•	→•→↓	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.54 0.43 0.70 12.4 29.5 53	2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2024		
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ((MtCO2/TWh)) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	66.0 2.6 0.1 64.3 1.8 58.8 22.9 0.59	2023 2021 2023 2022 2022 2022 2025 2023	•	→•→↓	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.54 0.43 0.70 12.4 29.5 53	2023 2023 2023 2022 2022		

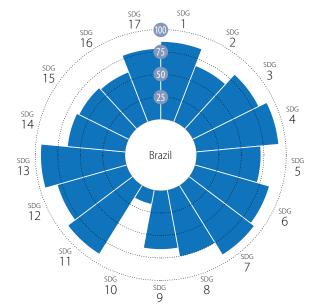
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





data

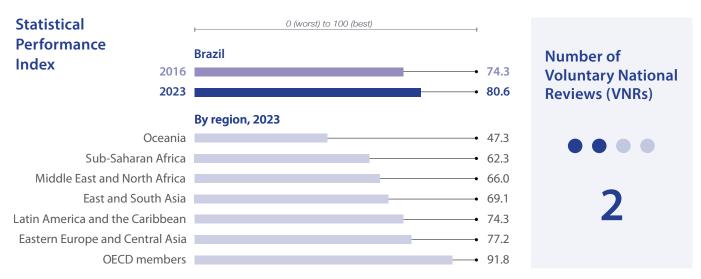
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)*





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	•	Value Year Ratin
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	5.8 2025 • →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.0 2025
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	9.9 2025 • →	Population using the internet (%)	84.2 2023 •
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	97.5 2023
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.9 2022 • →	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 2023
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.0 2019	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	49.9 2025 •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	3.4 2019 • • 63.3 2019 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4 2023
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.1 2022	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.1 2020
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	34.2 2023
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.9 2022	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.4 2018	Gini coefficient	52.0 2022
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 2022	Palma ratio	3.6 2022
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	66.9 2023 • →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	14.9 2016
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.6 2023 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	14.4 2023 •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.4 2023 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.8 2022 •
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	49.0 2023 • →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	86.0 2020 •
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	14.5 2021 • 🛧	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1 2020 •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	11.0 2022 •
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	29.0 2019 • •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.2 2024
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.7 2021 • 🛧	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.4 2024
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.8 2023 • →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	56.5 2024
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	42.6 2021 • 🛧	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.7 2024 • 0.0 2024 •
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2 2021 • 🛧	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0 2024
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87.0 2023 • 🔸	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.3 2023
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	80.4 2021 • →	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9 2024
(worst 0–100 best)		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	1.1 2024
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5 2024 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water	111 2021
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.7 2023
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	90.0 2022 • 🛧	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.4 2024
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.0 2022 • 7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.1 2018
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	0 0 0	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	16.2 2019
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3 2022 • 🛧	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	33.7 2019 •
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	00.0.2024	SDG15 – Life on Land	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	89.8 2024 • T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.7 2023 •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	105.5 2022 • •	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.6 2023 •
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	72.8 2024 • 👚	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.1 2025 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5 2023
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	18.1 2025 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	18.1 2025 ● → 99.6 2022 ● ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.5 2023 • 1.8 2022 •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6 2022 • ↑ 90.9 2022 • ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2023 • 1.8 2022 • 21.1 2022 •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	99.6 2022 • ↑ 90.9 2022 • ↑ 1.5 2022 • ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2023 • 1.8 2022 • 21.1 2022 • 0.57 2023 •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	99.6 2022 • ↑ 90.9 2022 • ↑ 1.5 2022 • ↑ 52.0 2019 • •	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.5 2023 • 1.8 2022 • 21.1 2022 • 0.57 2023 • 26.9 2022 •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	99.6 2022 • ↑ 90.9 2022 • ↑ 1.5 2022 • ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	0.5 2023 • 1.8 2022 • 21.1 2022 • 0.57 2023 • 26.9 2022 • 96.4 2015 •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	99.6 2022 • ↑ 90.9 2022 • ↑ 1.5 2022 • ↑ 52.0 2019 • • 442.0 2024 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.5 2023 • 1.8 2022 • 21.1 2022 • 0.57 2023 • 26.9 2022 • 96.4 2015 • 34.0 2024 •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	99.6 2022 ◆ ↑ 90.9 2022 ◆ ↑ 1.5 2022 ◆ ↑ 52.0 2019 ◆ ◆ 442.0 2024 ◆ →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	0.5 2023 • 1.8 2022 • 21.1 2022 • 0.57 2023 • 26.9 2022 • 96.4 2015 •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.6 2022 • ↑ 90.9 2022 • ↑ 1.5 2022 • ↑ 52.0 2019 • • 442.0 2024 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.5 2023 • 1.8 2022 • 21.1 2022 • 0.57 2023 • 26.9 2022 • 96.4 2015 • 34.0 2024 •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	99.6 2022 ◆ ↑ 90.9 2022 ◆ ↑ 1.5 2022 ◆ ↑ 52.0 2019 ◆ ◆ 442.0 2024 ◆ →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.5 2023
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	99.6 2022	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.5 2023
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	99.6 2022	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2023
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	99.6 2022	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.5 2023
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	99.6 2022	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2023 • 1.8 2022 • 21.1 2022 • 0.57 2023 • 26.9 2022 • 96.4 2015 • 34.0 2024 • 1.8 2016 • 0.0 2024 • 63.8 2025 • 0.66 2023 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	99.6 2022	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.5 2023 • 1.8 2022 • 21.1 2022 • 0.57 2023 • 26.9 2022 • 96.4 2015 • 34.0 2024 • 1.8 2016 • 0.0 2024 • 63.8 2025 • 0.66 2023 • 0.26 2023 • 0.62 2022 • 0.62 2022 • 0.62 2022 • 0.62 2022 2022 • 0.62 2022 • 0.62 2022 • 0.62 2022 • 0.62 2022 • 0.62
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	99.6 2022	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2023 • 1.8 2022 • 21.1 2022 • 0.57 2023 • 26.9 2022 • 96.4 2015 • 34.0 2024 • 1.8 2016 • 0.0 2024 • 63.8 2025 • 0.66 2023 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022 • 0.26 2022
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	99.6 2022	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.5 2023 • 1.8 2022 • 21.1 2022 • 0.57 2023 • 26.9 2022 • 96.4 2015 • 34.0 2024 • 1.8 2016 • 0.0 2024 • 63.8 2025 • 0.66 2023 • 0.26 2023 • 0.62 2023 •
Spaces held by women in national parliament (%) Space - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Space - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) Space - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	99.6 2022 • ↑ 90.9 2022 • ↑ 1.5 2022 • ↑ 52.0 2019 • • 442.0 2024 • → 100.0 2022 • ↑ 96.5 2022 • ↑ 0.7 2023 • ↑ 42.9 2021 • ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	1.8 2022 • 21.1 2022 • 0.57 2023 • 26.9 2022 • 96.4 2015 • 34.0 2024 • 1.8 2016 • 0.0 2024 • 63.8 2025 • 0.66 2023 • 0.26 2023 • 0.62 2023 •
Space Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Space Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Space Water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Space Water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Space Water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Space Water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Space Water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Space Water consumption embodied in emergy consumption (%) Space Water Consumpti	99.6 2022 • ↑ 90.9 2022 • ↑ 1.5 2022 • ↑ 52.0 2019 • • 442.0 2024 • → 100.0 2022 • ↑ 0.7 2023 • ↑ 42.9 2021 • ↑ 62.2 2023 • • 5.0 2022 • • 84.0 2021 • ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5 2023 • 1.8 2022 • 21.1 2022 • 0.57 2023 • 26.9 2022 • 96.4 2015 • 34.0 2024 • 1.8 2016 • 0.0 2024 • 63.8 2025 • 0.66 2023 • 0.62 2023 • 9.6 2022 • 9.0
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	99.6 2022 • ↑ 90.9 2022 • ↑ 1.5 2022 • ↑ 52.0 2019 • • 442.0 2024 • → 100.0 2022 • ↑ 96.5 2022 • ↑ 0.7 2023 • ↑ 42.9 2021 • ↑ 62.2 2023 • • 5.0 2022 • • 84.0 2021 • ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.5 2023 • 1.8 2022 • 21.1 2022 • 0.57 2023 • 26.9 2022 • 96.4 2015 • 34.0 2024 • 1.8 2016 • 0.0 2024 • 63.8 2025 • 0.66 2023 • 0.26 2023 • 9.6 2022 • • • 9.6 2022 • 25.6 2023 • 25.6 2023 • 38 2024 • •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	99.6 2022	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.5 2023 • 1.8 2022 • 21.1 2022 • 0.57 2023 • 26.9 2022 • 96.4 2015 • 34.0 2024 • 1.8 2016 • 0.0 2024 • 63.8 2025 • 0.66 2023 • 0.26 2023 • 9.6 2022 • • • 9.6 2022 • 25.6 2023 • 25.6 2023 • 38 2024 • •

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

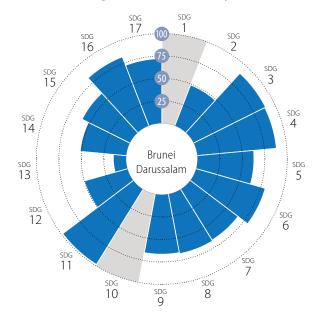




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* NA

Missing 20% data

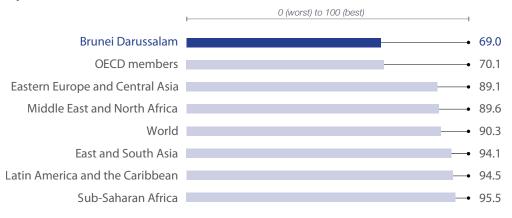
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

DG1 – No Poverty	value	rear	Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		y ire
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)		2023		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023		•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	* 2.5	2022	9		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	•	-
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.7	2009	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	40.5	2025	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.9	2009			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	2.7	2025		
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.7			Ψ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2013		•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	2.2	2022	•	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		•	Gini coefficient	•		•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.4	2022	2 -	•	Palma ratio		_	_	_
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	0.0	2025		
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	36.4			T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		T	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	9.8	2023		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	65.0			→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	•		•	_
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•					1.4	2026		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	14.9	2021	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2020		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.0	2019	9		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2021	•	1		16.0 9,036.2			
fe expectancy at birth (years)	75.3	2023	-	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	,	2024		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	9.0	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2023		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	2021	•	→	SDG13 - Climate Action	0.2	2023		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	26.1	2023		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	78.3	2021	•	4	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023		
(worst 0–100 best)	70.5	2021		•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2023		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	37.2	2023		
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.4	2023		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	73.9	2023	}	4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	00.4	2022			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	02.0			
let primary enrollment rate (%) ower secondary completion rate (%)	99.4			T	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.9	2019		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.4				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
DG5 – Gender Equality	99.8	2021	•	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	•				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.7	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0	2022		4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.0	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	72.9			→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2023		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.8			•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	29.7	2022		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2022)	4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.5			4	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2013	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	68.1			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.1	2016		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	5,162.0			→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	37.02.0	LUL			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022)	4	Children involved in child labor (%)				
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	100.0	2022		Ċ	100,000 population)	€ 0.0	2024	•	
	2.1	2023	•	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	53.5	2025	•	
		2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.0				Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0			•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	70.0	2023	}						
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2023	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.1	2022		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		2023		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.1	2022		
MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	70.0	2023	•	•	•	6.1	2022	•	
((MtCO ₂ /TWh)) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) **DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	70.0	•	•	• • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	6.1	2022	**	
((MtCO ₂ /TWh)) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) **DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	70.0 • 5.1	2025			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	2022	**	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	70.0 • 5.1	2025			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	**	• **	**	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Country Score Country Rank 41 /167 ● Regional Average = 72.0

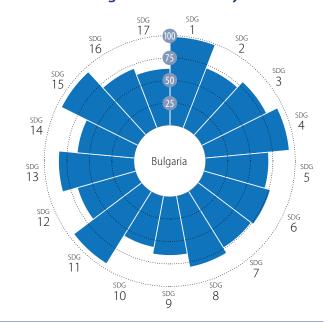
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 5.0

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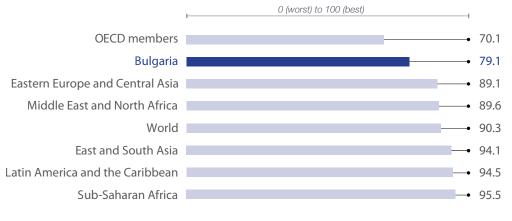
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

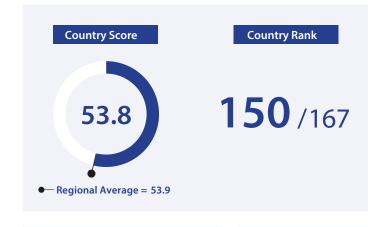
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

BULGARIA

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		ting
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.6 2025 •	- 1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9 202		•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.9 2025 •	<u> </u>	Population using the internet (%)	80.4 202		•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	118.0 202		•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.1 202	23 (•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.0 2014 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	21.2 202	25 (•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.0 2014		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	1 1 202	12	
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0 2022 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.1 202		•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.6 2022 •	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8 202		•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	78.2 202	23	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.2 2022	T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2018	1	Gini coefficient	39.0 202		•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2022	•	Palma ratio	1.7 202	21 (•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	0.0.00		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	5.6 2023	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 200		•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.6 2023 •	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	17.4 202		•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.1 2023 •	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6 202		•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0 2023 •	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	90.8 202	20 (•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	25.6 2021 •	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 202		•
qe-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	2.1 202		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	63.0 2019 •	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	20.5 202		•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.4 2021	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.1 202		•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	75.6 2023	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	53.5 202		•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	38.7 2022	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	21.8 202		•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.5 2021	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.2 202	2.5	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0 2023	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	F 4 202	12	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	72.5.2024	_	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.4 202		•
(worst 0–100 best)	73.5 2021 •	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.6 202		•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6 2024 🔸	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.1 202	25	•
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water	007.202		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	94.5 2023	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.7 202		•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.3 2023	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	47.6 202	.4	•
let primary enrollment rate (%)	94.3 2023 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)			•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	96.0 2022 •	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	73.2 201		•
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.1 2021 •	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.6 201		•
DG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	8	_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	72.4 2024	7	SDG15 – Life on Land	00.2.202	12	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.3 202		•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.8 2022 •	T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.7 202		•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	80.8 2024 •		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94 202		•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.3 2025	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 202		•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	5.4 202	22 (•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1 202		•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	40.2 2022 •		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.87 202		•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	54.6 2015 •	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.5 202	22 (•
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,658.9 2024	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 202	22 (•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	43.0 202	24 (•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 •	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	• •	(•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	• • •		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.2 202	4 (
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9 2023 •	↑	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.8 202		•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	20.4 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.60 202		•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 202		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	87.8 2023 •	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.50 202		•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.5 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	202		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.5 202	7	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	84.0 2021	T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.1 202		•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.0 2025	T	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			y.v
undamental labor rights are officially quaranteed (worst () 1 heart)	0.66 2023 •	7	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** **		reage.
- , -	1 0 2010 🧢	مالو			14 4	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0 2018	Ψ	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	56 202		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.0 2018 • 45.5 2018 •	•		* 0.0 202 88.4 202	21	•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





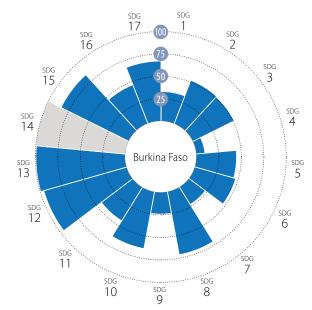
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 7.6

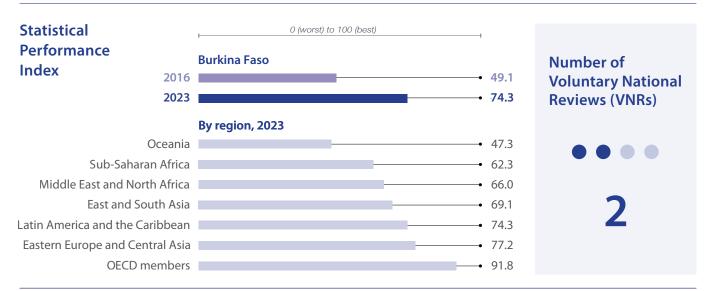
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2%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

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5DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ra		F1	Value Year I	-	Ir
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	24.6 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	61.9 2025		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	57.4 2025	• →	Population using the internet (%)	17.0 2023		•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	85.4 2023		•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	15.4 2022		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 2023	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.6 2021	• 7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0 2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.3 2021	• +	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0.2022		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	19.1 2021	• •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2023		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.8 2022		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2021		٠
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022	- •	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	4.4 2023	•	_
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	THE LOLL	• →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018	• +	Gini coefficient	37.4 2021		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2019	• •	Palma ratio	1.6 2021	•	_
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	241.8 2023	• 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	87.9 2022		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.5 2023	• →	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	33.7 2023		
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	77.3 2023	• 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.6 2022		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	43.0 2023	• →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	34.2 2020	•	_
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023	• 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.4 2021	• →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	021	•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.8 2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	201.0 2019	• •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3 2024	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.0.2021		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3 2024		
	27.8 2021	• 7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.2 2024	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	61.1 2023	• 7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.5 2024	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	J2.J 2020	• T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2024	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	JJ.0 Z0Z1	• Т	SDG13 – Climate Action			
rrviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0 2023	• 1	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	0.3 2023	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	39.6 2021	• ->	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 2024	•	
	4.4 2024		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2024	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2024		SDG14 – Life Below Water			i
DG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	• •	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	18.6 2023	• →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	• •	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	58.0 2023	. .	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	• •	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	27.6 2023		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	• •	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	53.6 2022		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	• •	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality	JJ.0 Z0ZZ		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
			SDG15 – Life on Land			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	66.1 2024	• 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.8 2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	52.9 2022	• ->	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.5 2023		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.7 2024	• ->	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99 2023		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.3 2025		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.55 2025		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	10.3 2023		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.6 2022		
	40.5.2022		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1.0 2022		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	49.5 2022		_			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	24.8 2022	• →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.60.2022		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.8 2022		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.69 2023		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.0 2015		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	29.9 2022		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	118.2 2024	• →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	84.8 2021		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.0 2024		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	19.5 2022	• →	Children involved in child labor (%)	41.5 2021	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	17.2 2022	• →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0 2024	•	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.6 2023	• →	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.3 2025		
	12 7 2021					
	13.7 2021	• 7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.33 2023		
			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.37 2023		
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.59 2023	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	54.8 2023	• •	CDC 17 Doutnoughing fourth a Cools			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ttims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	54.8 2023 3.7 2022	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		• •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.0 2022	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	3.7 2022 36.1 2021	• •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	8.0 2022	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.7 2022 36.1 2021 5.0 2025	• • 7 • 7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	8.0 2022	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	3.7 2022 36.1 2021 5.0 2025 0.54 2023	• • 7 • 7 • 4	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	8.0 2022 • • • 19.7 2022	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	3.7 2022 36.1 2021 5.0 2025	• • 7 • 7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• •	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	3.7 2022 36.1 2021 5.0 2025 0.54 2023	• • 7 • 7 • 7 • 7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.7 2022	•	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available



BURUNDI

Overall Performance



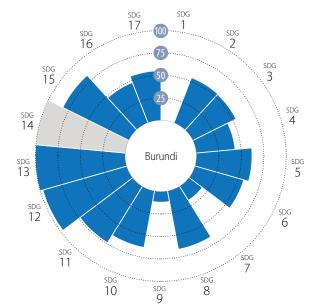
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

2.5

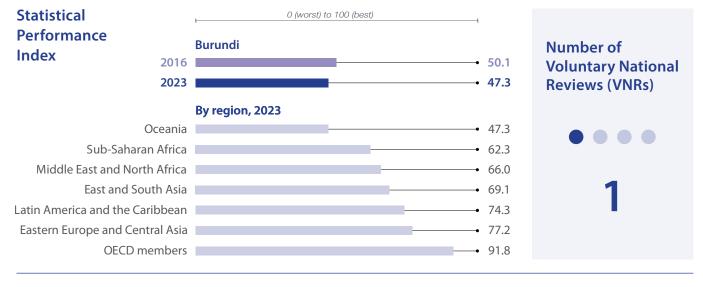
Missing data

7%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	81.8 2025 • 🔸	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	65.2 2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	97.6 2025 • 🔸	Population using the internet (%)	11.1 2023	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	10.3 2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	• • • •	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.0 2018	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	55.8 2022 • 👈	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0 2025	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9 2022 • 🛧	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2023	
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	18.5 2016 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2023	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.0 2022 • 👈	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2018	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.0 2022 • 🛧	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.1 2022	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2022 • 🔷	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 • 🔷	Gini coefficient	37.5 2020	•
sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1 2022 • •	Palma ratio	1.6 2020	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	392.0 2023 • 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	36.8 2022	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.6 2023 • 7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	31.2 2023	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.2 2023 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	90.9 2022	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	94.0 2023 • 🔷	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	• •	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.8 2021 • 🔸	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	24.0 2021	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.6 2022	•
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	206.0 2019 • •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.1 2024	•
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.1 2024	•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.3 2021 • ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.0 2024	•
e expectancy at birth (years)	63.7 2023 • →	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	58.2 2015	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2022	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	75.2 2022 • 🔸	SDG13 – Climate Action		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86.0 2023 • 🔸	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2023	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	41.5 2021 • →	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2024	•
worst 0–100 best)	2.0.2020	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2022	•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8 2020 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
DG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	• •	•
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	44.0 2020 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	• •	•
-	70.4.2020	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	• •	•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	79.4 2020	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	• •	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	28.9 2020 • •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.6 2022 • ↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	50.4 2024 • 🔷	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.7 2023	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	64.0.2022	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.6 2023	
,	64.9 2022	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	103.3 2024		0.90 2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.2 2025 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2 2023	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.4 2022	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	62.4 2022 • 👈	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	45.7 2022 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.7 2016	•
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.2 2022 • ↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	• •	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	54.2 2022	
rarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	33.7 2024 • 1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.5 2017	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	17.0 2024	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	10.3 2022 • 🔷	Children involved in child labor (%)	30.9 2017	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.1 2022 • 🕹	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0 2024	•
D_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	1.8 2023 • →	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.4 2025	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.5 2021 • 🔸	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	• •	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	· · ·	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	• •	•
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	26.7 2023 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.5 2022	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	7.1 2014	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.4 2022	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	• •	
	0.9 2025 • 🛧	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	-	_
		Oth	17.6 2021	•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	• • • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	17.0 2021	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **	0 2024	•
		3 5		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

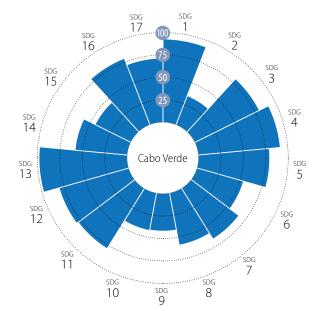


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

NA

Missing 28% data

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

DG1 – No Poverty		Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025		1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	6.6	2025	•	<u> </u>	Population using the internet (%)	73.5	2023	•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100.8	2023	•	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	12.6	2022	•	7	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•	•	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	•				top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023		
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)					Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.8	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2011	•	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	•	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	3.4	2023	•	
Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.0	2022	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	•	1	Gini coefficient	42.4	2015	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•	•		Palma ratio	2.1	2015	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Ī
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	40.0	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	46.4	2022	•	
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	14.7	2023	•	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.4	2022		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	47.0			7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		->	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Ī
sge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	17.2	2021	•	•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	01.0	2010			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.0	2019			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)			•	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.5	2021	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				
ife expectancy at birth (years)	76.1	2023	•	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	40.0	2020	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.3	2018	•		SDG13 – Climate Action			_	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2025		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	71.0	2021		-		0.9	2023		
(worst 0–100 best)	71.2	2021	•	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2025		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2022	•	
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	02.0	2020			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.0	2020			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
let primary enrollment rate (%)	95.3	2021	•	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	90.4	2021	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2006		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7	2022	•	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.4	2019	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	77.4	2024		7	SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.4	2024	_	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.0	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	91.8	2022	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.2	2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	44.4	2025	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•		•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	89.9	2022		7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	83.0			1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.0	2020	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)			•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2015			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	313	2018		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	10.5	2013	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2010		
		_	_		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	07.1	2022			Children involved in child labor (%)	02.0	2024	_	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	97.1			1	. ,	•		•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	83.0	2022	•	Τ	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2024	•	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2023	•	1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75 N	2025		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2 2	2021		4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	, 5.0	2023		
	د.د	2U2 I	_	_	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		-		
	co =	2022			· -		-	-	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		2023	-		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)			•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	60./				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	60.7	•			Consequence and an analysis of the control of the c	0.0			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	60.7	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.0	2022		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•	•	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	9.0	2022		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	•	2025	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	9.0	2022	•	
indigen and indige	•	2025	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	•	2022	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	2025	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	21.6	•	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	•	2025	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.6	2020		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

CABO VERDE

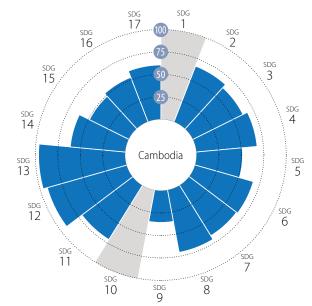


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* +10.0

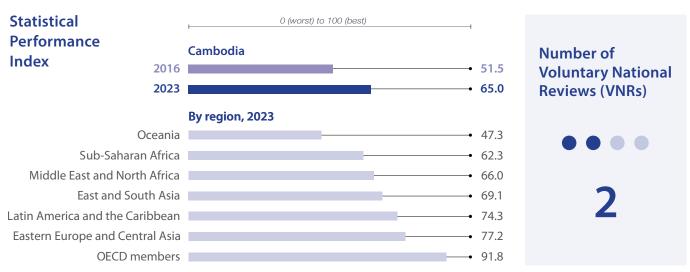
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5%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year F	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)					Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	91.8	2025	•	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)	60.7	2023	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	109.2	2023	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.6	2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2023	•	4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.9	2021	•	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of *	0.0	2025		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.6	2021	•	→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	48.6	2021	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	•	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.4	2022	•	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2015	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2022	•	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1.8	2023	•	-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.7	2022	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	•			-
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.7	2020	•		Palma ratio	•			-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	137.4	2023	•	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	42.3	2022	•	•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.8			1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	21.1	2023	•	•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.9			1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.1	2022	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	335.0			→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	22.6	2021	•	→	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	1620	2010			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		,
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	163.0	2019			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.8	2021	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	70.7	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	48.0	2020		→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2023		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.7	2022	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.2	2023	Ť	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79.0	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1 7	2023		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	58.0	2021		4	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023		
(worst 0–100 best)	36.0	2021					2024		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	2024	•	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2020	_	
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water	F1.0	2022		H
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	60.6	2023		7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	00.0	2023		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
let primary enrollment rate (%)	92.2	2023	•	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	61.8	2023	•	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.0	2022	•	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		•
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	_	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	62.1	2024	•	→	SDG15 – Life on Land		2022		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	70.5			7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.5	2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.6	2025	•	Ψ	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	2.0	2022	•	•
		2022		7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	78.0		•						
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.0 76.7			1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2011	_	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	76.7		•		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2011 2023		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	76.7 1.0	2022	•	1		0.81		•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	76.7 1.0	2022 2022 2015	•	↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.81 28.7	2023	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) onthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	76.7 1.0 0.0	2022 2022 2015	•	^	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.81 28.7 91.7	2023 2018	•	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	76.7 1.0 0.0	2022 2022 2015 2024	•	^	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	0.81 28.7 91.7 21.0	2023 2018 2022	•	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) withropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) iDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)	76.7 1.0 0.0 403.0	2022 2022 2015 2024 2022	•	^	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.81 28.7 91.7 21.0 12.6	2023 2018 2022 2024 2012	•	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) withropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) iDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	76.7 1.0 0.0 403.0 92.3 53.5	2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022	•	^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	0.81 28.7 91.7 21.0 12.6	2023 2018 2022 2024	•	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	76.7 1.0 0.0 403.0 92.3 53.5	2022 2022 2015 2024 2022	•	^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.81 28.7 91.7 21.0 12.6	2023 2018 2022 2024 2012	•	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	76.7 1.0 0.0 403.0 92.3 53.5	2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2022	•	^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.81 28.7 91.7 21.0 12.6 0.0 28.2	2023 2018 2022 2024 2012 2024	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	76.7 1.0 0.0 403.0 92.3 53.5 1.5	2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2022	•	^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.81 28.7 91.7 21.0 12.6 0.0 28.2 0.35	2023 2018 2022 2024 2012 2024 2025	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	76.7 1.0 0.0 403.0 92.3 53.5 1.5 24.4	2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2023 2021	•	^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.81 28.7 91.7 21.0 12.6 0.0 28.2 0.35 0.42	2023 2018 2022 2024 2012 2024 2025 2023 2023	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	76.7 1.0 0.0 403.0 92.3 53.5 1.5 24.4	2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2022 2023 2021	•	^ ^ · →	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.81 28.7 91.7 21.0 12.6 0.0 28.2 0.35 0.42	2023 2018 2022 2024 2012 2024 2025 2023	•	
population using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) population withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) population wastewater that receives treatment (%) paracre water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy population with access to electricity (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean f	76.7 1.0 0.0 403.0 92.3 53.5 1.5 24.4	2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2023 2021 2023 2023	•	^ ^ ^ / ^ / / ~	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.81 28.7 91.7 21.0 12.6 0.0 28.2 0.35 0.42 0.28	2023 2018 2022 2024 2012 2024 2025 2023 2023		
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opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) (DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) (DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	76.7 1.0 0.0 403.0 92.3 53.5 1.5 24.4 63.9 5.0 33.4 0.3 0.44 0.2	2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2022 2023 2021 2023 2021 2025 2023 2021		^ ^ ^ / ^ / / ~	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.81 28.7.7 21.0 12.6 0.0 28.2 0.35 0.42 0.28	2023 2018 2022 2024 2012 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023 2023		•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) withropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) iDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) iDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth digusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) linemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	76.7 1.0 0.0 403.0 92.3 53.5 1.5 24.4 63.9 5.0 33.4 0.3	2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2022 2023 2021 2023 2021 2025 2023 2021		^ ^ ^ / ^ / / ~	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.81 28.7 91.7 21.0 12.6 0.0 28.2 0.35 0.42 0.28 4.1	2023 2018 2022 2024 2012 2025 2023 2023 2023 2023 2021 2024		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





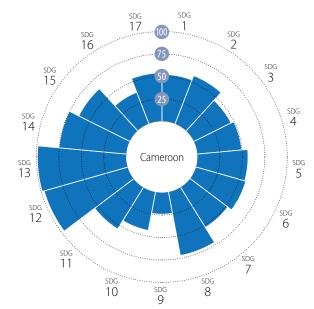
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 7.6

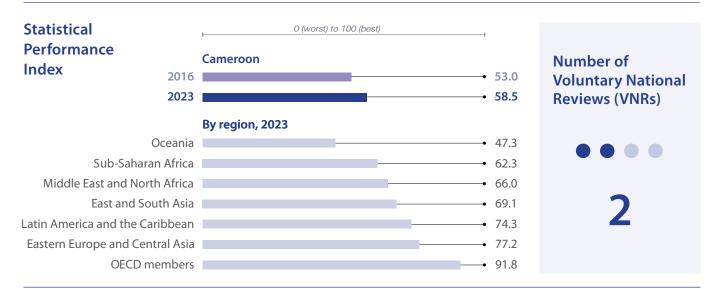
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Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	19.0	2025	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	75.5 202		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	35.8	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	41.9 202	3 •	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	24.5 202	3 •	, ;
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.7	2022	•	→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 202	3 •	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.9	2018	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0 202	5 •	(
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3	2018	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	19.8	2018	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 202	3 •	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.9	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	• •	•	(
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	26.0 202	3 •	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018	-	→	Gini coefficient	42.2 202		
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2021	•	•	Palma ratio	2.1 202	1 •	,
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	22 7 200	_	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	258.2			7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	32.7 202		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.2			→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	54.2 202		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	67.2			7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	59.5 202		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	150.0	2023		7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	• •	•)
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4.202	0 -	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	24.3	2021	•	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.4 202		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.2 202 0.2 202		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	207.0	2019	•		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2 202		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.6	2021	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.4 202		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	63.7	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	2.4 202		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	105.3	2020	•	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 202		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.0	2018	•		SDG13 - Climate Action	0.0 202		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71.0	2023	•	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4 202	3	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	43.9	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 202		,
(worst 0–100 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.5 202		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2024	•	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.5 202		
5DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	40.6	2023	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	31.7 202	4	,
let primary enrollment rate (%)	96.3	2023		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	• •	•)
ower secondary completion rate (%)	34.7			1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.2 201	9)
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	86.2				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.5 201	9 •)
DG5 – Gender Equality	00.2	2020	_		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	8	,
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	50.6	2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.5 202	3)
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	74.5	2022	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.6 202	3)
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.3				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84 202	3)
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.9				Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3 202	3)
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.7 202	2)
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	69.6	2022	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	43.1			→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.6 202	0 •	,
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.6	2022	•	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.59 202	3)
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	61.9 202	1 •	,
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	183.8			→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	61.9 201	8	,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	26.0 202	4	,
opulation with access to electricity (%)	71.0	2022	•	7	Children involved in child labor (%)	38.9 201		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	29.4			→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *			
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		2023		→	100,000 population)	0.0 202		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.8 202		1
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	18.9	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 202		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.29 202		1
	56.8				Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.45 202	3 •	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.8			4	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.3 202	2	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	5.8	2021		7				
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.7				For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	• •		ì
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	51.7 3.4	2025	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• •	•)
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	51.7 3.4 0.48	2025 2023	•	↑ →	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.7 202		
adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	51.7 3.4 0.48	2025	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 202	4	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	51.7 3.4 0.48 0.1	2025 2023	•	↑ →	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		4 • 1 •	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

CAMEROON





Country Score Country Rank 25 /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

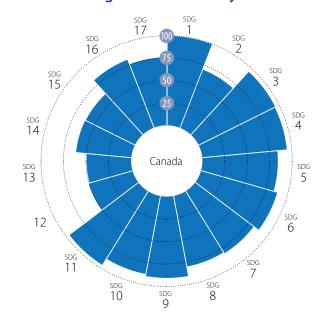
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 2.1

Missing data

0%

Average Performance by SDG



Number of

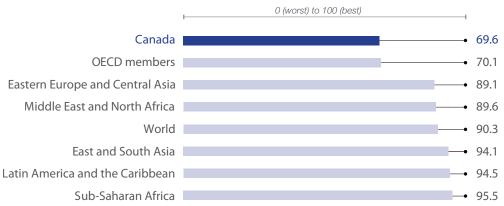
Voluntary National

Reviews (VNRs)

SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



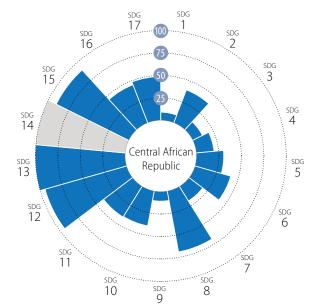
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Y	ear Ratir	ng Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	ıtinç
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2 20	025	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.5 2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.3 20	025	1	Population using the internet (%)	94.0 2023	•
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	11.9 20	022 🔸	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	83.4 2023	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.3 2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 20	022	个	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	80.9 2025	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		022		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.9 2023	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		022		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.7 2023	•
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) *	90.0 20			Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	642.8 2023	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.2 20			Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.9 2021	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		022		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	52.4 2007	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		022	•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.4 2022	•
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	0.6 20 NA N			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
end gup closure (70 of potential yield) xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		022		Gini coefficient	31.7 2019	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	2.5 20	OZZ -		Palma ratio	1.1 2022	•
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	11.8 20	023	→	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.6 2022	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		023	- 1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		023	- 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *	6 0.0 2022	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		023	- 1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	9.6 2023	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		020		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.3 2022	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.7.20	021	4	Population with rent overburden (%)	19.8 2019	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.7 20	021	•	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	83.1 2025	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	8.0 20	019		Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	91.5 2020	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)			1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	4.7 20 82.6 20		- 1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	17.6 2022	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.9 20		- 1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.3 2024	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.6 20			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	9.5 2024	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0 20		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	106.3 2024	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	91.0 20		1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	34.2 2024 4 .5 2024	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8 20	024	-	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA NA (
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	10.8 20	022	-	SDG13 – Climate Action	INA INA	_
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	13.0 20	022	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	14.2 2023	
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	9.4 20	022 •	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.4 2024	_
DG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	17.3 2024	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.0 20	022		Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	48.7 2021	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	94.7 20	022 🔸	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water		Ī
ower secondary completion rate (%) *	98.9 20	016 •		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.8 2023	•
	100.0 20			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	86.7 2024	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	67.0 20		T	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.3 2018	•
SA score (worst 0–600 best)	506.4 20		· →	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	36.4 2019	•
	10.2 20		7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.1 2019	•
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	21.6 20	022	*	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.9 2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	92.4 20	024	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.5 2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.4 20	ດວວ 👛	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.2 2023	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.7 20		4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97 2023	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.9 20		_	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2023	
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	16.1 20			Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	19.8 2022	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.2 20	022	->	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3 2022	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.6 20		•	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.90 2023	•
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		022	- 1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	46.9 2022	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	84.0 20			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2021	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ Oeq/capita) 3	3,182.9 20			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) *	75.0 2024	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	99.0 20	022	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	• 0.0 2021 •	
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	83.9 20	022	→	100,000 population)	0.4 2024	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.8 2025	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 20	022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.56 2023	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 20	022	- 1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.64 2023	•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		023		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.78 2023	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	23.8 20	021 •	→	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	91.6 2022	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	70.4 20			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.1 2022	•
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8 20	022	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.3 2024	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	99.6 20	021	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	**
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **	• 0 2024	_
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.73 20			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		_
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		018		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	51.2 2022 6 0.0 2021	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) mployment-to-population ratio (%)	84.3 20			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	93.5 2023	
	74.7 20	UZ4 U	T'	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	63.1 2025	
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)						



Average Performance by SDG



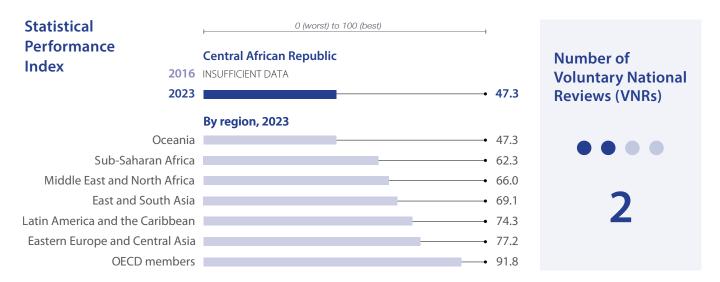
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 5.5

Missing data

12%





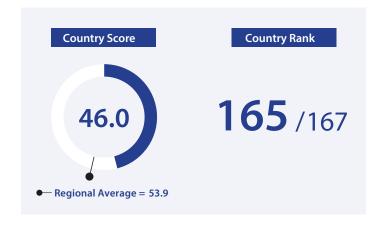
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%) OG2 - Zero Hunger evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) iman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	79.0 2 23.5 2 39.8 2 5.4 2 26.6 2		• →	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	49.8 20 7.5 20 5.3 20 2.6 20	019 023	•
POG2 – Zero Hunger evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Iman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	23.5 2 39.8 2 5.4 2 26.6 2	2022 2019	• →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	5.3 20	023	•
evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) sman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	39.8 2 5.4 2 26.6 2	2019 2019	•	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	39.8 2 5.4 2 26.6 2	2019 2019	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	2.6 20	023	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) sman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.4 2 26.6 2	2019					
nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	26.6 2		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 20	025	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Iman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		'() () 🐣		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 20	U33	
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	9.3 2			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0 20		
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022					-
·		2022		Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	3.0 20	J23	•
	0.8 2		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3 2	<u>1</u> 018 •	• 4		43.0 20		•
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•	•	Palma ratio	2.2 20	J21	•
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	691.7 2	2023	7		68.9 20		•
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.7 2	2023	• →	, ,	31.9 20		•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	92.2 2	2023	>		31.3 20	022	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	540.0 2	2023	• →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•	•	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	30.8 2	2021	• -	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 20	020	•
liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	30.0 2			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.6 20	022	•
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	305.0 2	2019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2 20	024	•
				Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2 20	024	•
offic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.9 2		7	3	25.2 20	024	•
e expectancy at birth (years)	57.4 2		7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.4 20	024	•
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	184.4 2			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 20	019	•
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40.3 2			SDG13 – Climate Action			
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	41.0 2	2023	,	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 20	023	•
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	32.3 2	2021	• ->	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 20	024	•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5 2	0010 4		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0 20	023	•
	3.5 2	.019	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
OG4 – Quality Education				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		•	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	5.8 2	2011	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		•	•
t primary enrollment rate (%)	8087	2017		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)			•
wer secondary completion rate (%)		2017		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	•	•	•
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2017		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)			
	30.3 2	.020	, ,	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		•	•
OG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	39.1 2	2024	• >		74.2 20	023	•
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	49.1 2	2022 4			94.8 20		•
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2024	-		0.94 20		
ats held by women in national parliament (%)				Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.34 20		
	11.4 2	2025	, ,	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.1 20		
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					0.5 20	JZZ	_
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2022		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022		Homicides (per 100,000 population)			-
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)			
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2015		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	35.7 2	2024	• 1	7. 3.	44.8 20		•
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					24.0 20		
pulation with access to electricity (%)	15.7 2	2022	• →	Children involved in child labor (%)	26.9 20	019	•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.0 2	<u>2</u> 022 •) →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0 20	024	•
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.0 2	2023	• →	100,000 population)			
MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.4.2	2024			60.2 20	J25	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2.4 2	:021	, v	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)			•
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•
	49.3 2		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		•	•
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	5.2 2	2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.7 20	022	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	13,8 2	2017					
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2017		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) temployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	13.8 2 5.9 2			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	_
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	5.9 2	2025			9.2 20	021	•
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	5.9 2	2025	• →	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		021 024	•
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	5.9 2	2025	• • • •	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		024	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available





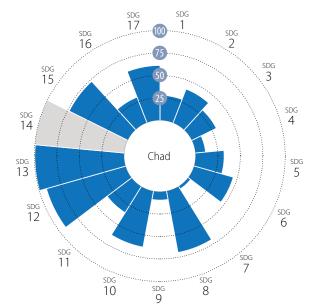


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 6.7

Missing 14% data

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			-
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	32.4 2025 • 🔸	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	41.4 2	2025	•	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	66.1 2025 • 🔸	Population using the internet (%)	13.2 2			
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	5.8 2	2023	•	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	35.1 2022 • 🕹	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2	2018	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.9 2022 • 7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0 2	2025	•	,
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.8 2022 • 🛧	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	48.8 2022 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2			
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.7 2022 • 👈	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2	2016	•	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 • 👈	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1.9 2	2023	•	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8 2022 • 👈	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018 • 🕹	Gini coefficient	37.4 2	2022	•	,
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	• • • •	Palma ratio	1.6 2	2022	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	747.5 2023 • 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	82.0 2	2022	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.4 2023 • →	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	47.5 2	2023	•	,
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	101.1 2023 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	46.5 2	2022	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	139.0 2023 • →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•)
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.3 2023	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Ī
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3 .	2020	•	į
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	23.4 2021 • →	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.7 2	2022	•	,
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	227.0 2019 • •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	227.0 2019	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.4 2021 • 🔸	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	43.7 2			
fe expectancy at birth (years)	55.1 2023 • 👈	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		,
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	138.5 2018 • •	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•		•	,
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	47.2 2019 • •	SDG13 - Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	63.0 2023 • 7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 2	2023	•	,
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	29.4 2021 • →	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2			,
(worst 0–100 best)		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.1 2	.021		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2024 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water			Ť	
DG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	16.9 2023 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	73.3 2023 • •	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				
ower secondary completion rate (%)	19.2 2021 • →	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	36.1 2022 • 🔸	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				
DG5 – Gender Equality			_		_	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	26.2 2024 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.3 2	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	37.3 2022 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.4 2	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.1 2024 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91 2	2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	34.0 2025 • 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.6	2023	•)
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.5 2	2022	•)
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	52.0 2022 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic armiting water services (%)	12.9 2022 • →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	•	•	•	į
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.3 2022 • 1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		•		į
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	48.6 2024	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	25.7 2	2010		
	40.0 Z0Z4 • I	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	21.0 2			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	11 7 2022	Children involved in child labor (%)				
opulation with access to electricity (%)	11.7 2022	Funerts of major conventional warning (TIV constant million LICD nor	39.0 2	1019		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	9.5 2022 ● → 7.9 2023 ● →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	2024		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.9 2	2025	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1 2021 • 👈	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	26.4 2023 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.9 2022 • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	23.7 2022 • →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.5 2	2022	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.1 2025 • →	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•		•)
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0 0 0	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		3 5		2024		
reacea aceae embodica in importo (per milion population)	0.1 Z010 ·	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2024	-	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports			(11)	2021		j
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.2 2018 • •	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.4 2			

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





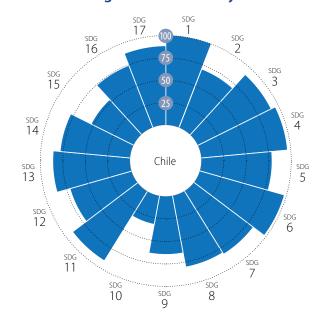
Country Score Country Rank 35 /167 78.1 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 5.9

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2%

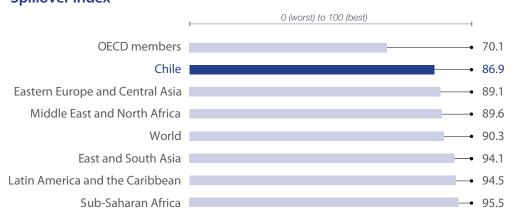
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratir		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Rat	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.0 2025	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.0 2	2025	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.0 2025		Population using the internet (%)	94.5 2		•
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.3 2022	• •	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	109.5 2		
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2	2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	35.0 2	2025	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8 2014		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9 2	2023	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.3 2014		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2		•
#inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) *Irevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	90.0 2022 • 38.9 2022 •		Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	46.5 2	2023	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022	- I	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	1.5 2	2021	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.1 2022	- 1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	7.5 2	2017	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018	•	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	20.9 2	2022	•
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA NA		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	13.3 2016		Gini coefficient	43.0 2	2022	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	2.4 2	2022	•
Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	9.9 2023	4	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	16.2 2	2022 (•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.6 2023	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.2 2023		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *	0.0 2	2022	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0 2023	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)	30.0 2		•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.9 2		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	9.4 2021	1	Population with rent overburden (%)	46.2 2		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	J. 1 2021 •		Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	95.2 2		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18.0 2019		Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	90.7 2	:020	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.3 2021	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ife expectancy at birth (years)	81.2 2023		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2022	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	15.6 2020	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	7.8 2		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2020	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	45.6 2	2024	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0 2023	-	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	82.3 2021	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024	-
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2024	→	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2018	
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.8 2022	1	SDG13 - Climate Action	1,2 2	.010	Ė
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	15.2 2021	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.9 2	2023 (•
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.6 2020	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024	•
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2023	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	91.8 2023		Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2021	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.7 2023		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ower secondary completion rate (%) *	99.3 2022		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.0 2	2023	•
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3 2022		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	79.2 2	2024	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	33.7 2017		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA (•
ISA score (worst 0–600 best) Ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	434.4 2022		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.3 2	2019	•
Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	55.7 2022		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6 2	2019	•
	33.7 2022		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	85.4 2024	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.3 2	2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.3 2022	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.3 2		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.1 2024		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.76 2		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.1 2025		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	13.6 2023		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	27.3 2	2022	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2022	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2022	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.74 2		•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.0 2022	1			2022	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0 2021 •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2011 (2024 (
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ Oeq/capita) 1	,319.8 2024 •	→	Children involved in child labor (%)		2012	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	98.8 2022 •		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per			
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.3 2022	1	100,000 population)	0.0 2	2022	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.3 2	2025	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.65 2		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2022		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.51 2		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9 2023		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.76 2		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	24.2 2021	1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	229.9 2	2022	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	67.0 2023		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.1 2	2022	
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.2 2022		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA (•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	87.1 2021	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**)	**
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.72 2023	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.7	2024	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.4 2018		Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	59.8 2		•
fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 1101,000 population)	35.7 2018	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0 2		•
inclinis of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) imployment-to-population ratio (%)	64.1 2024	-	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.8 2		•
F - 7	5 ZUZT		Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		2025	
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)	21.1 2020		index of countries support to on-based inditiateralism (worst o-100 best)	80.5 /	.UZJ \	$\overline{}$



Country Score Country Rank 49 /167 ● Regional Average = 69.5

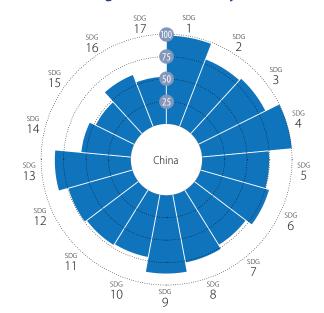
+ 6.0

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data

6%

Average Performance by SDG

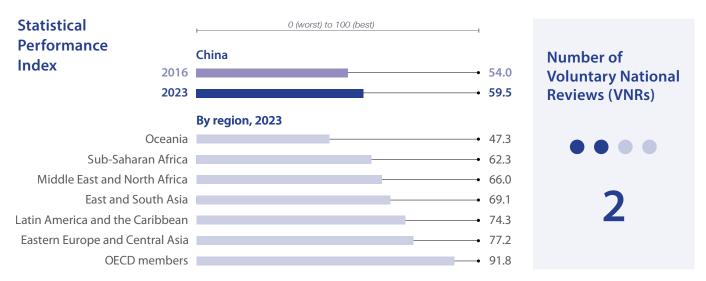


SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*





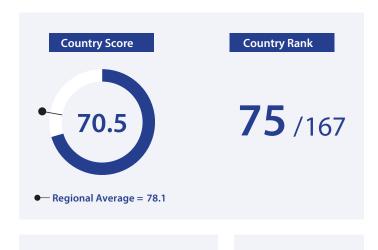
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



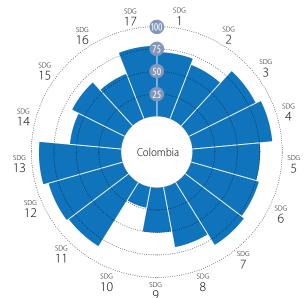
DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.5 2025	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.2 2025	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.9 2025 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	77.5 2023	
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	128.2 2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.0 2023	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.8 2017 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	87.8 2025	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.9 2017 •		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	60.6 2017 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7 2023	•
revalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	8.3 2022 •	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.6 2022	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 •	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1,153.2 2023	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.4 2022 •	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 •	→	Gini coefficient	35.7 2021	•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7 2022	•	Palma ratio	1.5 2021	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	16.3 2023	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	• •	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8 2023	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	31.9 2023	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.2 2023	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.0 2022	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	52.0 2023	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	56.0 2020	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	• • •	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	15.9 2021 •	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	7.1 2022	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	OE 0 3010 *		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	22.0 2024	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	95.0 2019 •		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.1 2024	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.4 2021 •	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	78.0 2023 •	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	9.1 2024	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.1 2020 •	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2023	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2016	•	SDG13 - Climate Action	0.0 2023	Ť
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0 2023 •	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.3 2023	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	81.0 2021	•	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0 2024	
(worst 0–100 best)	81.0 2021				
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2024 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2023	_
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water	7.1 2022	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.1 2023	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	42.4 2024	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	• • •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.5 2018	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	104.9 2012 •		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	48.2 2019	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0 2020 •	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.7 2019	
DG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	_
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	92.0 2024 •	→	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.1 2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.0 2022	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.6 2023	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.73 2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.5 2025	<u> </u>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2023	
	20.5 2025		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	6.3 2022	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	07.5.0000		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.3 2022	-
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.6 2022	1	•	0.5.2020	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.9 2022 •	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2020	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.80 2023	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	49.0 2015 •	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	• •	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	405.2 2024 •	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.7 2020	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	43.0 2024	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 •	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	• •	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	87.8 2022 •	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.1.2024	_
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3 2023	↑	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.1 2024 14.8 2025	
	11 7 2021	_		0.68 2023	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.7 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.64 2023	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	79.1 2023 •		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.38 2023	•
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.0 2022 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	88.7 2021 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	7.0 2022	•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.5 2025	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• •	•
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.32 2023 •	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.0 2022	
7 -		→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	60 2024	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2010				-
stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports					
	8.5 2018	•			•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





Average Performance by SDG



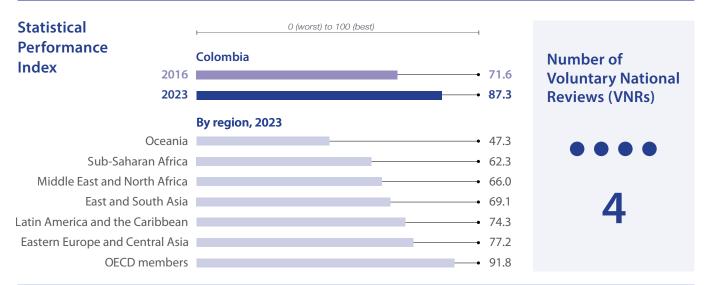
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 5.5

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1%





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



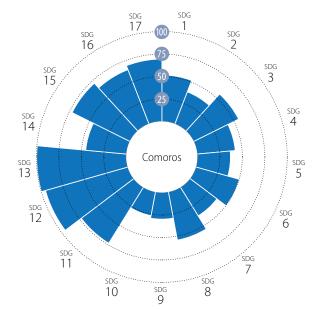
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	a Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year	Ratin	jnr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	13.0 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	83.6 2025		-
overty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (%)	19.8 2025		Population using the internet (%)	77.3 2023		
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	NA NA •		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	85.9 2023		
,	NA NA		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 2023		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	2.9 2023	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.2 2022	1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	32.6 2025	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.7 2016	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2023	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6 2016		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2020		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	68.6 2016		Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	8.4 2023		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.6 2022		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	NA NA		
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022 •		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	56.4 2022		
Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3 2022	1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.6 2022		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2018	Ψ.	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	33.0 2022	Ť	Ė
(ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA NA •		Gini coefficient	54.8 2022		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2 2022 •	•	Palma ratio	NA NA		ĺ
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	NA NA	•	_
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	59.4 2023	1		NA NA	_	_
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.5 2023	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.0 2023 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	9.7 2022		•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	46.0 2023		Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	18.2 2023		•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.3 2023	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.9 2022		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10.3 2021	1	Population with rent overburden (%)	49.5 2022		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	10.3 ZUZ1	•	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	81.4 2025		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	31.0 2019		Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	67.6 2020	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.2 2021		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	7.4 2022	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	77.7 2023	7	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.6 2024	•	D
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	47.2 2022	7	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.0 2024	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.5 2021 •	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	35.9 2024	•	D
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0 2023 •	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	8.4 2024		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	79.6 2021 •	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2023		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2024 •	→	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA NA	0	D
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	15.1 2021 •	•	SDG13 – Climate Action			Ī
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	8.1 2019		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.0 2023		
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	13.0 2013	•	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0 2024		
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	4.6 2023		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.6 2018	•	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	21.2 2021		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	92.7 2022	4	SDG14 – Life Below Water	21.2 2021	_	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	* 80.5 2023	7		564 0000		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9 2022	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.1 2023		
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	30.0 2020	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	67.3 2024		
SA score (worst 0–600 best)	400.8 2022	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	51.1 2018		•
ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	16.2 2022	Ţ	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	26.4 2019		P
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	71.2 2022	Ţ	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	15.9 2019		
DG5 – Gender Equality	71.2 2022	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•)
			SDG15 – Life on Land			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	87.0 2024 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.1 2023		d
_	102 7 2022	•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.0 2023		ì
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.7 2022	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74 2023	•	D
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.0 2024		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2 2023	•	D
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.4 2025	7	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	3.6 2022		
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	1.9 2023 •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			i
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	25.3 2022		,
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.5 2022	T	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.47 2023		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.7 2022 •	1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	22.7 2022		۰
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.6 2022 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.8 2015		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	20.2 2021 •	•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.0 2024		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ Oeq/capita)	624.4 2024 •	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	7.1 2022		
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	73.9 2022 •	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per			
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	18.4 2022 •	→	100,000 population)	0.0 2020	•	Ì
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.8 2025	•	٥
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.58 2023		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	93.6 2022	†	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.34 2023		ĺ
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2 2023		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.63 2023		,
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	29.7 2021		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	189.4 2022		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Z2.7 ZUZI	_	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	107.T ZUZZ		
	67 4 2022			0.0.2022		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	67.4 2023		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	9.0 2022	•	9
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.8 2022	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	ı
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	59.7 2021	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.8 2022	_	,
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2024		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.45 2023	→				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4 2018	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multipationals (USS billion)	54.3 2022		•
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	12.2 2018	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0 2021		•
mployment-to-population ratio (%)	62.9 2024 •	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.3 2023		
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)			Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	78.3 2025		4



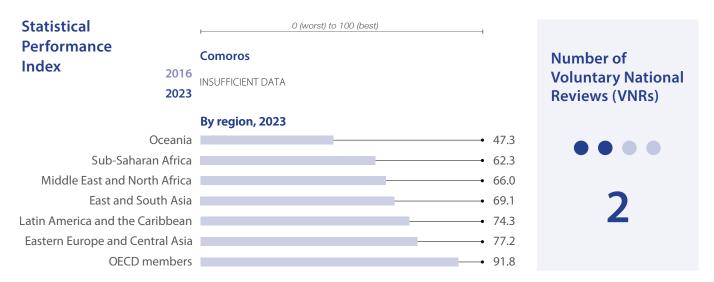
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* NA

Missing 24% data

Average Performance by SDG







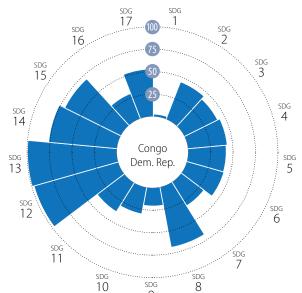
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Rat			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		-
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	36.7 2	2025		→	Population using the internet (%)		2023		
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023		
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2022	-	4	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	3 •	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.1 2	2012		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 0.0	2025		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.2 2				top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.1	2027		
Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	21.5 2	2012		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.3 2	2022		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2	2022	•	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1.2	2023	-	_
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.8 2	2022		4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3 2	2018		→	Gini coefficient	45.3	2014	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•			Palma ratio	2.5	2014	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	178.9 2	2023		7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.5	2022	•	
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.5 2	2023		→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	9.5	2023	•	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.8 2	2023		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1	2019	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0 2	2023		→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2	2023		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Ī
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.2	2021		7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.5	2022	2	ï
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	1650.3	2010		•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165.0 2	2019			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)			•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.0 2	2021		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				
fe expectancy at birth (years)	66.8 2	2023		→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	74.4 2	2017		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.2 2	2022			SDG13 – Climate Action		_	_	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70.0 2	2023		4		0.5	2027		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	40.4	2024			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2023		
(worst 0–100 best)	48.1 2	2021		7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8 2	2024		4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	•	
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.7	2023	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	37.6 2	2021			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.9	2024	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	79.6 2	2023		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.6	2018	3	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	50.1 2	2021		→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	•	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2022		•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	52.3	2019	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				i
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	27.0 2	2024		4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4	2023	8	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	71.5 2	2022		4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2023	3	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2024		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2025		7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
	10.7 2	2023			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.1	202.	,	
DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation							_	_	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2019		→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.9 2			→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)				
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.8 2	2022		1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2	2015			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	•			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.1	2022	_	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	21.0	2024	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	89.9 2	2022		1	Children involved in child labor (%)	9.1	2022	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.6 2			→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2023		→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.4 2	2021		J.	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	27.3			
	J.4 Z	2UZ I	_	_					
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		2055			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)			-	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	45.0 2	2023			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•	• (•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	34.3 2	2022			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.3	2022	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.8 2			1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	•	•			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		•	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2024		
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2021		
, ,						0.0	2021		
(per 100,000 population)			_		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	_	_		Š

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Country Score Country Rank 162 /167 ● Regional Average = 53.9



Average Performance by SDG

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

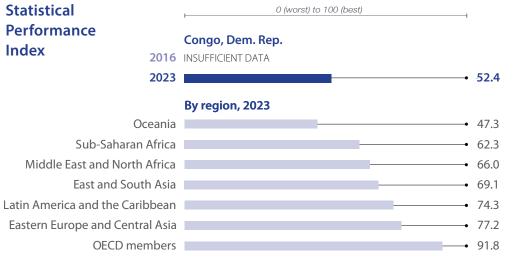
+ 5.1

Missing data

4%

SDG Dashboard and Trends





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF Performance by Indicator

verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%) Verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%) Verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%) Valence of undernourishment (%) valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) vorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) VG3 - Good Health and Well-Being ternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population) ffic deaths (per 100,000 population) e expectancy at birth (years) plescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) this attended by skilled health personnel (%) viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) viving bective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	25.3 2023 73.2 2023 316.0 2023 0.2 2023 25.1 2021 210.0 2019			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piged (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	17.8 0.0 0.4 0.8 44.7 2.4 78.4 33.6 67.4 16.2 0.5 0.6 0.2 0.3 3.7	2023 2023 2025 2025 2020 2020 2020 2022 2022	•
valence of undernourishment (%) valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) valence yet (best 2–3 worst) valed (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) valence of hazardous perhectare of harvested land) valence of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) valed yet (for 100,000 live births) valed (tonnes per 100,000 live births) valed (tonnes per 100,000 live births) valed (tonnes per 100,000 population) valed (tonnes per 100,000	37.0 2022 41.8 2017 6.4 2017 6.6 2022 2.1 2022 0.8 2022 0.9 2018 0.0 2021 427.0 2023 25.3 2023 316.0 2023 25.1 2021 210.0 2019 61.9 2023 109.0 2016 85.2 2018		→・・・→→→→・ →→ ス→← → ・ ←→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	28.3 2.3 17.8 0.0 0.4 0.8 44.7 2.4 78.4 33.6 67.4 16.2 0.5 0.6 0.2 0.3 3.7	2023 2023 2025 2023 2015 2020 2020 2020 2022 2023 2022 2020 2022 2024 2024	•
valence of undernourishment (%) valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) storts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) real yield (tonnes per lood live births) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) stainable Nitrogen Management	41.8 2017 6.4 2017 6.4 2017 6.6 2022 2.1 2022 0.9 2018 0.0 2021 427.0 2023 25.3 2023 73.2 2023 25.1 2021 210.0 2019 16.3 2021 61.9 2023 109.0 2016 85.2 2018		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.3 17.8 0.0 0.4 0.8 44.7 2.4 78.4 33.6 67.4 16.2 0.5 0.6 0.2 0.3 3.7	2023 2025 2023 2015 2020 2020 2022 2022 2022 2020 2022 2020 2022 2022 2024	•
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) storts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) real mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) sonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) surtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) sidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population) ffic deaths (per 100,000 population) e expectancy at birth (years) solescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) ths attended by skilled health personnel (%) riving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	41.8 2017 6.4 2017 6.4 2017 6.6 2022 2.1 2022 0.9 2018 0.0 2021 427.0 2023 25.3 2023 73.2 2023 25.1 2021 210.0 2019 16.3 2021 61.9 2023 109.0 2016 85.2 2018		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	17.8 0.0 0.4 0.8 44.7 2.4 78.4 33.6 67.4 16.2 0.5 0.6 0.2 0.3 3.7	2025 2023 2015 2020 2020 2022 2022 2022 2020 2022 2022 2024 2024	•
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	6.4 2017 15.2 2017 6.6 2022 2.1 2022 0.8 2022 0.9 2018 25.3 2023 73.2 2023 25.1 2021 210.0 2019 16.3 2021 61.9 2023 109.0 2016 85.2 2018		••→→→→ • →→ → → → → → → → → → → → → → →	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.0 0.4 0.8 44.7 2.4 78.4 33.6 67.4 16.2 0.5 0.6 0.2 0.3 3.7	2023 2015 2020 2020 2020 2022 2023 2022 2020 2022 2020 2022 2024	•
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ffic deaths (per 100,000 population) e expectancy at birth (years) oblescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) ths attended by skilled health personnel (%) rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage vorst 0–100 best)	16.3 2021 61.9 2023 109.0 2016 85.2 2018	•	↑ →		3.7		-
e expectancy at birth (years) collected fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) chs attended by skilled health personnel (%) riviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage vorst 0–100 best)	61.9 2023 109.0 2016 85.2 2018	•	T →			2024	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) ths attended by skilled health personnel (%) viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage vorst 0–100 best)	109.0 2016 85.2 2018	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	•
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%) rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage vorst 0–100 best)	85.2 2018			Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.7	2024	•
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage vorst 0–100 best)				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2023	•
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage vorst 0–100 best)	52.0 2023		•	SDG13 – Climate Action			
vorst 0–100 best)		•	Ψ	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2023	•
	41.7 2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2024	•
	2.5.2024			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	•
	3.5 2024	•	Ψ_	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
OG4 – Quality Education				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	20.4 2020	•	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	32.7	2024	•
3				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•	•	•
t primary enrollment rate (%)		•	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	•
wer secondary completion rate (%)	57.4 2020			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	•
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.1 2022	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	
OG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010	Ť
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	35.6 2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.5	2023	
% of females aged 15 to 49)	66.2.2022			Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.5		
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	66.3 2022		7				
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.9 2024		T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88		
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.0 2025		_	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	
GG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.5	2022	•
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	35.1 2022		4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	16.2 2022		ψ.	Homicides (per 100,000 population)			
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.2 2022	•	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.50		•
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	75.0	2021	•
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	107.9 2024	•	<u> </u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	40.1	2018	•
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	20.0	2024	•
pulation with access to electricity (%)	21.5 2022	•	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	14.7	2018	•
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.3 2022	•	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *	0.0	2024	
₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.3 2023	•	1	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.3		
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.8 2021	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.42		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2021	-	_	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.42		
	50.3.2022	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.33		
justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)					0.27	2023	_
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5 2022	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	2 =	202-	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	27.4 2022		→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.7	2022	•
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.6 2025		→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	_	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.48 2023	•		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.2	2022	•
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	• '	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2024	•
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	3.0 2018		•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2021	
per 100,000 population)	J.U 2010	_		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.4		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available



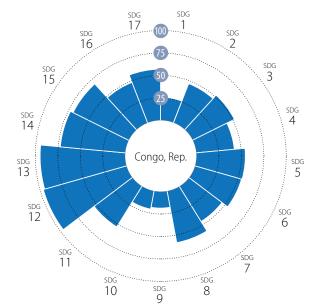


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* 7.7

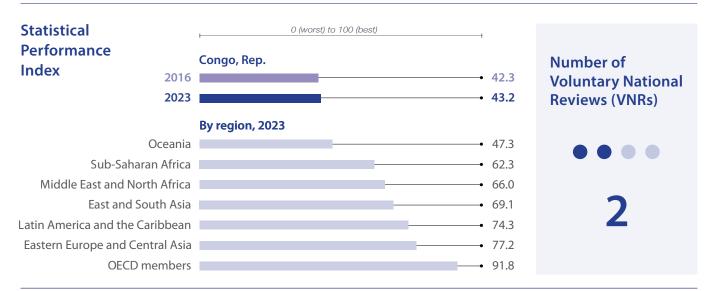
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Average Performance by SDG





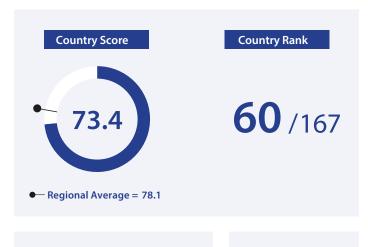


^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratir	g Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	35.8 2025 •	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	39.8	2025	•	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	57.5 2025 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	38.4	2023	3	7
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	57.5	2023	3	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	26.8 2022 •	→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2023	3	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.2 2014 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025		. (
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2 2014		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	202.	,	
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	13.7 2014 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023	3	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.5 2022	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2022	2	-
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 •	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	11.3	2023	3	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9 2022 •	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 •	→	Gini coefficient	48.9	2011	•	
sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2020 •		Palma ratio	3.1	2011	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	241.1 2023 •	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	75.3	2022	2	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.7 2023	7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	33.5	2023	3	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	40.5 2023	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.3	2021	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	1.7 2023	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2020)	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	21.2 2021 •	A	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	2.7	2022	2	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	170.0 2019		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3	2024	1	
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	170.0 2019	_	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.4 2021 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	65.8 2023 •	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	111.3 2013 •	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2022	2)
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.4 2015 🔸		SDG13 – Climate Action				
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	65.0 2023 •	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1 3	2023	3	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	41.0 2021	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		
vorst 0–100 best)		Ť	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2022		
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2024	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water	1.5	2022	_	·
OG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.4	2023	2 _	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	4.0 2023	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
% of children aged 4 to 6)			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	49.9	2022	†	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	82.9 2023 •	•		12.4	2010		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	48.4 2012		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	82.4 2021 •	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				
DG5 – Gender Equality				0.0	2018)	_
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	53.4 2024	→	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.0	2023	3	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	77.2 2022 •	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.7	2023	3	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.1 2024 •	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	3	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.6 2025	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2023	3	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	40.3	2022	2	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	74.0 2021 •	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	•	•	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.0 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.55	2023	3	
othropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.9 2015		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	•	•	•	,
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	273.7 2024	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.0	2015	5	
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	2/3./ 2024	•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
	E0 (2022 A	_	Children involved in child labor (%)				
pulation with access to electricity (%)		→	Exports of major conventional warning (TIV constant million LICD nor		2015)	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	39.7 2022 • 1.5 2023 •	→ •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2024		
MtCO ₂ /TWh)			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2025		
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	14.3 2021	<u>→</u>	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.43	2023	3	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.39	2023	3	
justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	54.9 2023 •		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.44	2023	3	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.0 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	47.1 2021 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.8	2022	2	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	19.4 2025	→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		•	•	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.44 2023		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	20.1	2021	_	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.44 2023	1			2021		
		•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) **		2024		
		-	SHILLEG DIGHTS OF MULTINATIONALS (USS DIIIION) *	0.0	2021		П
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	14.3 2018 •		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





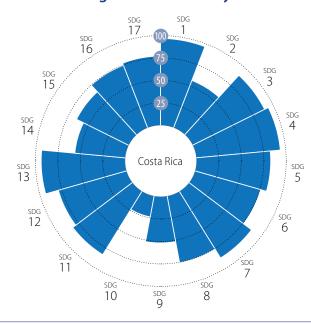
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 7.0

Missing data

0%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rat	ing Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rati	ting ¹
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.2 2025	• 1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.4 2025	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	2.8 2025		Population using the internet (%)	85.4 2023	•
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	21.2 2023	• •	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	101.5 2023	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	2.7 2023	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022	-	universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.8 2025	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.0 2018		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2023	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	1.8 2018 (75.7 2018 (Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2022	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.4 2022		Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	23.5 2023	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	1.0 2021	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6 2022		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	18.3 2020	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018	• →	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.5 2022	•
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA NA •	• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	124.9 2022	• •	Gini coefficient	46.7 2023	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	2.7 2023 2 5.8 2023	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	24.1 2023	• 1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	25.8 2025	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	, .E E0E5	• →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2 5 2022 4	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.5 2023		Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	3.5 2022 1 9.4 2023 1	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.9 2023		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2022	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.2 2023	• ↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	24.7 2022	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.9 2021	• →	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	18.0 2019	• •	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	53.4 2020	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		• →	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	11.6 2022	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.8 2023	• ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.8 2024	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	EOID EOEE	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.7 2024	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.8 2021 9 3.0 2023	个	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	44.0 2024	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		• 1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	16.8 2024	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		• 1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.4 2023	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2022	_
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	NA NA •	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action	1 (2022 4	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	6.2 2023	• 1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6 2023	
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	2.5 2024 0 .0 2023	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.7 2023	• 1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	69.2 2021	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.3 2023	• 1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	03.2 2021	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 89.5 2022	• 1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.9 2023	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.5 2024	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	32.5 2020		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.6 2018	•
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	403.6 2022		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	25.5 2019	•
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	14.2 2018 7 1.8 2022		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	67.0 2019	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality	71.0 2022		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			SDG15 – Life on Land		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	83.8 2024	• 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.2 2023	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.2 2022	• 1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.7 2023	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.7 2024		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84 2023	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	49.1 2025		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2023	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	4.2 2023	• 1	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	9.5 2022	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	177 2022 4	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8 2022	• 1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	17.7 2023 • 0.71 2023 •	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		• 1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.8 2022	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.9 2022	-	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.4 2021	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.1 2021		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.0 2024	
1 1 7	1,818.0 2024		Children involved in child labor (%)	3.8 2018	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	80.5 2022		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	* 0.0 2024	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	25.4 2022	• →	100,000 population)		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0.2022		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	73.1 2025	•
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2022 96.4 2022		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.69 2023	
ropulation with access to clean rue of an a technology for cooking (%) TO 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	0.7 2023		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.48 2023 • 0.79 2023 •	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	34.2 2021		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	291.2 2022	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2 1.2 ZUZT	- /	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	ZJ1.Z ZUZZ	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	71.2 2023		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.2 2022	•
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.2 2022		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		_
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		_	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	68.5 2021	N	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.2 2022	•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.63 2023	• 4	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	70 2024	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		• →	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.8 2022	
	54.2 2018	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0 2021	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)			C ID C		
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	61.0 2024	• 1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	88.5 2023 8 2.2 2025	

Country Score Country Rank 119/167 63.2 ● Regional Average = 53.9

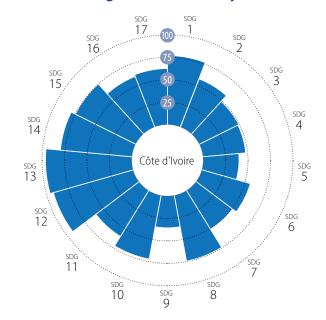
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+13.0

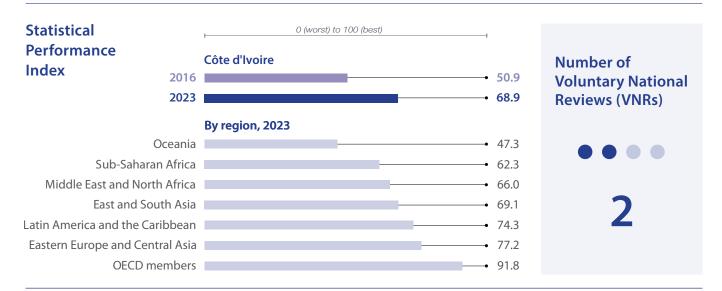
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Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

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t. d t t t	Value Year Ra		•	Value Year F	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	5.9 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.8 2025	
everty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	20.6 2025	• 7	Population using the internet (%)	40.7 2023	
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	93.6 2023	
evalence of undernourishment (%)	9.6 2022	• ↑	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 2018	•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.4 2021	• +	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0, 100 best)	0.0 2025	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.1 2021	• 4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0.2022	
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	28.4 2021	• •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2023	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	1110 2022	• •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2016	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022		Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	10.2 2023	•
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		• 7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018	• 4	Gini coefficient	35.3 2021	
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.6 2020	• •	Palma ratio	1.4 2021	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	359.0 2023	• 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.3 2022	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.2 2023	• →	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	19.2 2023	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	67.1 2023	• 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	66.3 2022	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	119.0 2023	• 7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	49.6 2020	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.4 2023	• 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.7 2021	• →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2020	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	_	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.5 2022	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	187.0 2019	• •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4 2024	•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.6.2021		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.6 2024	•
4 7 1 1 1 7	20.6 2021 61.9 2023	• •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.7 2024	•
e expectancy at birth (years)		• 7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	20.1 2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	70.0 2020	• 7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2023	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	84.0 2021	• 1	SDG13 – Climate Action		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70.0 2023	• 7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5 2023	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	42.8 2021	• 4	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9 2024	•
	5.1 2024		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.2 2023	•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	J.1 2024		SDG14 – Life Below Water		
DG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.9 2023	•
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	17.9 2023	• >	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	39.6 2024	•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	86.8 2023	• •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.7 2018	•
wer secondary completion rate (%)	80.4 2023		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.9 2019	•
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	66.8 2021	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.8 2019	•
	00.0 2021	• •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
OG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	52.7 2024	• 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.8 2023	•
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	56.4 2022	a J.	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.9 2023	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.3 2024	• -	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91 2023	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.4 2025		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.8 2023	
	13.4 2023	• 7	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	4.3 2022	
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	72.0.0000	_		4.3 2022	_
epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	72.9 2022		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	J7.0 LULL	• →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.67.0000	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.1 2022		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.67 2023	-
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.9 2022	•
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	802.2 2024	<u> </u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.5 2021	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.0 2024	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	70.4 2022	• →	Children involved in child labor (%)	14.7 2021	•
	42.6 2022	• 7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0 2024	•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.2 2023	• →	100,000 population)		
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		_	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.7 2025	
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.52 2023	
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) rewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.6 2021	• →			
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) Prewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		• →	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.48 2023	
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) rewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		• →	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) Prewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	8.6 2021			0.48 2023	
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) Innewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Ltims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	8.6 2021 62.2 2023 7.3 2022	• •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.48 2023	•
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) Innewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Litims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	8.6 2021 62.2 2023	• •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.48 2023 0.55 2023	•
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) Enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) memployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.6 2021 62.2 2023 7.3 2022	• •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.48 2023 0.55 2023	•
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) Increwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Idjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Lettins of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Idults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	8.6 2021 62.2 2023 7.3 2022 50.8 2021 2.3 2025 0.61 2023	• •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.48 2023 0.55 2023	•
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) Increwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) memployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population	8.6 2021 62.2 2023 7.3 2022 50.8 2021 2.3 2025 0.61 2023	• • 7 • ↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.48 2023 0.55 2023 4.8 2023	•
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) Increwable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Idjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Lettins of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Idults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	8.6 2021 62.2 2023 7.3 2022 50.8 2021 2.3 2025 0.61 2023	• • 7 • ↑ • ↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.48 2023 0.55 2023 4.8 2023 • • • 12.2 2022	•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

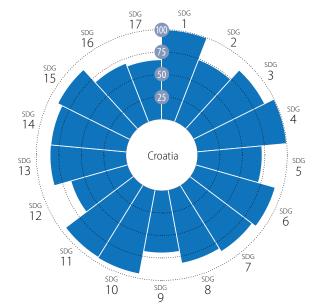




+ 4.1

data

Average Performance by SDG

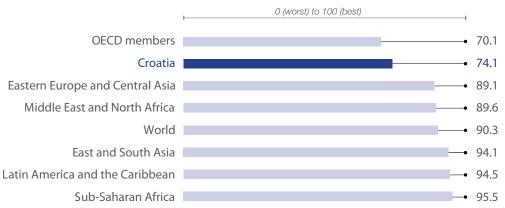


SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)*



International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



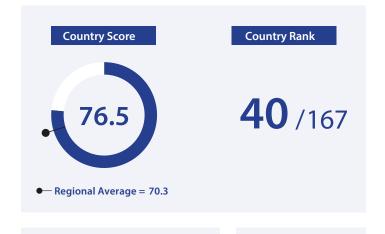
DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tr		Value Year Rati	ng li
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2 2025		99.7 2025)
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.4 2025		83.2 2023	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			132.3 2023	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.0 2023)
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6 2022 •		24.5 2025	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7 2022 •			
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0 2022 •		2.3 2023	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.6 2022 • •		1.4 2022	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022		92.3 2023)
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.8 2022	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018		28.9 2021	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.9 2022 •		1.0 2021	<u> </u>
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.1 2023 •		0.0 2009	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8 2023 •		14.4 2023)
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.6 2023 •	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.7 2007	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.5 2023		89.6 2020	<u> </u>
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.9 2021	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	4.6 2022	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	31.0 2019 •		8.3 2024	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.1 2021	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.2 2024	
e expectancy at birth (years)	8.1 2021 • 78.6 2023 • 78.6 2023	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	48.8 2024	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.7 2023	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	23.9 2024)
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2019	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	8.7 2023)
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0 2023	SDG13 – Climate Action		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	90.0 2023	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.4 2023)
(worst 0–100 best)	80.2 2021	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.2 2024)
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2024	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.7 2023	
DG4 – Quality Education		SDG14 – Life Below Water		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.6 2023	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9 2022	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.7 2024	•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3 2022 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.9 2018	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	101.6 2022	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.6 2019	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2021 •		2.8 2019	•
DG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	_
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	640 2024	SDG15 – Life on Land		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	64.9 2024	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.0 2023	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.3 2022 •	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0 2023	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.6 2024 • 4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89 2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.1 2025	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2023	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	6.3 2022	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.7 2007 •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.2 2021	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8 2022	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.5 2022	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.94 2023	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	80.9 2021 •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.4 2022	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	1.422.3 2024	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2019	
aice water consumption embodied in imports (in 1170 eq/capita)	1,422.3 2024			
	1,422.3 2024		47.0 2024	,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	47.0 2024)
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	• • •	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.8 2024	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	100.0 2022 • 100.0 2022 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2023	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.8 2024 64.2 2025	
population with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	100.0 2022 • 1 00.0 2022 • 1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2024 64.2 2025 0.68 2023	
polar – Affordable and Clean Energy equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation fuels and electricity output equilation fuels (%) equilation with access to electricity output equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to electr	100.0 2022 • 100.0 2022 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 202	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2024 • 64.2 2025 • 0.68 2023 • 0.44 2023 •	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0 2022 • 100.0 2022 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 202	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2024 64.2 2025 0.68 2023	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	100.0 2022 • 100.0 2022 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 202	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.8 2024	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0 2022 • 100.0 2022 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 202	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.8 2024 • 64.2 2025 • 0.68 2023 • 0.44 2023 • 10.1 2022 •	
polation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ettims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) enemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	100.0 2022 • 100.0 2022 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 202	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.8 2024	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 2022 • 100.0 2022 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 2022 • 1.0 202	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.8 2024 • 64.2 2025 • 0.68 2023 • 0.44 2023 • 10.1 2022 •	, k
	100.0 2022 • 100.0 2022 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 2025 • 1.0 202	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.8 2024	*
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) distribution of the final energy consumption (%) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) enemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 2022 • 100.0 2022 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 2021 • 1.0 2022 • 1.0 2022 • 1.0 2022 • 1.0 2023 • 1.0 202	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.8 2024 • 64.2 2025 • 0.68 2023 • 0.44 2023 • 0.60 2023 • 10.1 2022 • 0.2 2024 •	*

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



CUBA

Overall Performance



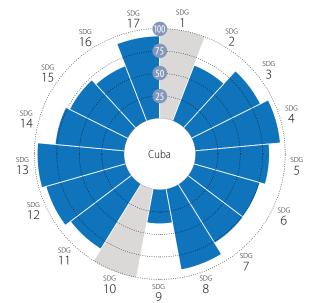
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

NA

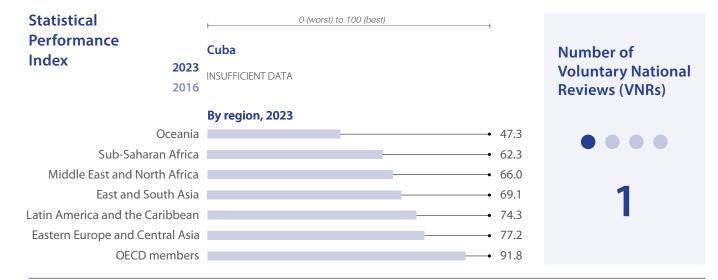
Missing data

16%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



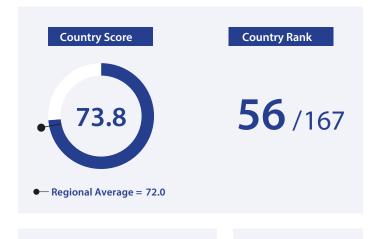
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year I	Kating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)					Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.0	2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)	71.3	2023	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	48.6	2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2023	•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	2019	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	17.8	2025	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0	2019	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.0	2023	
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	57.9	2019	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.8	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2022	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2022	•	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	28.1	2023	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4	2022	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	•		•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2021	•	•	Palma ratio	•	•	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	34.8	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	11.0	2022	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.2	2023	•	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	9.3	2023	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.6	2022	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	69.6	2020	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	17.6	2021	•	Ψ	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	•	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	42.0	2010		•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.9	2024	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	42.0	2019	•		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.4	2021	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	78.1	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	47.4	2021	•	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2021	•	1	SDG13 - Climate Action	0.0	2021	-
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.1	2022	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	02.0	2021		_	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023	
(worst 0–100 best)	82.8	2021		7			2024	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4	2011	•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2021	_
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	00.4	2022		_	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.4	2023		→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	96.6	2023	•	4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	88.5	2023	•	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2021	•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	_
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	040	2024		_	SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	84.0	2024		7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.5	2023	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.0	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.2	2023	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.3	2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2023	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	55.7	2025	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2023	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.4	2022	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.7	2022		→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.1			1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.5	2019	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	23.9			1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	1.5	2015	-
,				-	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	24.3			•		00.0	2010	4
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	279.4	2024	•	<u> </u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2019	
					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.0	2024	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		2022	•	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•		•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2024	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0		•	1		0.0	2021	
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	94.7			↑ →	100,000 population)			-
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulations from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	94.7	2022 2023		↑ →	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2025	
pulation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to electricity output equilation with access to electricity output equilation with access to electricity output equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to	94.7	2022 2023		↑ → ↓	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)			
population with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to electricity (%) population with access to electricity (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to electricity output (%) MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) population with access to electricity (%) population with acces	94.7	2022 2023		↑ → ↓	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)			
population with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	94.7	2022 2023		↑ →	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)			
pulation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	94.7	2022 2023	•	↑ ↓	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation fuels electricity output MtCO2/TWh) prewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ettims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	94.7	2022 2023 2021	•	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	26.0		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy copulation with access to electricity (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	94.7	2022 2023 2021	•	→→••	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	26.0	2025	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	94.7	2022 2023 2021 • 2022	•	→→••	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	26.0	2025	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	94.7 1.5 20.8 5.4 1.4	2022 2023 2021 • 2022	•	→→••	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.9	2025	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	94.7	2022 2023 2021 2022 2022 2025 2018	•	→→••	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	19.9	2025 2022 2024	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	94.7 1.5 20.8 5.4 1.4	2022 2023 2021 2022 2022 2025 2018	•	→→••	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.9	2025	•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



CYPRUS

Overall Performance

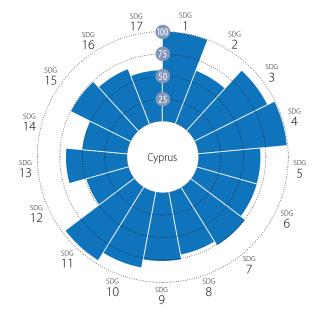


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 4.3

Missing data

4%

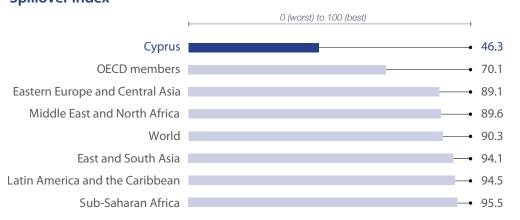
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0 2025		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.1	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	91.2 2023		•
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.3 2023		•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2023	•	•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	44.3 2025	•	,
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	F 0 2022		
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0			•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.0 2023		,
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 2022		,
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		+	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	385.6 2023	•	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		4	Gini coefficient	31.3 2021		
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2015	•	•	Palma ratio	1.2 2021	•)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	13.6	2023	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 2004		,
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.9	2023	•	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	17.3 2023)
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	2023	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.7 2022	•	,
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.5	2023	•	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	• •	•	þ
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	8.5	2021	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8 2020		,
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)					Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	10.2 2022		,
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2019	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	7.9 2024		•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3 0	2021	•	4	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	15.0 2024		,
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2021		4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.8 2024)
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2023			Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	76.0 2024)
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2021		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	10.2 2023	•)
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82.0			4	SDG13 – Climate Action			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	82.0	2023		•	${\rm CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)}$	7.8 2023	•)
(worst 0–100 best)	80.7	2021	•	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.5 2024	•	,
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2024		4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2023	•)
DG4 – Quality Education	- 3.7	2021	Ť	·	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
orticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.6 2023	•	
% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.5	2022	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	59.3 2024	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2	2022	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	52.1 2018	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	104.5	2022	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.3 2019	0)
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2021		•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	21.4 2019	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.3 2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.5	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6 2023		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.4	2024	•	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.92 2023		J
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.3	2025	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2023		J
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	11.6 2022		J
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8	2022	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022		→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8 2023	•)
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.82 2023		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2015			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.3 2022		
_ · · · · ·	7,065.7			→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2021		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	.,005.7	2027			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.0 2024		
	100.0	2022			Children involved in child labor (%)	JU.U 2024		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			↑			-	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	100.0	2022		T	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	4.3 2023		
MtCO ₂ /TWh)					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.0 2025		
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.6	2021	•	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.70 2023		
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.56 2023		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	83.2	2023	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.75 2023	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.0	2022	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	93.1	2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	12.3 2022		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.4	2025	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.0 2023		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.61	2023	•	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** **	*	,
ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.9	2018	•	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	79 2024		J
					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	17.5 2021		J
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	1617	2010	-		Jilitea profits of filatifilationals (033 billion)			
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	161.3	2018	•		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.0 2023		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

Country Score Country Rank 10/167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

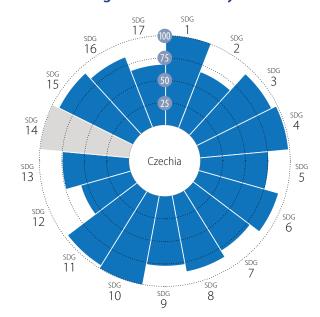
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 5.2

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0%

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



















































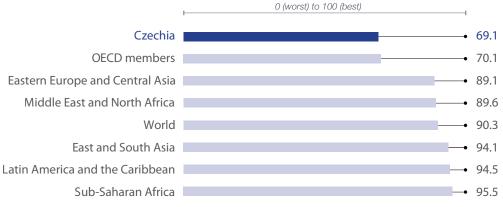






Information unavailable

International Spillover Index



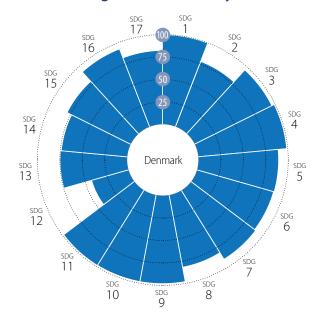
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty			_	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025		T	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		2025		1	Population using the internet (%)	86.0		•
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.2	2022	•	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	106.2		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	3.0	2023	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	41.5	2025	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2001		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2023	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) **		2001		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.0	2022	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	90.0			1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	170.4	2023	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.1	2022	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	36.1	2020	•
fustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		4	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	36.3	2022	•
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	57.8				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	75.8			•	Gini coefficient	26.2	2021	•
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	75.0	2022			Palma ratio	0.9	2022	•
Aaternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2.7	2023	•	•	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	7.6	2022	•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2004	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		+	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	11.0	2023	•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		4	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.9	2022	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Population with rent overburden (%)	3.3	2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	14.2	2021		T	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.2	2025	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	33.0	2010		•	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	93.2	2020	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	33.0	2019	_		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	5.2	2022	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	79.8			1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	13.3		•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2022		1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.6	2024	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8				Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	46.1	2024	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87.0			4	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	33.0	2024	•
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84.2			1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	9.2	2024	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2024		T	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2021	•
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2022		→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	35.2			4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.2	2023	•
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.2	2022	•	<u> </u>	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2024	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.3	2022	•	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2021	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2022	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
	95.9	2023	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	
	100.0	2022	•	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA		0
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	33.7			7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA		•
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	491.1			→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA		
'ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA	•
Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	25.5	2022	•	<u>+</u>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	83.9	2024		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.8	2023	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.3		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.8			T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97		
latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.5			1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.5			→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2022	
sender wage gap (% of male median wage)	13.2	2023	•	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	5.0	LULL	Ť
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2023	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9			1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1			→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2023	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	22.0			1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	84.8			•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
	1,713.5			→	Children involved in child labor (%)		2024	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	97.9			1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per			
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	89.7	2022	•	1	100,000 population)	0.8	2024	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.0	2025	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2023	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.64		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2023			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.72		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	17.2	2021	•	→	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	181.6	2022	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	74.5	2023	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.3	2022	•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2022		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		2024	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	04.0	2021		•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	94.9	2U2		T	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**		**
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	•	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2024	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.7	2018	•	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022	•
fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	38.4	2018		•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0	2021	•
				1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	910	2023	
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	75.4	2024			Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	61.8		

Country Score Country Rank 3 /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Average Performance by SDG



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



Missing data

0%

SDG Dashboard and Trends























































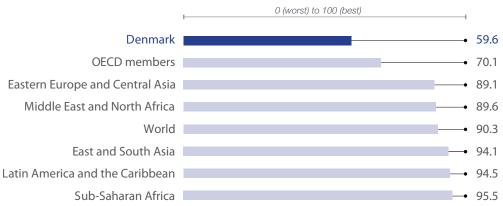






Information unavailable

International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

DENMARK

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Ye	ar Ratin	g Tren	nd '	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value \	Year Rat	tina	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2 20			_	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.4 2		_	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.4 20	25			Population using the internet (%)	99.8 2		•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.5 20	19 •	•		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	145.8 2	023	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.1 2	023	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 20	22 •	1		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	65.5 2	025	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6 20	22 •	•		universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		023		1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7 20			,	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.9 2			4
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0 20					2.7 2 2,416.7 2			1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.3 20		- 1		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	16.2 2			1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5 20 7.2 20		- 1	(Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	9.8 2		•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 20				Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	34.4 2	022	•	1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	66.5 20				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	10.4 20				Gini coefficient	28.3 2	021	•	4
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.0 2		•	•
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.7 20	23	1	_	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	4.3 2	019	•	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.8 20	23	1	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4 20	23 •	1		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 2		•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.6 20	23 •	1	_	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	7.6 2		•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 20	23 •	1		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%)	100.0 2 23.0 2			1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	10.7 20	21 •	1		Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.9 2			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	92.8 2			-
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13.0 20	19 •	•		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	72.0 2	020		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.3 20	21 •	1		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.8.2	022	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.9 20	23 •	1		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	4.6 2	024		4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	1.2 20			- /	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	15.3 2	024	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.4 20		7		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	89.8 2	024	•	4
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0 20		T		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	51.0 2	024	•	4
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	82.0 20 7.5 20		T -)		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	13.6 2		•	4
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.0 20			_	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2	022	•	1
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	23.4 20.				SDG13 – Climate Action				L
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	11.7 20				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.6 2		•	7
SDG4 – Quality Education					GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	8.8 2		•	4
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.3 20	23	-		Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	51.9 2	024	•	4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2 20		-	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water	J1.7 Z	021		ď
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 99.7 20	23 •	1		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.4 2	023	•	1
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	* 100.0 20		•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.0 2		•	4
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.0 20		Ţ		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	35.7 2	018	•	1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	490.6 20		4		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	29.8 2	019	•	1
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)			7		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.2 2	019	•	=
SDG5 – Gender Equality	20.4 20		_		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2	018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	87.4 20	24 •	1		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.2 2		•	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.1 20	22 •	1		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	99.5 2		•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.2 20		•	P -	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.98 2	023		1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	43.6 20	25 🗨	1	P _	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	45.7 2			-
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	5.8 20	22 •	7	_	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	43.7 2	.022	_	Ė
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0 2	022		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 20		1		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.95 2		•	4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6 20		T	P _	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	30.4 2		•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	25.3 20				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2	019	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ Oeg/capita)	92.0 20 2,951.2 20			(Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.0 2	024	•	1
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.9 20			P _	Children involved in child labor (%)	0.0 2	021	•	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.8 20				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	1.3 2	024	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	70.0 20.		•		100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.9 2			4
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 20	22 •	1		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.79 2		•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 20.		- 1		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.79 2		•	1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)			- 1		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.87 2		•	1
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	39.5 20	21 •	1		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	71.5 2	022	•	4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				:	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	74.9 20	23 •	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.3 2	022	•	=
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.6 20	22 •	•		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.7 2	024	•	4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	100.0 20	21	1	,	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		**)	×-×-	*
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				. '	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	49 2		•	_
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.93 20 4.5 20		- :		Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	49.0 2		•	4
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 1100,000 population)			•		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	• 0.0 2		•	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	77.2 20				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	95.3 2		•	1
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)					Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	63.3 2	025	•	•
(% of population aged 15 to 24)	7.9 20	ZZ 🛡	T						





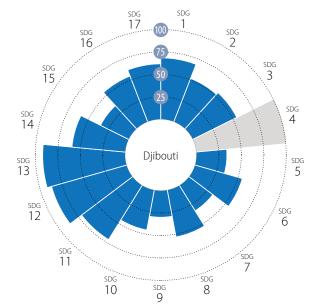
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 9.5

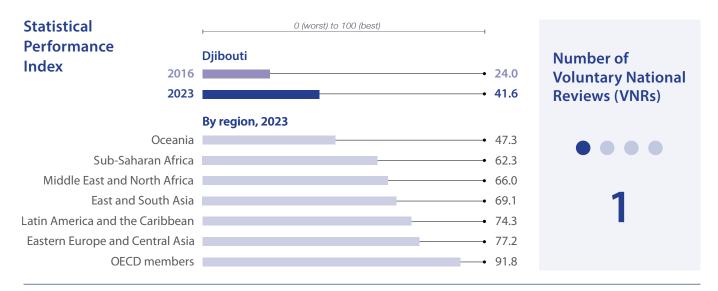
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19%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R			•		Year		g fre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	11.4	2025			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	78.5	2025	•	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	24.7	2025	•	7	Population using the internet (%)		2023		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	34.9	2023	•	7
revalence of undernourishment (%)	12.9	2022	•	→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2023	•	_
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	20.9	2019	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.6	2019	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Alinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023	•	-
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.4	2022	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•		•	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2022	•	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.9	2022	•	•
Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1	2022	•	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient		2017		(
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•	•	•	Palma ratio	2.0	2017	•	(
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	161.9	2023	•	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.7	2022	•	•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.2	2023	•	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	50.4	2023	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1	2022	•	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	218.0	2023	•	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.3	2023	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.6	2021	•	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2020	•	(
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.0	2021	_		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.7	2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	178.0	2019	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	2024	•	
	22.2	2021		_	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.9	2024	. •	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)				7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.5	2024	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2023		7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	38.1	2024	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2011		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.4	2023	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2012			SDG13 – Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	/2.0	2023	•	Ψ	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2023	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	43.9	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1	2024	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	11	2014			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	•	
	4.4	2014	•	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	•				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	56.7	2024	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				
ower secondary completion rate (%)			•	•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	•	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)			•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.9	2000	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality			_	Ť	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.2	2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.8	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	55.6	2022	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2024		→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2025			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•		
DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	20.2	2023	Ť		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2022		
	76.2	2022		→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.5	LOLL		_
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)			-	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				
		2022		0	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.0	2018		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2015							
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	4,382.9	2024	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2006		
					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	31.0	2024	•	
				-	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)		2022		- 1				•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2022 2022	•	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *	0.0	2024		
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	10.3		•	→ →	100,000 population)				
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	10.3 2.4	2022 2023	•	+ + 1	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.3 2.4	2022	•	→ → →	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)			•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	10.3 2.4 0.1	2022 2023 2021	•	→ → →	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	25.4		•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	10.3 2.4 0.1 63.2	2022 2023 2021 2023	•	→ → •	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)			•	
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opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	10.3 2.4 0.1 63.2 7.1	2022 2023 2021 2023	•	→ → •	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	25.4		•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	10.3 2.4 0.1 63.2 7.1 12.3	2022 2023 2021 2023 2023 2022	•	→ → •	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	25.4	2025	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.3 2.4 0.1 63.2 7.1 12.3	2022 2023 2021 2023 2022 2011	•	→ → • <p< td=""><td>100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)</td><td>25.4</td><td>2025</td><td>•</td><td></td></p<>	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	25.4	2025	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	10.3 2.4 0.1 63.2 7.1 12.3 25.7	2022 2023 2021 2023 2022 2011 2025	•	→→••→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	4.8	2025	•	
population with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	10.3 2.4 0.1 63.2 7.1 12.3 25.7 0.7	2022 2023 2021 2023 2022 2011 2025	•	→→••→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	4.8	2025		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

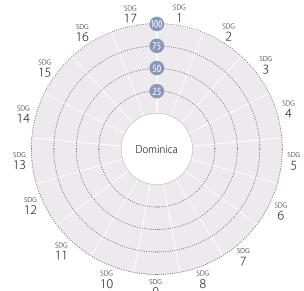


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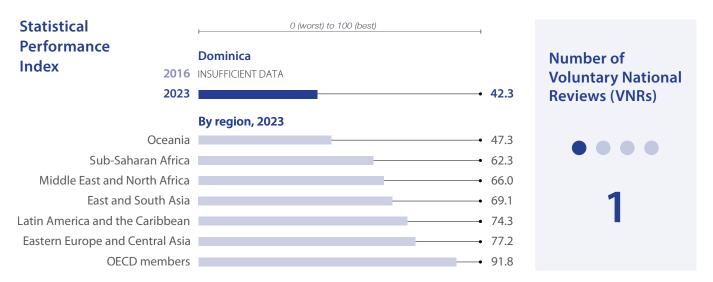
Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	*	Value	Year	Ratin	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	•				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.2	2025	•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)	83.8	2023	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	83.1	2023	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.4	2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•			•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		•		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	. 00	2025		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	•	•		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2025		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		•	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2023	•	4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.3	2022	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•			•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2022	•	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	13.7	2023	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7	2022	•	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	•	7	Gini coefficient	•			•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•	•	•	Palma ratio	•			•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	35.6	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	•	•	•	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.8			Ţ	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	10.3	2023	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	35.5			->	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	•		•	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0			4	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•	•		•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2020	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)					Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			•		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		•	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2021	•		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.1	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)			•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	49.8	2006	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•		•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	56.0	2023	•	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.2	2023		,
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	49.2	2021		T	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.2	2023		
(worst 0–100 best)	77.2	2021		•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2022	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2022	_	
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023		_
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	98.0	2022		4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		7
(% of children aged 4 to 6)				•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	02.0	2024		7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.0			+	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	47.2	2019		4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	75.8		•	Ψ	3 3 3 3 7 7		2019		4
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	•	•	•	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	10.0	2019		
SDG5 – Gender Equality						_	_	_	_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	77.6	2024		7	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.2	2022		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)							2023		7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.5	2022		7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	•			•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.6	2025	•	T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	•	Т
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.4	2017	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	80.4	2017	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	28.4	2022	•	4
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.0	2022	•	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023	•	-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	39.1	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	57.1	2022	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	•	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	•			•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2024	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•		•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	86.7	2022	•	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	. 00	2024		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.1	2022		_	100,000 population)	0.0	2024		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2023	•	T	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	•			•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.7	2021	•	4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	•	7
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.45	2023	•	7
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	72.8	2023		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.55	2023	•	1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	92	2023		1
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•				For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	٧.٧	2023		•
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	•	•	•	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			•	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.60	2023	•	4	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		•		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	. 0	2024		
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2024		•
, ,									
(per 100,000 population)					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	// //	2023	_	- 40

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





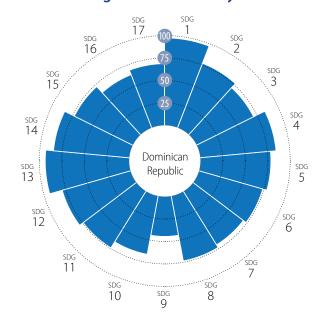
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 6.1

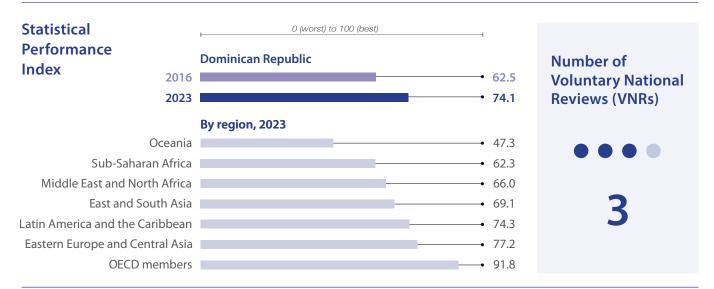
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Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

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SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Y			**	Value Yea		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.0 20			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.1 202		T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	2.7 20)25	1	Population using the internet (%)	84.6 202		T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	460	222		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	72.8 202		T
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.6 20			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 202	3	Т
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.7 20			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 202	25	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	2.2 20 65.8 20		_	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 202	13 🌑	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	29.3 2			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 202		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2			Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	2.4 202	3	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.2 2		小	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			Ť
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.0 2			Gini coefficient	37.0 202	7 •	1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 20			Palma ratio	1.6 202		1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	124.5 20	023	• →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	11.2 202	2 •	-)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.7 20		• →	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	12.3 202	:3	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	31.4 20			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	83.2 202	2 •	1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	42.0 20			Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	37.4 202	:0	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)			→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17 4 2	221 4		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 202	:0	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	17.4 20	JZT	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.8 202	2 •	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	41.0 20)19 🔞	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.4 202	4 •	1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			_	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.9 202	4 •	-
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.4 20		7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	44.1 202	4 •	-
ife expectancy at birth (years)	73.7 20) →	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	13.7 202	4 •	-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	77.1 2			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.1 202	4 •	4
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2 20			SDG13 – Climate Action			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0 20)23	T	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.8 202	:3	-
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77.0 20	021 (7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4 202	4 •	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8 20	124 (•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 202	.4	•
5DG4 – Quality Education	J.0 Z	72-1	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.1 202	3 •	7
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	90.5 20	023	• 1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	48.2 202	.4 •	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.5 2	023	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2.6 201	8	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	73.0 20		• 4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 201	9 •	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.5 20	022	• 1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0 200	7 •	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 201	8 •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	84.0 20	124 (•	SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	84.0 20)24	, 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.6 202		7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	109.5 20)22 (• 1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.7 202	.3 •	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	69.2 20)24 🦪	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		.3	4
					0.73 202		7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	36.8 2	025		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4 202		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	36.8 2	025 4		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)			7
	36.8 20 96.8 20		1	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.4 202		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		022	↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.4 202	22 •	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.8 20	022	† † † 7	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 202 9.7 202	22 •	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.8 20 88.7 20	022	↑ ↑ , 7	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202	22 • 23 •	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20	022 022 022 022	^ ^ ? ?	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202	22 • 23 • 22 •	1 1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic particular freshwater resources) Control of the property	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20 32.8 20	022 022 022 022	^ ^ ? ?	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202 7.1 202	22 • 23 • 22 • 23 • 22 • 29 • 20 • 21	1111
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20 32.8 20	022 022 022 020	^ ^ ? ?	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202 7.1 202 92.2 201	22 • 23 • 22 • 9 • 24 •	1 0
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) opulation withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) onthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) opulation with access to electricity (%)	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20 32.8 20 632.8 20	022 022 022 020 020	*	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202 7.1 202 92.2 201 36.0 202 3.8 201	22 • 23 • 22 • 23 • 24 • 9 • 9	4
Population with access to clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Population water that receives treatment (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population from fuel combustion per total electricity output	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20 32.8 20 632.8 20 98.1 20 92.8 20	022 022 022 022 020 024	^ ^ / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202 7.1 202 92.2 201 36.0 202 3.8 201 0.0 202	22 • 23 • 22 • 23 • 24 • 9 • 24 • 24 •	-
bDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation ropulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) ropulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) bDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ropulation with access to electricity (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20 32.8 20 632.8 20 98.1 20 92.8 20	022 022 022 020 024 022 022	· ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202 7.1 202 92.2 201 36.0 202 3.8 201 0.0 202 69.9 202	22 • 23 • 22 • 23 • 24 • 24 • 25 • 25	-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with drawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20 32.8 20 632.8 20 98.1 20 92.8 20	022 022 022 020 024 022 022	^ ^ / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202 7.1 202 92.2 201 36.0 202 3.8 201 0.0 202 69.9 202 0.49 202	22 • 23 • 22 • 24 • 24 • 25 • 23 •	4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with drawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20 32.8 20 632.8 20 98.1 20 92.8 20	022 022 022 020 024 022 022	· ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202 7.1 202 92.2 201 36.0 202 3.8 201 0.0 202 69.9 202 0.49 202 0.42 202	22 • 22 • 33 • 22 • 44 • 44 • 44 • 255 • 23 • 23 • 244 • 255 • 25 • 25 • 25 • 25 • 25 •	177
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to elec	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20 32.8 20 632.8 20 98.1 20 92.8 20	222	· ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202 7.1 202 92.2 201 36.0 202 3.8 201 0.0 202 69.9 202 0.49 202	22 • 22 • 33 • 22 • 44 • 44 • 44 • 255 • 23 • 23 • 244 • 255 • 25 • 25 • 25 • 25 • 25 •	1 1 0 0 1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to elec	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20 32.8 20 632.8 20 98.1 20 92.8 20 1.3 20 7.2 20	2022	· ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202 7.1 202 92.2 201 36.0 202 3.8 201 0.0 202 69.9 202 0.49 202 0.42 202	22 • 22 • 33 • 22 • 44 • 44 • 44 • 255 • 23 • 23 • 244 • 255 • 25 • 25 • 25 • 25 • 25 •	1 1 0 0 1
bDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation ropulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) ropulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) withropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) bDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ropulation with access to electricity (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20 32.8 20 632.8 20 98.1 20 92.8 20 1.3 20 7.2 20	20022	· ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202 7.1 202 92.2 201 36.0 202 3.8 201 0.0 202 69.9 202 0.49 202 0.42 202	22 • 22 • 22 • 22 • 22 • 22 • 22 • 22	177
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and tec	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20 32.8 20 632.8 20 98.1 20 92.8 20 7.2 20 74.9 20 6.6 20	0022	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202 7.1 202 92.2 201 36.0 202 3.8 201 0.0 202 6.99 202 0.49 202 0.42 202 0.48 202	22 • 22 • 22 • 22 • 22 • 22 • 22 • 22	177
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and tec	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20 32.8 20 632.8 20 98.1 20 92.8 20 7.2 20 74.9 20 6.6 20 51.3 20	20022	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202 7.1 202 92.2 201 36.0 202 3.8 201 0.0 202 6.9 202 0.49 202 0.42 202 0.48 202	22 • 22 • 23 • 23 • 24 • 25 • 25 • 25 • 25 • 25 • 25 • 25	1 1 0 0 1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to elec	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20 32.8 20 632.8 20 98.1 20 92.8 20 7.2 20 74.9 20 6.6 20 51.3 20 5.4 20 0.58 20	D22	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202 7.1 202 92.2 201 36.0 202 3.8 201 0.0 202 6.99 202 0.49 202 0.42 202 0.48 202	22 • 22 • 23 • 23 • 24 • 25 • 25 • 25 • 25 • 25 • 25 • 25	1 1 0 0 1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to elec	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20 32.8 20 632.8 20 98.1 20 92.8 20 7.2 20 74.9 20 6.6 20 51.3 20	D22	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202 7.1 202 92.2 201 36.0 202 3.8 201 0.0 202 6.9 202 0.49 202 0.48 202 6.6 202 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	22 • 22 • 33 • 222 • 24 • 222 • 244 • 222 • 244 • 244 • 255 • 265	4
bDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation ropulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) ropulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) withropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) bDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ropulation with access to electricity (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access t	96.8 20 88.7 20 39.6 20 32.8 20 632.8 20 98.1 20 92.8 20 7.2 20 74.9 20 6.6 20 51.3 20 5.4 20 0.58 20	D22	· ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.4 202 9.7 202 12.4 202 0.64 202 7.1 202 92.2 201 36.0 202 3.8 201 0.0 202 6.9 202 0.49 202 0.48 202 6.6 202	22 • 23 • 24 • 25 • 25 • 26 • 27 • 27 • 27 • 27 • 27 • 27 • 27	4

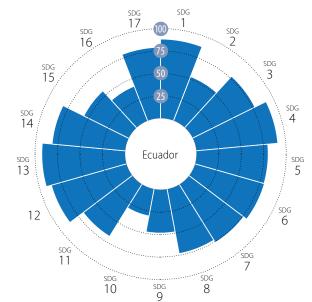
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available





data

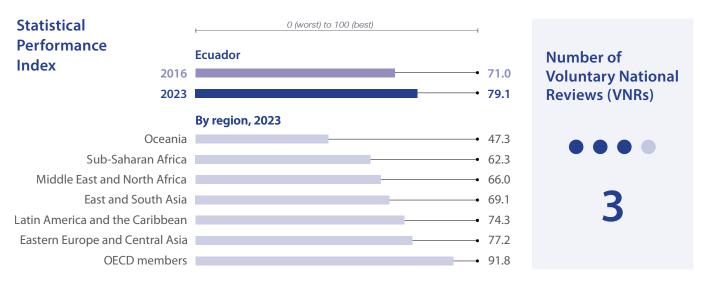
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)*





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	ating
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	4.0 2025 • 👈	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.0 2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	9.9 2025 🔸 👈	Population using the internet (%)	77.2 2024	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	63.1 2023	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.9 2022 • 🔸	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 2018	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.0 2019 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	20.0 2025	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.7 2019	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	28.8 2025	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	53.0 2019	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4 2023	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.4 2022 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2014	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022 • 🔸	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	3.3 2023	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.1 2022 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 • 🔸	Gini coefficient	44.6 2023	•
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2022	Palma ratio	2.4 2023	•
DDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	55.4 2023 • ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	57.8 2006	•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.1 2023 • ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	18.8 2023	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.1 2023 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2022	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	58.0 2023 • →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	54.5 2020	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023 • 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	12.2.2021	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	13.2 2021 • →	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	5.8 2022	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	28.0 2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.0 2024	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.0 2019	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.3 2024	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.4 2021 • →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	39.3 2024	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	77.4 2023	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.1 2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	51.6 2021	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3 2023	•
lirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.3 2020 • •	SDG13 – Climate Action		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70.0 2023 • •	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.4 2023	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	76.6 2021 • →	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1 2024	
(worst 0–100 best)		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	2.9 2023	
subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2024 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
5DG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.0 2023	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.7 2022 • 👈	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	71.4 2024	
	05.2.2022	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	29.0 2018	
Net primary enrollment rate (%) .ower secondary completion rate (%)	95.3 2023 • → 90.5 2023 • →	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.8 2019	
•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.3 2019	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.4 2022 • →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	81.2 2024 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.5 2023	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.8 2022 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.4 2023	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.5 2024	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.65 2023	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	43.1 2025	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2023	
5DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	43.1 2023	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.6 2022	
	05.7.2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	3.0 2022	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.7 2022	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	45.7 2023	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.3 2022	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.42 2023	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.8 2022			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	29.8 2020	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	40.2 2022	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	353.9 2024 • T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	77.3 2022	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.0 2024	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 • ↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	• •	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	94.5 2022 • ↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0 2024	•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.3 2023 • 🛧	100,000 population)	E2 0 202E	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	17 5 2021	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	53.8 2025	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	17.5 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.52 2023	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.38 2023	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	62.3 2023	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.56 2023	
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.6 2022	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	64.2 2021 • ↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	8.5 2023	•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.1 2025 🔸 🔱	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 2023 • 🔸	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	30.8 2022	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4 2018 • 👈	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	43 2024	•
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	9.7 2018 • •	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0 2021	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
(per 100,000 population)	3.7 Z010 • •	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	79.1 2023	

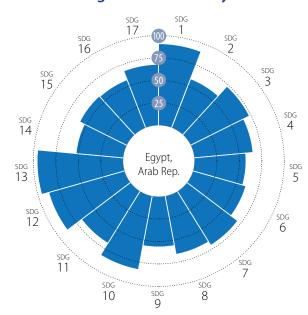
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Country Score Country Rank 91 /167 68.1 Regional Average = 65.6 Change in score Missing 1% + 5.5

data

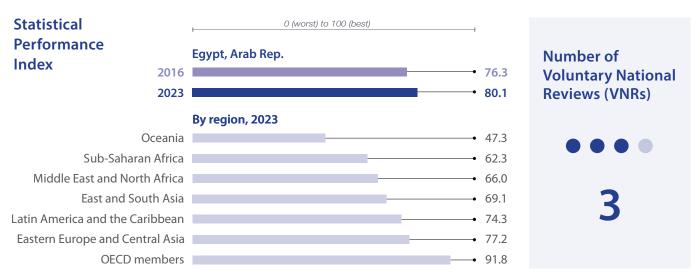
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)*





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

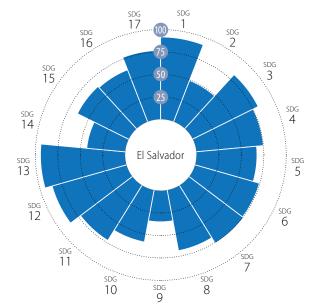
DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		ng Ire
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.9 2025 •		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.2 202		1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	8.6 2025	<u>→</u>	Population using the internet (%)	72.7 202		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	69.1 202		1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	8.5 2022	4	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.0 202	23	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3 2014 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	42.0 202	25	, 4
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5 2014		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.4.203	17 4	. ,
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	41.6 2021		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4 202		, ,
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	44.3 2022 •	+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0 202		, ,
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022	+	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	7.3 202	23	,
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.4 2022	T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	24.0.00		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018	Ψ	Gini coefficient	31.9 201		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2022	•	Palma ratio	1.3 201	19	,
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	2.0.202	12	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	17.0 2023	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	3.8 202		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.3 2023	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	40.0 202		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.5 2023	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.7 202		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.2 2023	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	24.1 202	20	,
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.7.202	20.	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	26.0 2021 •	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 202		,
age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	6.3 202		,
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	106.0 2019 •		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.4 202		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.4 2021	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	1.1 202 19.3 202		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	71.6 2023	→				
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	50.0 2020 •	•	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	7.1 202		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.1 2021 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0 202	23	_
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0 2023 •	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.4.201	12 6	
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	70.2 2021	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.4 202 0.6 202		
(worst 0–100 best)	70.2 2021	<i>—</i>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.6 202		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8 2024 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.5 202	23	
DG4 – Quality Education				44.4.201	12	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	33.1 2023	T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.4 202		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		Ť	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	54.5 202		
let primary enrollment rate (%)	95.6 2023 •	T		36.8 201 49.5 201		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	86.1 2021 •	T	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.9 201		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.2 2022	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201		
DG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 20	10	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.5 2024	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.8 202	23	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.9 2022 •	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.1 202		
latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	21.5 2024	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91 202		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.7 2025		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.51 201) (
DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	27.7 2023		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	5.4 202	77	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.8 2022 •	4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	3.1 202		
opulation using at least basic difficing water services (%)	97.5 2022	4	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3 201	17	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.76 202		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	32.1 2015		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.9 201		
· · ·		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	9.9 201		
	1,146.7 2024	_	71			,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	400000000		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30.0 202		,
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	3.6 202	21	,
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9 2022 •	Т	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 202	24	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3 2023 •	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	24.7 202	25	
	3.0 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.45 202	23	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.19 202		
		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.40 202		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	71.6 2023					
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	71.6 2023 • 4.3 2022 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.3 2022		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.7.201	77 🕯	,
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	4.3 2022 • 27.4 2021 •	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	5.7 202	22	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.3 2022 • 27.4 2021 • 7.1 2025 •		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.7 202	22	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	4.3 2022 • 27.4 2021 • 7.1 2025 • 0.37 2023 •	• → →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	5.7 202		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	4.3 2022 • 27.4 2021 • 7.1 2025 •	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• •	15	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) **DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth* djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	4.3 2022 • 27.4 2021 • 7.1 2025 • 0.37 2023 •	• → →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.0 201	15	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available





Average Performance by SDG



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

3.5

Missing data

0%





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

EL SALVADOR

SDG1 – No Poverty			Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		19
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)			5 •		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	6.9	202	5 •	7	Population using the internet (%)	67.7	2023	3)
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	72.9	2023	3)
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.8	202	2 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2023	3)
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.6	201	4		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	5	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1	201	4		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023	, -	
finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	54.8	202	1 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	3)
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.9	202	2 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2022	2)
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	202	2 •	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1.4	2023	3)
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.7	202	2	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	201	8	→	Gini coefficient	38.8	2022	2)
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	113.5	202	2	•	Palma ratio	1.7	2022	2)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	39.1	202	3	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	16.5	2022	2	,
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	202	3	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	29.0	2023	3	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.4			1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.9	2022	2	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	84.0			→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	42.6	2020	•)
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)			3	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2020)	ļ
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	12.6	202	1 •	T	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022)
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	40.0	201	9 🛑	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		J
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40.0	201	7 -		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		J
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.5	202	1 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		J
fe expectancy at birth (years)	72.1	202	3 •	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		J
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	50.1	201	8		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.1	202	1 •	→	SDG13 - Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	202	3	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	13	2023	3	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	78.0	202	1 •	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		
(worst 0–100 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2023		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5	202	4	<u> </u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2023		
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.6	2023	2 4	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	80.1	202	3 •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)				Ť	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
let primary enrollment rate (%)	85.7			*	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2010		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	69.0			Ψ	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0	202	3 •	<u>T</u>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land	0.2	2010)	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	81.5	202	4	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.0	2025) a	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)							2023		
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	88.8			*	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			4 •	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.7	202	5 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	28.1	2022	2 (
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.6	202	2	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.6	202	2 •	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.9	2022	2	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.1	202	2	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2023	3	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.5	201	5		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	4.0	2022	2	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,253.6	202	4	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.0	2021	1	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30.0	2024	4	1
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	202	2	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	6.9	2019	9	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	93.8			†	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					100,000 population)	0.0	2024	+	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	202	3 •	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.2	2025	5	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	17.1	202	1 •	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.59	2023	3	1
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.49	2023	3	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	65.0	202	3	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023)
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)			2	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.3	2023	3	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	35.9	202	1 •	4	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	7.3	2023	, -	
balle money service provider (70 or population aged 15 or over)	2.7	202	5	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		202	3	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.9	2023	3	J
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.52				3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4				
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		201	8	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	Ω	2024	4	Ì
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)) 0.6			→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2024		
Interpolation aged 15 of overly Junemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2024 2021 2023	1	

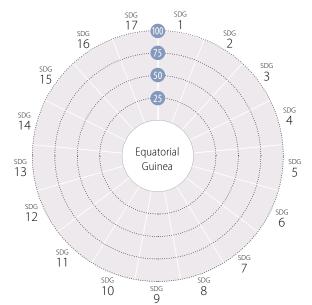
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





NA

Average Performance by SDG



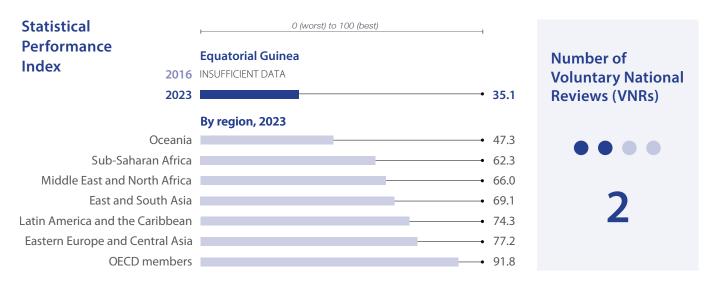
SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)*



28%

data



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	,		**		Year		J Irei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		
Toverty reduction ratio at \$5.05/day (%)	*	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)		2023		_1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	1.0	2023	•	=
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018		•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.2	2011	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	2011	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMl ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.7	2022	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	•	•	•	•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	•	•	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient				
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•	•	•	Palma ratio	•	•	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Ε.
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	173.7	2023	•	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	64.7	2022	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.2	2023	•	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	70.6	2023	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	274.0	2023	•	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.3	2021	•	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		•
age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	166.0	2019	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.7	2021	•	4	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	63.7			-	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	176.0				Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		•
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	68.3			•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	•	-
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	61.0			7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	01.0	2023			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.6	2023	•	
(worst 0–100 best)	45.8	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	2024	. •	_
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	•	•	•	_
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2023	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	33.6	2015	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		•
let primary enrollment rate (%)	34.4	2015	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	20.1	2015	•		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0	2010	•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2	2019	•	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	- (
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	38.9	2024	•	→	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2023	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.5	2022		1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.2			->	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2023	•	-
seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.0			_	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2023	, •	
DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2022		•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.7	2017		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.3			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	•		•	
		2022		1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
				-	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2015							
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	31.1			•		53.5	2011		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) .nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2011		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	31.1 1,113.3	2024	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2011		Ì
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) unthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) iDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)	31.1 1,113.3 67.0	2024	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)				
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	31.1 1,113.3 67.0 21.9	2024	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	13.0	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) unthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) iDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	31.1 1,113.3 67.0 21.9 3.9	2024 2022 2022 2023	•	↑ → ↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	13.0	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels (%) Interpolation with ac	31.1 1,113.3 67.0 21.9 3.9	2024 2022 2022	•	↑ → ↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	13.0	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolatio	31.1 1,113.3 67.0 21.9 3.9	2024 2022 2022 2023	•	↑ → ↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	13.0	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to elean Energy Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to ele	31.1 1,113.3 67.0 21.9 3.9 1.8	2024 2022 2022 2023	•	↑ → ↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	13.0	2024	•	(
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with access to	31.1 1,113.3 67.0 21.9 3.9 1.8	2024 2022 2022 2023 2021	•	^ + + + 7 +	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	13.0	2024	•	(
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) unthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) GDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) GDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth udjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	31.1 1,113.3 67.0 21.9 3.9 1.8	2024 2022 2022 2023 2021	•	^ → → ¬ → •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.0	2024	•	(
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with a electricity (%) Interpolation for electricity (%) Interpolation f	31.1 1,113.3 67.0 21.9 3.9 1.8 34.7 7.8	2024 2022 2022 2023 2021 2023 2022	•	^ → → ¬ → •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	13.0	2024	•	(
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Accarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) ADGG - Affordable and Clean Energy Appulation with access to electricity (%) Appulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ADQ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Addition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ADQ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) ADGE - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Addition of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Addits with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Alternative for the financial force, ages 15+)	31.1 1,113.3 67.0 21.9 3.9 1.8 34.7 7.8	2024 2022 2022 2023 2021 2023 2022	•	↑ → ↓ ¬ → · • • •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	13.0	2024		(
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Accarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) ADGG – Affordable and Clean Energy Application with access to electricity (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) AD ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Adenewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) ADGG – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Additional final energy consumption (with a strength of the properties of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Additional final energia institution or with a strength of the properties of	31.1 1,113.3 67.0 21.9 3.9 1.8 34.7 7.8	2024 2022 2022 2023 2021 2023 2022 2025	•	↑ → ↓ ¬ →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.0 0.0 48.7 0.0 26.5	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with a maccount at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Interpolation access to electricity (%) Interpolation access to electricity (%) Interpolation force, ages 15+) Interpolation access to electricity (%) Interpolation force, ages 15+) Interpolation force, ages 15	31.1 1,113.3 67.0 21.9 3.9 1.8 34.7 7.8	2024 2022 2022 2023 2021 2023 2022 2025 2018	•	↑ → ↓ ¬ →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	13.0	2024		(

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Country Score Country Rank NA /167 NA ● Regional Average = 53.9

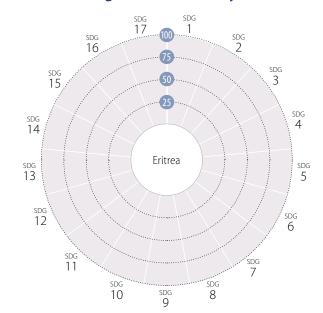
NA

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data

22%

Average Performance by SDG

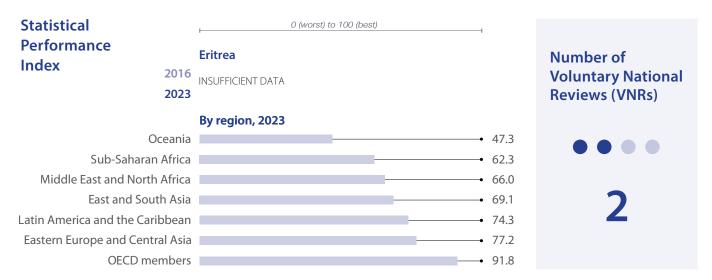


SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



5DG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	Value				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	74.9 96.5			7	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)		2025	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	96.5	2025	•	7	- ·			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	•	•			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	52.5			•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2025	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.6	2010		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		•	•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *			
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		→			2023	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2007			Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *	0.0	2023	_
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		*	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018	-	Ψ	Gini coefficient			•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•	•	•	Palma ratio	•	_	_
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	291.4	2023	•	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.4	2023	•	7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	35.4	2023	} •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2016	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	65.0			7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	2023	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	27.3	2021	•	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)					Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	237.0	2019	•		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.7	2021		4	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	68.6				Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	76.0				Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	0.9	2024	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	34.1			•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0			_	SDG13 – Climate Action			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	93.0	2023	, •	7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2023	•
(worst 0–100 best)	44.9	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2024	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•		•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0	2023	•
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	37.8	2022	•	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.8	2024	•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	59.6	2022		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	12.6	2018	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	49.3			+	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.3			•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2019	•
DG5 – Gender Equality	75.5	2010			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		•	•
remand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	33.8	2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	69.6	2022	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.8			1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.0			•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	ZZ.O	2015			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.2	2022	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	51.9	2016		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic unfitting water services (%)	11.9			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	15.6	2012	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.2			1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	13.0	2012	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	166.0	2015		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)			-
	100.0	2022		- 1	, ,	12.0	2024	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		20-			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	13.0	2024	_
opulation with access to electricity (%)	55.4			→	Children involved in child labor (%)	•		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	10.5	2022	. •	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per * 100,000 population)	0.0	2024	•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2023	8	1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	113	2025	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3 2	2021		→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	ی.ر	ZUZ			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)			
					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	00.3	2022		-		-		
	90.3	ZUZ2	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	3.5	2025	
					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.0	2022	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		2025		→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		•	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	5.5	207		-				
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	5.5	2025		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of CDD)			-
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	•	2024	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.0	•	•	•			2024 2021	•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





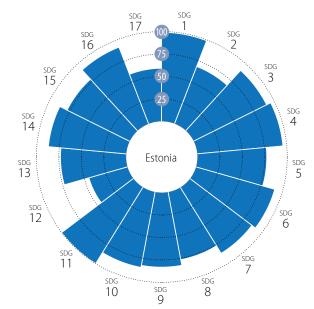
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 5.5

Missing data

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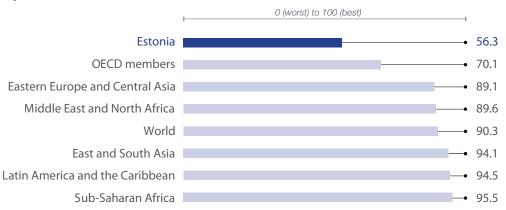
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



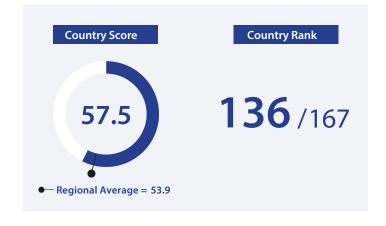
International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.7	2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		2025		1	Population using the internet (%)	93.2	2023	•
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.2	2022	•	<u>+</u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023	
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.5	2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	41.9	2025	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.1	2023	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2022	
ilinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	* 90.0			•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	278.6	2023	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.4	2022	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		4	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	28.6	2020	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		Ţ	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	40.1	2022	•
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2023			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2022		•	Gini coefficient		2021	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio		2022	•
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	5.0	2023	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	37.4	2022	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.0	2023	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.1	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2004	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.2	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.5	2021	•	1	Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2022	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2025	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13.0	2019	•		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	50.0	2020	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.4	2021	•	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	40	2022	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	79.2	2023	•	1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2022	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.7	2021	•	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1	2022	•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89.0	2023	•	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	79.3	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2024		1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2022	•
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2022		→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2023		→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.6	2023	•
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	15.9	2022	•	<u>T</u>	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.4	2024	•
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2024	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		2023		T	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	53.7	2021	•
et primary enrollment rate (%)		2023		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ower secondary completion rate (%) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 97.0 100.0			•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.7	2023	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2021		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	65.1	2024	•
SA score (worst 0–600 best)	515.6			<u> </u>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	•
ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				Ť	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)		2022		→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
DG5 – Gender Equality	13.0	LULL			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	76.8	2024	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.8	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.3	2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.7	2025	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2023	
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	21.4	2022	•	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	03.1	2022	_
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						1.5	2022	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1	2022	•	1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2023	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.1	2022	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2023	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2021			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
	2,109.7			→	Children involved in child labor (%)		2021	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)		2022		1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per			
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.4	2022	•	<u> </u>	100,000 population)		2024	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2025	
expulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
		2023			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3ö.U	2021		17	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	135.5	2023	_
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)					•	10.5	2022	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	740	2022			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	10.5	2022	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		2023						
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2023 2022		•		0.2	2024	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	4.1		•	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.2		**
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	4.1 99.4	2022 2021	•		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	**		**
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	4.1 99.4 0.73	202220212023	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** 70	**	**
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	4.1 99.4 0.73 3.3	2022 2021 2023 2018	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	** 70 44.2	** 2024	**
O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) EDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Idjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Idults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) mployment-to-population ratio (%)	4.1 99.4 0.73 3.3 122.8	2022 2021 2023 2018	•	↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	70 44.2 0.0	** ± 2024 2022	•



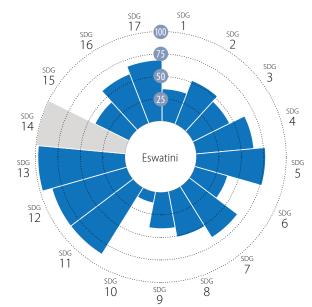
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+12.8

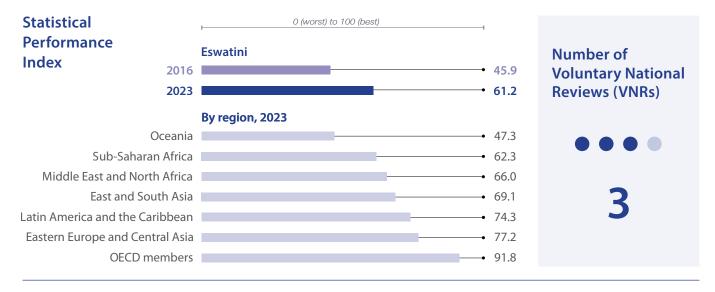
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17%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	29.4	2025	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.4	2025		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	45.4	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	57.6	2023	•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	120.1	2023	•	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	12.4	2022	•	7	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•	•	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.5	2014	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0	2014	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023		
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	47.7	2014	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	30.1	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2015	•	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2022	•	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	10.6	2015	•	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	2022	•	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	54.6	2016	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.9	2021	•		Palma ratio	4.1	2016	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	117.9	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	17.0	2022	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.5	2023	•	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	18.1	2023	•	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	45.0			7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.7	2022	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	350.0			7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•		•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Ī
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	32.3	2021	•	7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	6.2	2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	174.0	2010		•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	174.0	2019			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.7	2021	•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	64.1	2023	•	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	87.1	2013	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2023	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	93.4	2022	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85.0	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	2023		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	55.9	2021	•	-	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2023		
(worst 0–100 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.3	2023		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8	2024	•	<u>+</u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.5	2023		
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	18.7	2011	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				
(% of children aged 4 to 6)					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	91.5			•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				
ower secondary completion rate (%)	74.6				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7	2022	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land	0.5	2010		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	78.3	2024	•	>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.7	2023		
	102.0	2022			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.8			T					
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2024		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.6	2025	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	-	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	73.5	2022	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	64.4	2022	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.5	2021	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	77.6	2022	•	→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.4	2015	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	24.5	2022	•	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	•			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	65.7	2022	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	27.0	2024	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	82.3	2022	•	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	13.6	2022	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	48.9			→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *	0.0	2024		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2023		→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	36.7	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	۷٠./	∠U∠ I			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				
	E 4 4	2022					-	-	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	-	-	-	j
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.6	2022		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	66.2	2022	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	9.6	2023	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	33.7	2025	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			•	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.5	2021	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2024	•	
rail work related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)									
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0	2021	•	
	•	•	•		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available



ETHIOPIA

Overall Performance

Country Score Country Rank 145/167 ● Regional Average = 53.9

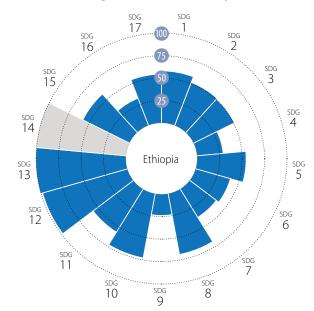
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

7.9

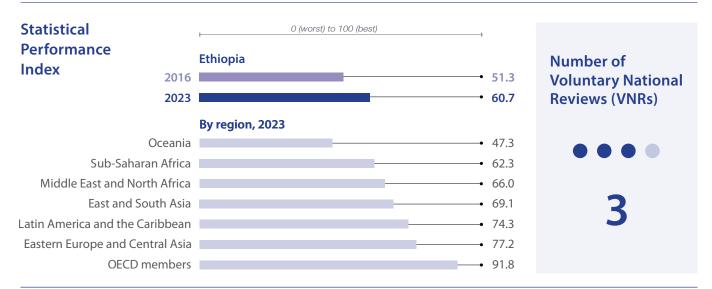
Missing data

1%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rati	_
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	12.4 2025 • 🐬	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	61.8 2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	34.5 2025 • 7	Population using the internet (%)	16.7 2021	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	32.2 2023	•
evalence of undernourishment (%)	22.2 2022 • 🔸	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 2016	•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	36.8 2019 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	27.9 2025	
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8 2019 • •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.5 2025	
nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	13.5 2019 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2023	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2.8 2022 • 👈	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2017	•
ıman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022 • →	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.5 2023	•
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.8 2022 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
ıstainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 • 🔸	Gini coefficient	35.0 2015	•
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2013 • •	Palma ratio	1.5 2015	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	194.9 2023 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	64.3 2022	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.4 2023 • 7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	19.4 2023	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	46.5 2023 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	85.3 2022	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	146.0 2023 • →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	31.7 2020	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023 • ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.0.2021	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2 2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	16.8 2021 • →	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.7 2022	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	142.0 2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2 2024	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3 2024	•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.7 2021 • ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.1 2024	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	67.3 2023 • →	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	0.7 2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	72.4 2017 • •	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2023	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49.8 2019 • •	SDG13 – Climate Action		Г
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	61.0 2023 • →	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2023	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	35.1 2021 • →	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 2024	•
(worst 0–100 best)		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2023	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.9 2024 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water		Ē
DG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	41.4 2021 • 👈	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	0 0 (•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	76.2.2022	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0 0 (•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	76.2 2023	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	22.2 2023 • •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0 0 (_
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.8 2017 • •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
DG5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010	Ĭ
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	62.9 2024 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.8 2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	52.3 2022 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.3 2023	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.2 2024	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85 2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	41.9 2025	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.03 2023	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	41.9 2023	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	0.1 2023	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	E1 E 2022 A	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.2 2022	-
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	51.5 2022	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5.2012.4	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	9.3 2022		8.5 2012	_
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.3 2022	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.62 2023	_
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	• • •	_
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	90.3 2024 • ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	2.7 2016	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.0 2024	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	55.0 2022 • 7	Children involved in child labor (%)	45.0 2015	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	8.8 2022 • →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *	0.0 2024	•
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8 2023 • 🛧	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	36.9 2025	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.0 2021 • →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.43 2023	
	3.0 2021 • →			
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	62.0.2022	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.36 2023	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	63.9 2023	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.38 2023	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.3 2022	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		ĺ
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	46.5 2022 • 7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.5 2022	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	• • (•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.4 2025	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.37 2023	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	4.5 2023	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018 • →	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2024	•
ations of modern dayon, on be died in increase			0.0.0004 4	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	6.5 2018 • •	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2021 6 0.7 2023	_

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



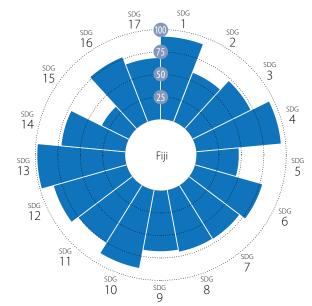


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing data

19%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.5	2025	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	7.0	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	79.3	2023	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	86.1	2023	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.8	2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2023	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	2021	•	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	26.2	2025	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.6	2021	•	1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	30.3	2023	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	59.2	2021	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2023	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	33.8	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	•	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.1	2022	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	30.7	2019	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2022	•		Palma ratio	1.1	2019	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	30.2	2023	•	4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	9.4	2022	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		Ţ	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	6.3	2023	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		Ţ	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		÷	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2020	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	.,,,,		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.4	2023		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2020	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	37.9	2021		→	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	110.5	2015			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	119.0	2019	•		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)			•
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2021	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)			
life expectancy at birth (years)	67.3	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	31.1	2019	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	2023	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2021	•	→	SDG13 - Climate Action	0.4	2023	Ť
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	2023	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	58.3	2021		.l.	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	2023	
(worst 0–100 best)	58.5	2021		•		0.0	2022	_
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	•
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water	4.5	2022	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	06.0	วกวว		1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	90.8	2023			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.2	2020	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	93.3	2023	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.6	2021	•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	ГЛГ	2024		_	SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	34.3	2024			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.2	2023	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.2	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.1	2023	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	50.2	2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2023	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.1	2025	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)			•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.5	2022	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2	2020	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022	•	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•
restiwater withurawar (70 of available fieshwater resources)		2015		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	19.9	2021	•
			-		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2021	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		•		_	2 25.5.4.4.5.15 That earlies additionly (70 of emiliated after 5)			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	0.0	•	•	•	Corruption Percentions Index (worst 0-100 hest)		2024	_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	•				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.0	2024	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	92.0	2022	•	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	55.0	2024	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	92.0		•		Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per **	55.0 16.7		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Accarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Affordable and Clean Energy Application with access to electricity (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	92.0 56.1	2022	•	→	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	55.0 16.7 0.0	2021 2024	•
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) iDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	92.0 56.1 1.0	2022 2022 2023	•	→	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.0 16.7 0.0	2021	•
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) CDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy copulation with access to electricity (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels (%) copulation with access (%)	92.0 56.1	2022 2022 2023	•	→	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	55.0 16.7 0.0	2021 2024	•
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) CDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) CDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	92.0 56.1 1.0 28.4	2022 2022 2023 2023	•	→ 7	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	55.0 16.7 0.0	2021 2024	•
Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) IDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) IDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	92.0 56.1 1.0 28.4	2022 2022 2023	•	→ 7	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	55.0 16.7 0.0	2021 2024	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) GDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) GDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Frictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	92.0 56.1 1.0 28.4	2022 2022 2023 2023	•	→ 7	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	55.0 16.7 0.0 71.2	2021 2024 2025 •	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) GDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) GDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Addits with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	92.0 56.1 1.0 28.4	2022 2022 2023 2023	•	→ 7	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	55.0 16.7 0.0 71.2	2021 2024	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) 5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Copulation with access to electricity (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulation with access to c	92.0 56.1 1.0 28.4	2022 2022 2023 2021 2023	•	→ ¬¬ ↑ • • •	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	55.0 16.7 0.0 71.2	2021 2024 2025 •	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	92.0 56.1 1.0 28.4	2022 2022 2023 2023	•	→ ¬¬ ↑ • • •	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	55.0 16.7 0.0 71.2 • • 7.0	2021 2024 2025 • • 2023	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) DGDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DGDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	92.0 56.1 1.0 28.4	2022 2022 2023 2021 2023	•	→ ¬¬ ↑ • • •	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	55.0 16.7 0.0 71.2	2021 2024 2025 • • 2023	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) 5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jamenployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	92.0 56.1 1.0 28.4	2022 2022 2023 2021 2023	•	→ ¬¬ ↑ • • •	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.0 16.7 0.0 71.2 7.0 19.0	2021 2024 2025 • • 2023 • 2021 2024	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) 5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jinemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	92.0 56.1 1.0 28.4	2022 2022 2023 2021 2023	•	→ ¬¬ ↑ • • •	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	55.0 16.7 0.0 71.2 7.0 19.0	2021 2024 2025 • • 2023 • 2021	•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



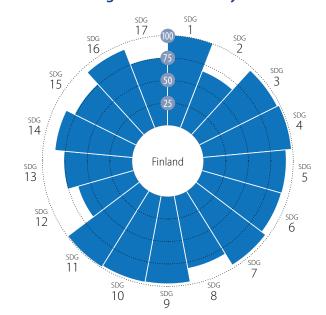
Country Score Country Rank 1 /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

2.4

Missing

data

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

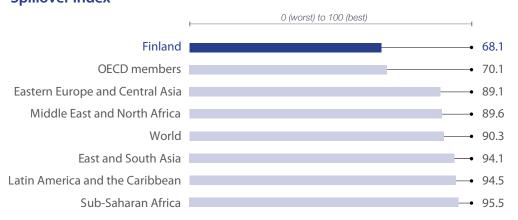
Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*



1%

International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rat	ing Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratii
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2 2025	• 1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.3 2025	• 1	Population using the internet (%)	93.5	2023	•
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.7 2022	• →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	159.3		
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2023	•
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022	_	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	59.7	2025	•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	2.6 2022		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.1	2023	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *	0.7 2022		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2022	
nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *	90.0 2022			2,596.1	2023	•
valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	21.5 2022		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	16.2	2022	•
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.8 2022		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	9.2	2020	
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018		Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	32.2	2022	
Id gap closure (% of potential yield)	52.7 2023		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5 2022		Gini coefficient	27.7	2021	
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	1.0	2022	•
ternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	7.9 2023	• →	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	5.5	2022	(
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.3 2023	• 1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.3 2023	• 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2003	
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.4 2023	• 1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)		2023	
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA NA	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0		
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	9.6 2021	• 1	Population with rent overburden (%)	24.1		
iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	96.3 95.5		
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7.0 2019	•		95.5	2020	
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.2 2021	• 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	F 1	2022	
expectancy at birth (years)	81.9 2023	- :	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2022 2024	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.3 2022	• 1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	11.1		
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5 2021	• →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	51.2		
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0 2023	• →	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	38.7		
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85.7 2021	• →	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2023	
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.7 2024	• 1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2021	
o in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.5 2022		SDG13 – Climate Action			
o in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	22.8 2023		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.7	2023	
ly smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	11.3 2022	• T	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.4	2024	
G4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	•
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.5 2023	• •	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	38.6	2021	(
primary enrollment rate (%)	98.4 2023		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ver secondary completion rate (%) ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *	99.7 2023		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.9	2023	•
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) tiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	39.2 2023		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	70.8	2024	. (
A score (worst 0–600 best)	495.1 2022	4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	
iation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		Ţ	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
derachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)		į.	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
OG5 – Gender Equality		•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	_
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			SDG15 – Life on Land			
6 of females aged 15 to 49)	90.4 2024	• T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.9		
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.0 2022	• 1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.9		
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	91.0 2024	• 1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.99		
its held by women in national parliament (%)	45.5 2025	• 1	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	34.9	2023	
nder wage gap (% of male median wage)	16.1 2023	• →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	34.7	2022	_
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	າດາາ	
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2022	• 1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2023	
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		• 1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.0		
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.1 2022		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0		
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	85.0 2021		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.0		
	2,219.3 2024		Children involved in child labor (%)		2021	
pulation using safely managed water services (%)	99.6 2022		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per		2024	
oulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.0 2022	• T	100,000 population)			
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0.2022		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.2		
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.71		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	100.0 2022		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.80		
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.4 2023 (50.2 2021 (Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	0.79 51.6		
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	JU.Z ZUZI		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.۱ د	ZUZZ	
usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	71 7 2022	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	144	2022	
usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	71.7 2023 (1.4 2022 (For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	14.4		
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2024	. (
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.5 2021	• →	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	*
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.82 2023	• →	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	60	2024	
ral work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.9 2018		Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.8		
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	95.8 2018		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0	2021	•
mployment-to-population ratio (%)	72.6 2024	• 1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	95.1		
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)			Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	61.6	מממר	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\rm NA} = {\rm Data}$ not available



FRANCE OECD Countries

Overall Performance

Country Score Country Rank 5 /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

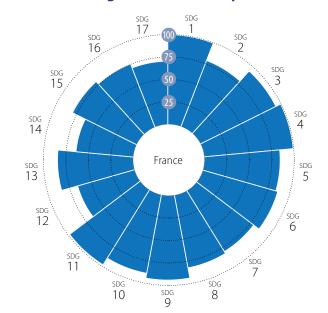
3.5

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data

0%

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*

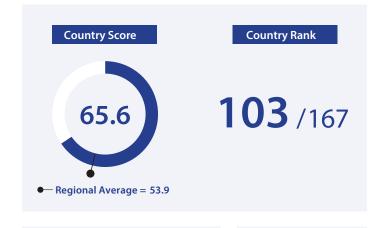


International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.3	2025	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.3	2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		2025		→	Population using the internet (%)		2023	•
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.3	2022	2 •	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	74.1	2025	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2022		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2023	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2022		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2022	
### Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	90.0			•		1,002.4		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	11.5	2022	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		Ψ	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	20.7	2019	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2022		1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	42.6	2022	•
rield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2018		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2023		•	Gini coefficient	31.5	2021	•
	4.1	2022			Palma ratio	1.1	2022	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	7 2	2022		•	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	6.1	2022	•
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		2023		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2021	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2023	•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022	•
liqe-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Population with rent overburden (%)	11.3	2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	10.2	2021	•	1	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2025	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	10.0	2010			Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2020	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2019	, •		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2021	•	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	9.1	2022	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	83.3	2023	•	1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.4	2021	•	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.6	2023	-	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	2023	•	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	32.4	2024	•
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84.8	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2023	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2024		1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2022	•
Sap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	10.9	2022	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
sap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	21.8			4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.2	2023	•
Paily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	25.3	2021	•	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2023	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9	2022	•	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2021	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0			1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
	98.4			→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.9	2023	•
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	100.0			•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	51.9			T	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.0	2018	•
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	478.3			*	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	26.6	2019	•
/ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				*	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.9	2019	•
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	28.8	2022	2 •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	91.3	2024		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.1	2023	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			•
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.2			T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	•
latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.8			1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	36.2			1	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	14.4	2022	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	5.3	2022	•	T	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2023	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			T	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.6			→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	26.3	2022	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	21.4			1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	82.0				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
	2,777.2			→	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	•
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	99.7			1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	12	2024	
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	89.7	2022		1	100,000 population)		2024	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2025	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2023		1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	16.2	2021	•	7	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	111.7	2022	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	69.9			•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.4	2022	•
lictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1	2022	2	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.5	2024	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	99.2	2021	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	**		**
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)			60
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.77			1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2024	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) **		2022	•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	67.7			•		0.0		_
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	69.0	2024		1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		2023	
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)	11 7	2022	0	4	mack of countries, support to on-pased multilateralism (worst 0-100 Dest)	49.9	ZUZ)	_



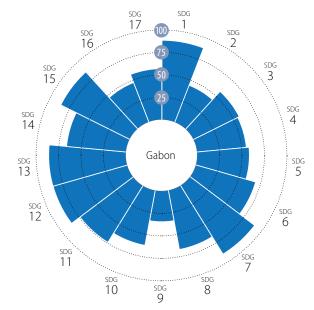
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 7.0

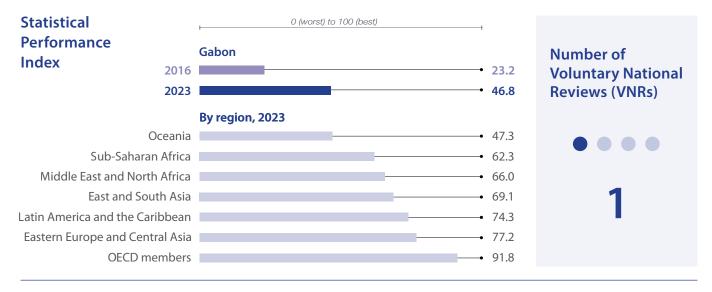
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4%

Average Performance by SDG







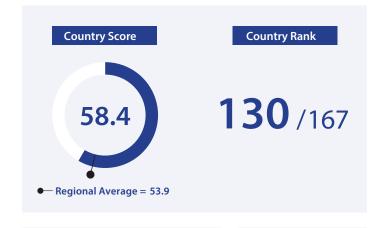
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	Value Year Ratir	,	**		Year Ra	ating	Tren
	3.4 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	66.9		•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	10.1 2025	7	Population using the internet (%)	71.9		•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	89.3	2023	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.1 2022	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2023	•	-
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.4 2020		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4 2020		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	26.3 2020		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023	•	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.0 2022	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6		•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022		Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	51.0	2023	•	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6 2022	Ĭ	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2018	•	Gini coefficient	38.0		•	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	• • •		Palma ratio	1.6	2017	•	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	232.7 2023		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	38.8		•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.8 2023		Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	30.3		•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	33.2 2023		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.4		•	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	505.0 2023		Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	_	•	•	_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.8 2023	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	18.1 2021	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	78.0 2019		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	-	7
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.5 2021	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	_	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.3 2023	-	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	28.9		•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	100.1 2019	•	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	•	4
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.2 2021		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action	0.1 .	2023	•	_
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	66.0 2023	4		22.	2022		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	49.0 2021		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023 2024		1
(worst 0–100 best)	49.0 2021		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (ico ₂ /capita)		2024	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1 2024	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water	11.5	2023	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education				67.0	2022		_
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.9			-
(% of children aged 4 to 6)			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	69.6			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	71.2 2019		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	35.2			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	51.9 2021		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.6 2022		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0	2010		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	41.9 2024	-	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.7	2022		4
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		/U/3		-
(% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	119.8 2022	. 4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.6		•	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	119.8 2022	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	69.4 2024		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2023	•	1 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.95	2023 2023 2023	•	1 1 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	69.4 2024 2 5.5 2025	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.95	2023	•	1 1 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	69.4 2024 • 25.5 2025 • 86.9 2022 •	2	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.95	2023 2023 2023	•	1 1 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	69.4 2024 • 25.5 2025 • 86.9 2022 • 49.9 2022 •	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.95 2	2023 2023 2023 2023 2022	•	1 1 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	69.4 2024 25.5 2025 86.9 2022 49.9 2022 0.5 2022	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.95 2 0.0 2 8.0 2	2023 2023 2023 2023 2022	•	1 1 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	69.4 2024 25.5 2025 86.9 2022 49.9 2022 0.5 2022 35.9 2015	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.95 : 0.0 : 8.0 : 0.55 : 80.2 :	2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2023 2018	•	111
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	69.4 2024 25.5 2025 86.9 2022 49.9 2022 0.5 2022	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	0.95 : 0.0 : 8.0 : 0.55 : 80.2 : 95.6 : 0.55 : 1	2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2023 2018 2021	•	111
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	69.4 2024 • 25.5 2025 • 86.9 2022 • 49.9 2022 • 0.5 2022 • 35.9 2015 • 630.1 2024 •	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.95 : 0.0 : 8.0 : 0.55 : 80.2 : 95.6 : 27.0 :	2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2023 2018 2021 2024	•	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	69.4 2024 • 25.5 2025 • 86.9 2022 • 49.9 2022 • 0.5 2022 • 35.9 2015 • 630.1 2024 • 93.5 2022 •	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	0.95 : 0.0 : 8.0 : 0.55 : 80.2 : 95.6 : 27.0 : 11.8 :	2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2023 2018 2021 2024 2021	•	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	69.4 2024 • 25.5 2025 • 86.9 2022 • 49.9 2022 • 0.5 2022 • 35.9 2015 • 630.1 2024 • 93.5 2022 • 90.9 2	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.95 : 0.0 : 8.0 : 0.55 : 80.2 : 95.6 : 27.0 : 11.8 :	2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2023 2018 2021 2024	•	111
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	69.4 2024 • 25.5 2025 • 86.9 2022 • 49.9 2022 • 0.5 2022 • 35.9 2015 • 630.1 2024 • 93.5 2022 •	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	0.95 : 0.0 : 8.0 : 0.55 : 80.2 : 95.6 : 27.0 : 11.8 :	2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2023 2018 2021 2024 2021 2024	•	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	69.4 2024 • 25.5 2025 • 86.9 2022 • 49.9 2022 • 0.5 2022 • 35.9 2015 • 630.1 2024 • 93.5 2022 • 90.9 2	2	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.95 : 0.0 : 8.0 : 0.55 : 80.2 : 95.6 : 27.0 : 11.8 : 0.0 :	2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2023 2018 2021 2024 2021 2024 2025	•	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	69.4 2024 25.5 2025 86.9 2022 49.9 2022 0.5 2022 35.9 2015 630.1 2024 93.5 2022 90.9 2022 1.7 2023	2	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.95 : 0.0 : 8.0 : 0.55 : 80.2 : 95.6 : 27.0 : 11.8 : 0.0 : 70.7 : 0.49	2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2023 2018 2021 2024 2021 2024 2022 2023	•	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	69.4 2024 25.5 2025 86.9 2022 49.9 2022 0.5 2022 35.9 2015 630.1 2024 93.5 2022 90.9 2022 1.7 2023 65.9 2021	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.95 : 0.0 : 8.0 : 0.55 : 80.2 : 95.6 : 27.0 : 11.8 : 0.0 : 70.7 : 20.7	2023 2023 2022 2022 2022 2023 2018 2021 2024 2021 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023	•	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	69.4 2024 25.5 2025 86.9 2022 49.9 2022 0.5 2022 35.9 2015 630.1 2024 93.5 2022 90.9 2022 1.7 2023 65.9 2021 63.2 2023	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.95 : 0.0 : 8.0 : 0.55 : 80.2 : 95.6 : 27.0 : 11.8 : 0.0 : 70.7 : 0.49 : 0.38	2023 2023 2022 2022 2022 2023 2018 2021 2024 2021 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023	•	111
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	69.4 2024 25.5 2025 86.9 2022 49.9 2022 0.5 2022 35.9 2015 630.1 2024 93.5 2022 90.9 2022 1.7 2023 65.9 2021 63.2 2023 7.6 2022	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.95 2 8.0 2 0.55 3 80.2 2 95.6 2 70.7 11.8 2 0.49 2 0.38 3 0.44 2	2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2023 2018 2021 2024 2021 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023 2023	•	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	69.4 2024 25.5 2025 86.9 2022 49.9 2022 0.5 2022 35.9 2015 630.1 2024 93.5 2022 90.9 2022 1.7 2023 65.9 2021 63.2 2023	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.95 2 8.0 2 0.55 3 80.2 2 95.6 2 70.7 11.8 2 0.49 2 0.38 3 0.44 2	2023 2023 2022 2022 2022 2023 2018 2021 2024 2021 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023	•	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	69.4 2024 25.5 2025 86.9 2022 49.9 2022 0.5 2022 35.9 2015 630.1 2024 93.5 2022 90.9 2022 1.7 2023 65.9 2021 63.2 2023 7.6 2022	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.95 2 8.0 2 0.55 3 80.2 2 95.6 2 70.7 11.8 2 0.49 2 0.38 3 0.44 2	2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2023 2018 2021 2024 2021 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023 2023	•	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 7 0 0 7 0
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	69.4 2024 25.5 2025 86.9 2022 49.9 2022 0.5 2022 35.9 2015 630.1 2024 93.5 2022 90.9 2022 1.7 2023 65.9 2021 63.2 2023 7.6 2022 66.1 2021	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.95 2 8.0 2 0.55 3 80.2 2 95.6 2 70.7 11.8 2 0.49 2 0.38 3 0.44 2	2023 2023 2023 2022 2023 2022 2023 2018 2021 2024 2021 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023 2023	•	1 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	69.4 2024 25.5 2025 86.9 2022 49.9 2022 0.5 2022 35.9 2015 630.1 2024 93.5 2022 90.9 2022 1.7 2023 65.9 2021 63.2 2023 7.6 2022 66.1 2021 19.9 2025		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.95 0.00 0.55 0.00 0.55 0.00 0.55 0.00 0.55 0.00 0	2023 2023 2023 2022 2023 2022 2023 2018 2021 2024 2021 2022 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023	•	111 000010 1000 1000
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	69.4 2024 25.5 2025 86.9 2022 49.9 2022 0.5 2022 35.9 2015 630.1 2024 93.5 2022 90.9 2022 1.7 2023 65.9 2021 63.2 2023 7.6 2022 19.9 2025 0.62 2023		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.95 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.	2023 2023 2023 2022 2023 2022 2023 2018 2021 2024 2021 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023 2023	•	1111 0000100 1000 1000

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



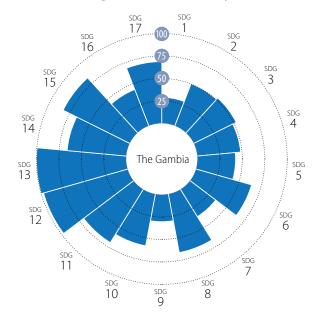


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

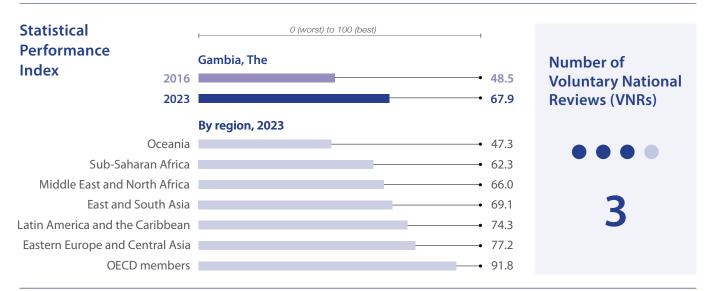
Missing data

6%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

DG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		ng
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	30.5	2025	•	4	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	84.6	202	5)
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	52.4	2025	•	♣	Population using the internet (%)	45.9	2023	3)
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	70.1	2023	3)
revalence of undernourishment (%)	20.5	2022	•	4	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2023	3)
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.5	2020	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	202	5	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.1	2020	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	202.	, -	
Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	22.8	2020	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.9	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2022	•	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.4	2016	5	<u> </u>
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9	2022	•	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	•	Ψ	Gini coefficient	38.8	2020) •)
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.8	2018	•		Palma ratio	1.7	2020)	<u>) </u>
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	354.4	2023	•	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	37.1	2022	2)
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.7	2023	•	7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	34.6	2023	3)
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.1	2023	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	83.6	2022	2)
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	142.0	2023	•	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•)
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.5	2023	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	71 Ω	2021		~	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2020))
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	21.0	2UZ I	_		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.4	2022	2)
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	220.0	2019	•		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2	2024	4)
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.6	2024	4)
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.0		•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.5	2024	4	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2023	•	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.5	2024	4	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018	•	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	•)
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2020	•		SDG13 – Climate Action				
rrviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80.0	2023	•	Ψ	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2023	3	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	46.2	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2024	4)
	4.4	2024			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2022	2)
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2024	_		SDG14 – Life Below Water				Ī
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	2023	3	,
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	56.5	2023	•	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	43.8	2024	1	,
et primary enrollment rate (%)	01.7	2023		7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•	•	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2023		<u>.</u>	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.4	2014	1	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2021		<u> </u>	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		201		,
	/4./	2022	_	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•)
OG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land				Ī
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	45.5	2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.7	2023	3	,
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	65.7	2022		4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2024		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2025		Ţ	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		202		
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	0.0	2023		_	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		202		
	05.6	2022			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1.0	202	_	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2022		7	_				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022		→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.54	202		′
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		T	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023		•
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2015		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		202		•
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	196.5	2024	•	T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020)
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	38.0	2024	4)
oulation with access to electricity (%)	65.4	2022	•	7	Children involved in child labor (%)	16.9	2018	3)
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.7	2022	•	Ψ	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2024	4	,
0 ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2023	•	1	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.1	2021		Ť	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
	F6 2	2022		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				
justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2023				0.43	2023	, •	
× 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4	0.5	2022		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		202		
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	33.0	2022	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	4.4	2023	5	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.4	2025	•	7	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•			ļ
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.46	2023	•		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	•	•	•)
	0.1	2018	•	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	45	2024	4)
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
		2019			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0	202		þ
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2018	•	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (USS billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		202)

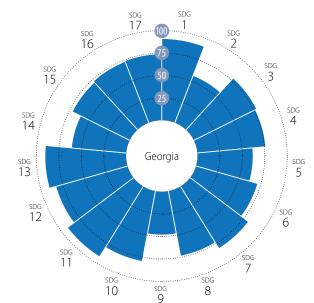
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





7.3

Average Performance by SDG



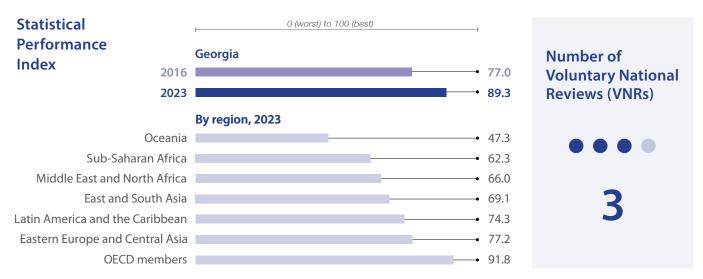
SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)*



2%

data



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

0225	7	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	21.2 2 0.6 2 0.3 2 31.9 2 33.5 2 1.3 2 7.1 2 18.4 2 97.3 2	2023 2023 2023 2025 2023 2023 2023 2022 2022	•
0222 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	113.4 2 2.3 2 21.2 2 0.6 2 0.3 2 31.9 2 33.5 2 1.3 2 7.1 2 18.4 2 97.3 2	2023 2023 2025 2023 2023 2023 2023 2022 2022	•
018 • 101	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	2.3 2 21.2 2 0.6 2 0.3 2 31.9 2 33.5 2 1.3 2 7.1 2 18.4 2 97.3 2	2023 2025 2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2022	•
018 • 101	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	21.2 2 0.6 2 0.3 2 31.9 2 33.5 2 1.3 2 7.1 2 18.4 2 97.3 2	2025 2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2022	•
018 • 019 019 019 019 019 019 019 019 019 019	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	0.6 2 0.3 2 31.9 2 33.5 2 1.3 2 7.1 2 18.4 2 97.3 2	2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2022	•
018 • 022 •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	0.3 2 31.9 2 33.5 2 1.3 2 7.1 2 18.4 2 97.3 2	2023 2023 2022 2022 2022	•
022 • 022 •	→ → → → → → → → → →	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	0.3 2 31.9 2 33.5 2 1.3 2 7.1 2 18.4 2 97.3 2	2023 2023 2022 2022 2022	•
022 • 022 • 018 • 022 • 023 •	→ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	31.9 2 33.5 2 1.3 2 7.1 2 18.4 2 97.3 2	2023 2022 2022 2022	•
022 • 018 • 022 • 023 • 023 • 023 • 023 • 021 • 021 • 022 •	*** *** *** *** *** ***	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	7.1 2 18.4 2 97.3 2	2022 2022 2022	•
018 • 022 • 023 •	→ • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	7.1 2 18.4 2 97.3 2	2022	•
022 • 023 • 023 • 023 • 023 • 021 • 021 • 022 • 023 • 023 • 023 • 023 • 023 • 023 • 024 • 024 • 025 •	•	Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	7.1 2 18.4 2 97.3 2	2022	•
023 • 023 • 023 • 023 • 023 • 0223 • 0221 • 021 • 0223 • 0223 • 0223 • 0221 • 0221 • 0223 • 0	↑ ↑ 7 7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	7.1 2 18.4 2 97.3 2	2022	
023 • 023 •	^ ^ 7 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	18.4 2 97.3 2		
023 • 023 •	^ ^ 7 7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	18.4 2 97.3 2		
023 • 023 • 023 • 023 • 021 • 021 • 0223 • 0	↑ ¬	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	97.3 2	7073	•
023 • 023 • 021 • 021 • 021 • 0223 • 023 •	⊼	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)			•
023 • 021 • 019 • 021 • 023 •	↑			2022	•
021 • 019 • 021 • 023 •	7		•	•	•
019 • 021 • 023 •		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
019 • 021 • 023 •		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2	2020	•
021 • 023 •		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.9 2	2022	•
023		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	4.2 2	2024	•
023	A	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.6 2	2024	•
	T'	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.5 2	2024	•
າາາ 🗢	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	17.7 2	2024	•
022	T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2	2024	•
022	7	SDG13 – Climate Action			
023	•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.2 2	2023	•
021 •	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5 2	2024	•
024	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2024	•
J24 •		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.6 2	2023	•
007		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.9 2	2024	•
123 👝	ماه	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)			•
			7.5 .	2019	•
			12.7	2019	•
)22	-1-	-			
		SDG15 – Life on Land			
024	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.4	2023	•
122	4				
	4				
125		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
			4.5 2	2022	-
		•	20	2010	
	-	•			
)24 •	→	,,,			
022 •	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	1.6 2	2015	•
022 •	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2024	•
023	1				
021 -	. I.				
JZT =	*				
023			0.58 2	2023	
022 •	•	SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals			
021	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.8 2	2023	
		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
025	7	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	_	_	4
023	+	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	26.5 2	2022	
018	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2	2024	
018		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0 2	2021	
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.3 2	2023	
	023	023	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Children interface for whitinationals (165 billian)	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) DIA	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Age are a that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Age 2023 Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Diagram of the deforestation (m²/capita) Diagram of the deforestation of the deforestation (m²/capita) Diagram of the deforestation of the

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Country Score Country Rank 4/167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

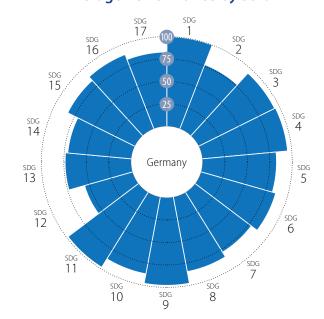
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

2.4

Missing data

0%

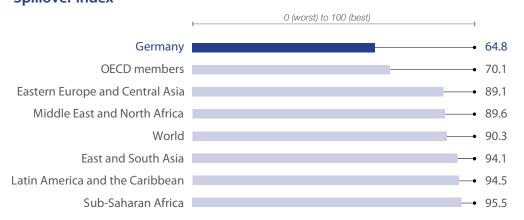
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

						<u> </u>		
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year Rati	ting Tr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.4	2025	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0 2	2025	• 4
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.4	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	93.5 2	2024	• '
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	11.6	2020	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	96.8 2		• '
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.3 2	2023	• '
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	79.5	2025	• '
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2 :	2023	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2022	• 4
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		• •	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1,924.0 2	2023	• 4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.6 2	2022	• '
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	12.4 2	2020	• '
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		į.	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	27.8 2	2022	• ;
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2023			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.9	2022	•		Gini coefficient		2020	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.1 2		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.6	2023	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	14.1 2	2020	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	0.0	2000 4	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2009 2023	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2		•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0	2021		1	Population with rent overburden (%)		2022	•
age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	11.6	2021	•	1	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2025	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	15.0	2019	•	•	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2020	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	9.7 2	2022	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2023		1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	7.8 2	2024	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2021		T	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	12.6 2	2024	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2021		3	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	35.6 2		_
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2023		4	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2024		\rightarrow	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2024	
Sap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2022		→	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.5 2	2022	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	26.0	2023	•	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	72.	2022 (•
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	14.6	2021	•		GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023 2024	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2024	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.1	2023	•	→	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2021	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2023		→	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 92.4			→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8 2	2023	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.5 2	2024	•
Fertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	482.3	2023			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.6 2	2018	• '
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2022		Ţ	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	12.4 2		• •
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)		2022		Ţ	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	• '
SDG5 – Gender Equality		LULL		Ť	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2	2018	- (
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land	70.0	2022	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	87.7	2024		→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.3	2022	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	79.4 2	2023	• -
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.9	2024	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2025		+	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		2023	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	14.2	2023	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	13.0 1	.022	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8.1	2022	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			T	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.90 2		•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022		1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2022		7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2	2022	•
icarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ Oeq/capita)	3,451.5			1	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2024		1	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0 2	2021	•
Population using safely managed valet services (%)		2022		1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.9 2	2024	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.9	2025	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2023	•	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	17.6	2021	•	→	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	68.9 2	2022	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	71.2	2023	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.7 2	2022	•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2022	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.7	2024	
			•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	** *	**
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	100.0	2021		-	outer countries, dovernment revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				4	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0=100 worst)	55 '	7()/4 •	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	•	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55 2 56 7 3		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.83	2023	•	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.7 2	2022	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0.83 3.5 100.5	2023	•			56.7 2 * 0.0 2		•







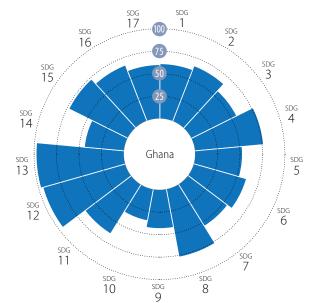
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 8.6

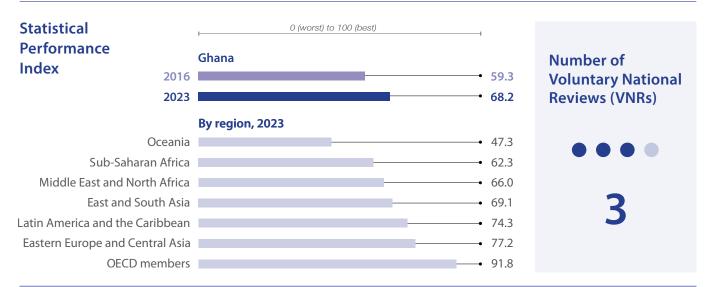
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Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	**************************************	Value Year Ratir
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	16.9 2025 • 👈	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	92.6 2025
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	28.7 2025 • 👈	Population using the internet (%)	69.9 2023
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	56.5 2023
revalence of undernourishment (%)	6.2 2022 • 🛧	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2023
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.4 2022 • 👈	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	32.3 2025
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.8 2022 🔸 🕹	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	32.3 2023
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	41.4 2022	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2023
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.9 2022 🔸 👈	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2010
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022 • 👈	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.9 2023
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5 2022 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 • 👈	Gini coefficient	43.5 2016
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3 2022	Palma ratio	2.3 2016
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	234.3 2023 • 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	33.5 2022
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.2 2023 • 7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	26.7 2023 •
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	37.1 2023 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	72.8 2022
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	129.0 2023 • 👈	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	52.5 2020
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.6 2023 • 7	SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.2 2021 • 7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2020
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	22.2 2021 • 7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	2.2 2022 •
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	194.0 2019 • •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4 2024
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.0 2024
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.9 2021 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.0 2024
e expectancy at birth (years)	65.5 2023 • →	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	3.5 2024
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	63.0 2021 • 7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2023
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.6 2023 • ↑	SDG13 – Climate Action	
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0 2023 • 🛧	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6 2023
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	47.8 2021 • 👈	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7 2024
orst 0–100 best)		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.6 2023
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2024 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
G4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.6 2023
icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6)	87.1 2021 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	27.9 2024
	90.1.2021	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	44.1 2018
primary enrollment rate (%)	J0.1 2021 • •	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.4 2019
/er secondary completion rate (%)	7 1.1 2015 = -	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	28.8 2019
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	85.9 2022 • 🔸	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
G5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010 -
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods 6 of females aged 15 to 49)	51.7 2024 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.8 2023
5	72.0.2022	Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.3 2023
o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	72.9 2022	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.3 2024		0.83 2023
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	14.6 2025 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.0 2023
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.9 2022 •
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.4 2022 • 7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	28.6 2022 • →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8 2022
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3 2022 • 🛧	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.77 2023
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.3 2015	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.7 2022
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	263.2 2024 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	74.5 2022
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.0 2024
ulation with access to electricity (%)	85.1 2022 • 7	Children involved in child labor (%)	20.1 2018
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	31.0 2022 • →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	6 00 2024
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.8 2023 • ↑	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.1 2025
ltCO ₂ /TWh)	11 2 2021		67.1 2025
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.2 2021 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.56 2023
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.43 2023
usted CDD grouth index (··················· 100 b)	55.7 2023	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.64 2023
-	2.9 2022 • •	SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals	
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.0 2022
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	68.2 2021 • 🛧	For bigh in some and all OFCD DAC	
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• • •
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9 2025 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	156 2022
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	2.9 2025 • ↑ 0.52 2023 • ↓	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.6 2022
justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.9 2025 • ↑ 0.52 2023 • ↓ 0.2 2018 • →	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	54 2024
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	2.9 2025 • ↑ 0.52 2023 • ↓	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Country Score Country Rank 27 /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

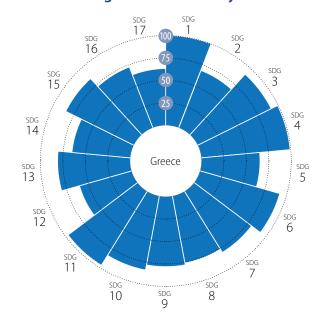
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 3.8

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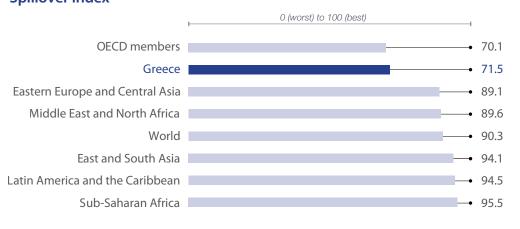
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index

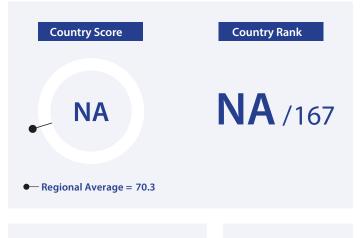


^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Yea	ar Ratin	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year Ra	ating
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2 202	25 •	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.6	2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.4 202	25 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	85.0	2023	•
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	11.2 202	22 🔸	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	93.8	2023	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.7	2023	•
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 202	22 •	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	42.0	2025	•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.5 200	03 •		universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)			
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.5 200	03 •		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2023	_
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0 202		•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	118.0		
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.0 202		•	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2023	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 202		→	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2022	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.1 202		→	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2022	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 20		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	1017	LULL	
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	51.6 202			Gini coefficient	32.9	2021	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	29.3 202	22 •	•	Palma ratio		2022	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)			
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	4.8 202		7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	10.0	LULL	Ť
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3 202		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *	0.0	2022	•
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7 202		1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	15.8		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.2 202			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 202	23	7	Population with rent overburden (%)		2022	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	12.0 202	21 •	1	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2025	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	22.0.25	10 -		Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2020	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	23.0 20	19 •		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.3 202	21 •	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	13.0	2022	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	81.9 202	23 •	1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.4 202	21 •	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 202	22 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0 202	23 •	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77.2 202	21 🔸	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.7	2024	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8 202		1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2021	•
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.8 202		→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	10.5 202		→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.3	2023	•
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	24.9 20	19 •	•	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024	
DG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2024	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.7 202		1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	79.7	2021	•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0 202		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ower secondary completion rate (%)	* 96.1 202		→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.2	2023	•
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 200		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.4	2024	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	44.5 202		T	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	64.1	2018	•
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	436.5 202		*	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.1	2019	•
ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.8 202		4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.7	2019	•
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	47.2 202	22 •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	67.4 202	24 •	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2023	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.4	2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.5 202			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.9 202		1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.3 202		7	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	12.5	2022	•
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	9.7 202	23 -	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2023	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 202		T	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.0 202		1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	20.3 202			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	94.7 202			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.0	2024	•
	2,259.0 202		7	Children involved in child labor (%) *	0.0	2021	•
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	98.9 202		→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.1	2023	
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.2 202	22 •	<u> </u>	100,000 population)		2023	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2025	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 202		1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 202		1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2 202			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	21.5 202	21 -	7	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	101.4	2022	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	72.1 202			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.7	2022	•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.4 202	22 •	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2024	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	94.9 202	21	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2024	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.60 202		7	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)			•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.6 20		•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2022	
rictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	47.3 20		•	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	
imployment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	63.3 202	Z4 =	-11	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		2025	
CONTROL OF PROPERTY AND CONTROL OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OWN OF THE OWN		22 🔵	4	mach of countries support to one based manualtransin (worst o-100 best)	JU. I	∠∪∠J	_

GRENADA

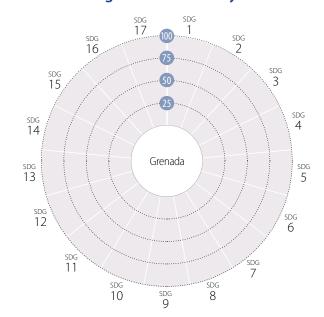
Overall Performance



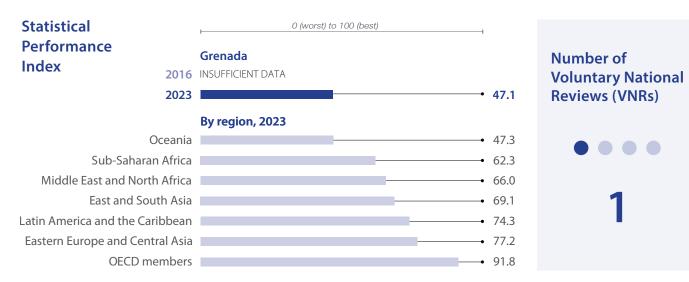
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* NA

Missing 34% data

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



DG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Tren			Year		ıg Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		•		•	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	5	1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)	74.1	2023	3	1
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	56.6	2023	3	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	•		•	•	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2023	3	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)			•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	2025	5	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	•			•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	202.	,	Ì
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2023	3	, •
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.3	2022	2	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		•	•) (
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	2	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	8.1	2021	1 •	(
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0	2022	2	4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	3 •	1	Gini coefficient	43.8	2018	8	,
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	•	•	Palma ratio	2.2	2018	8	,
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	48.3	2023	3	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	•	•	•	,
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.4	2023	3	4	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	11.8	2023	3	,
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.3	2023	3	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	•	•	•	į
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)			3	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•)
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•	•			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2020	0	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	17.1	2021	I	Т	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	10.4	2022	2)
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	47.0	2010			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•		•	,
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	47.0	2019	, -		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•)
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•		•)
e expectancy at birth (years)	75.2	2023	3 •	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•	•)
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	30.1	2018	3 •	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2021	1	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2020) •	1	SDG13 - Climate Action				
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82.0	2023	3	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.7	2023	3	,
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	70.4	2021	1	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		•		,
worst 0–100 best)	70.1	202		•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	* 00	2023	3	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	202.		
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.2	2023	3 💣	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	75.0	2023	3	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
% of children aged 4 to 6)				Ţ	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	05.0	202	7	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.2			7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				
ower secondary completion rate (%)	93.4			Т	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.0	2019	0 -	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	•	•	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	7.0		7)
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land			_	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	75.4	2024	4 •	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.5	2023	3	,
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.7	2022	2	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•		•	į
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	•	•		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2023	3	, ,
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.3	2025	5	4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	3	, •
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		•	•)
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.6	2017	7	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.5			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.8	2022	2	, ,
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			2	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	3	,
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	44.5				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022		, ,
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	2015	•		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	00.5			,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Ť	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.0	2024	4	
	94.2	2022)	7	Children involved in child labor (%)	30.0	202		
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.8			1	Evports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LICD nor				
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output				₩	100,000 population)	* 0.0	2024	4	
MtCO ₂ /TWh)					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•	,
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1	2021		→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.58	2023	3	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.52	2023	3	,
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	61.3	2023	3		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.52	2023	3) (
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•	•	•		SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	5.9	2022	2	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	•	•	•	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•		•	j
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	202	3	1				-	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.72	202.			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	200	4 -	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	_	_	-	_	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2024		
earns or modern siavery embodica ill imports			•		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.1	2021		
(per 100,000 population)					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



GUATEMALA

Overall Performance

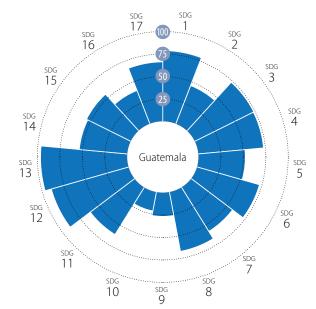


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

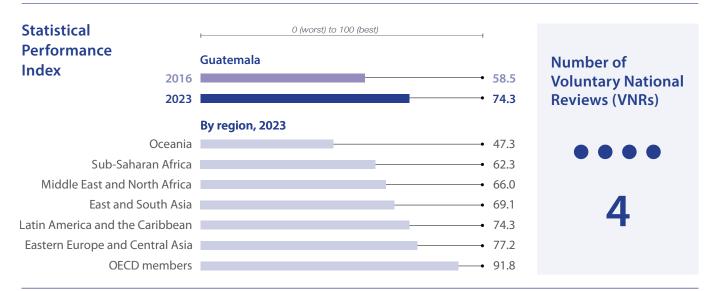
Missing data

1%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year F	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	7.3 2025	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.3 2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	17.0 2025 • →	Population using the internet (%)	56.1 2023	
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.0 2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	12.6 2022 • 🗷	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2023	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	46.0 2021 • 🔷	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	6 0.0 2025	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.8 2021 • 1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	59.3 2015	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2023	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.8 2022 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2021	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 • 🛧	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.5 2023	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2 2022 • 7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 • 7	Gini coefficient	48.3 2014	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	365.8 2022 • •	Palma ratio	2.9 2014	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	93.7 2023 • 🗷	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	37.6 2022	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.0 2023 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	27.4 2023	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.4 2023 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.8 2022	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	33.0 2023 • 👈	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	30.9 2020	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023 • 🔷	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	14.6 2021 • 🛧	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	14.0 2021	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	5.1 2022	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	91.0 2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.7 2024	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	_	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.5 2024	•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.6 2021	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	29.6 2024	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	72.6 2023	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	8.8 2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	65.2 2021	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 2023	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.6 2017	SDG13 – Climate Action		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83.0 2023 • 🛧	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1 2023	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	58.7 2021 • 🔸	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3 2024	•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2024 • ↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2023	•
	0.4 2024	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
DG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.1 2023	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.5 2023 • 7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	28.8 2024	•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	91.6 2023 • →	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	8.6 2018	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	49.7 2023	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	38.6 2019	•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.0 2022	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	15.3 2019	•
DG5 – Gender Equality	93.0 2022	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		SDG15 – Life on Land		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	71.2 2024 • 🗷	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.7 2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.2 2022 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.9 2023	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	50.1 2024	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.72 2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0 2025	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5 2023	
DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	20.0 2023	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.8 2022	
	94.6 2022 • 7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	3.0 2022	Ť
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	69.6 2022	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	22.0 2022	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.7 2022	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.57 2023	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	-	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		
	23.9 2015 • • 1.034.2 2024 • 4		48.3 2022	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,034.2 2024 • 🔸	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	96.4 2015	
			25.0 2024	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	004 0		6 -	_
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)	99.1 2022 • ↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	• •	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.1 2022 • ↑ 46.2 2022 • →	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per **	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per * 100,000 population)	• • • 0.0 2024	
pulation with access to electricity (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) solve emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	46.2 2022 • • 1.5 2023 • •	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	• 0.0 2024 40.3 2025	•
pulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	46.2 2022 • →	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	* 0.0 2024 40.3 2025 0.35 2023	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	46.2 2022 ◆ → 1.5 2023 ◆ → 7.0 2021 ◆ →	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	40.3 2025 0.35 2023 0.31 2023	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	46.2 2022 • → 1.5 2023 • → 7.0 2021 • → 63.5 2023 • •	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	* 0.0 2024 40.3 2025 0.35 2023	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	46.2 2022 ◆ → 1.5 2023 ◆ → 7.0 2021 ◆ →	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	40.3 2025 0.35 2023 0.31 2023 0.48 2023	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy expulation with access to electricity (%) expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	46.2 2022 • → 1.5 2023 • → 7.0 2021 • → 63.5 2023 • •	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	40.3 2025 0.35 2023 0.31 2023	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	46.2 2022 • → 1.5 2023 • → 7.0 2021 • → 63.5 2023 • • 7.8 2022 • • 37.0 2022 • ↓ 2.2 2025 • ↑	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	40.3 2025 0.35 2023 0.31 2023 0.48 2023	•
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) iDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	46.2 2022 • → 1.5 2023 • → 7.0 2021 • → 63.5 2023 • • 7.8 2022 • • 37.0 2022 • ↓	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	40.3 2025 0.35 2023 0.31 2023 0.48 2023	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	46.2 2022 • → 1.5 2023 • → 7.0 2021 • → 63.5 2023 • • 7.8 2022 • • 37.0 2022 • ↓ 2.2 2025 • ↑	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	* 0.0 2024 40.3 2025 0.35 2023 0.31 2023 0.48 2023 5.6 2023	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	46.2 2022 • → 1.5 2023 • → 7.0 2021 • → 63.5 2023 • • 7.8 2022 • • 37.0 2022 • ↓ 2.2 2025 • ↑ 0.41 2023 • →	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* 0.0 2024 40.3 2025 0.35 2023 0.31 2023 0.48 2023 5.6 2023	•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

GUINEA

Overall Performance



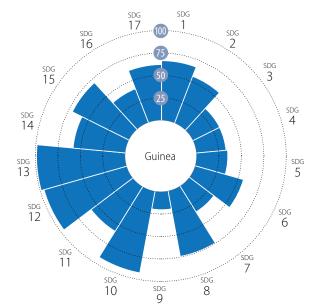
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 8.7

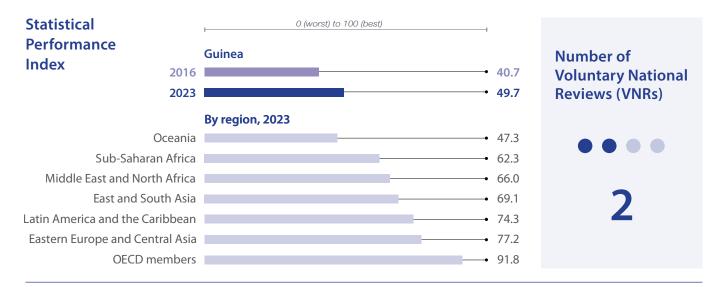
Missing data

5%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	,			Year I		g Irer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	8.3 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		4
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	28.9 2025 •	7	Population using the internet (%)		2023		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023		-
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.3 2022	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2023	•	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.1 2022 •	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0, 100 host)	0.0	2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4 2022		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	13.8 2018		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.5 2022	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	4.0	2022	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1.3	2023	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2022	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 •	Ψ	Gini coefficient		2018		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 2018	•	Palma ratio	1.1	2018	_	-
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	440	2022		
Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	494.1 2023 •	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.3 2023	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		
Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	95.0 2023	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	175.0 2023 •	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	-
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.3 2023	Т	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0	2020		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	23.6 2021	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		
qe-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold all pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	238.0 2019 •		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	37.4 2021	+	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	60.7 2023	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	127.6 2020	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.2	2024		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	55.3 2018					_	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	47.0 2023	→	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.2	2022		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	20.0.2021	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023		
(worst 0–100 best)	39.9 2021 •	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024 2023		
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2024 •	7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0	2023	_	(
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water	60.2	2022		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	48.0 2021	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)					2024		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	80.6 2021 •	7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	35.1 2021		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019 2019		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	60.3 2021 •	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2019		
DG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010	_	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	42.6 2024 •	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.7	2023	•	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	40.7 2022 •	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.4	2023	•	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.1 2024	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	•	-
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.6 2025	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.2	2023	•	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	2.0	2022	•	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.5 2022	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	31.3 2022	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	•		•	-
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.4 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	54.2	2019	•	
rarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	469.0 2024 •	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	62.0	2018	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	28.0	2024	•	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	47.7 2022 •	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	24.2	2016	•	
	1.1 2022	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)			100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.0 2023	1					•
D_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		1			2025	_	
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.0 2023 • 5.3 2021 •	↑ →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.40	2023		-
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	5.3 2021 •	↑ →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.40 0.35	2023 2023	•	
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	5.3 2021 • 78.3 2023 •	↑ →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.40 0.35	2023	•	
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) (MtCO ₂ /TWh) (Mt	5.3 2021 •		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.40 0.35 0.35	2023 2023 2023	•	1
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	5.3 2021 • 78.3 2023 •	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.40 0.35 0.35	2023 2023	•	
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	5.3 2021 • 78.3 2023 • 4.0 2022 •	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.40 0.35 0.35	2023 2023 2023	•	
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	78.3 2021 • 78.3 2023 • 4.0 2022 • 30.4 2021 •	• 7 ->	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.40 0.35 0.35	2023 2023 2023	•	
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	78.3 2021 • 78.3 2023 • 4.0 2022 • 30.4 2021 • 5.2 2025 •	• 7 ->	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.40 0.35 0.35	2023 2023 2023	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	78.3 2021 • 78.3 2023 • 4.0 2022 • 30.4 2021 • 5.2 2025 • 0.58 2023 •	• 71 ->	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.40 0.35 0.35	2023 2023 2023 2022	•	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



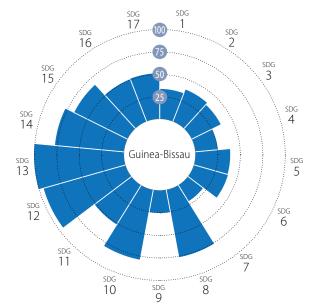


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

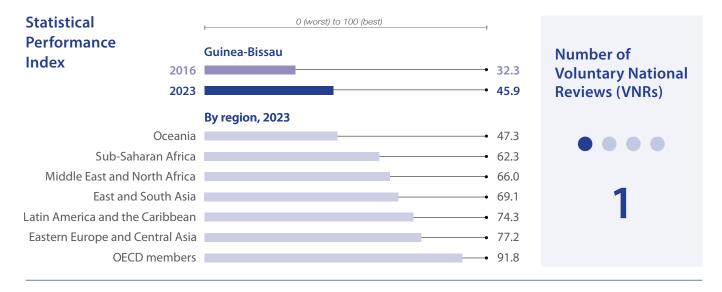
NA

Missing 20% data

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

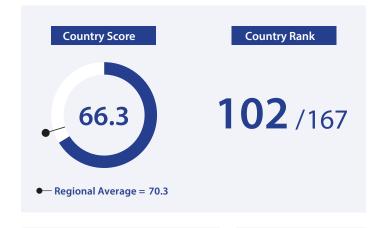
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		19
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	23.0	2025	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	69.6	2025	5)
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	54.9	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	32.5	2023	3)
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	73.5	2023	3)
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	32.2	2022	2	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2023	3)
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.7	2019	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of *	0.0	2025	5 @	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.1	2019	9 •		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023	, -	
Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	8.1	2019	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	3)
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.5	2022	2 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0	2023	3)
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2022	2	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	8.5	2020) •)
Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5	2022	<u> </u>	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	33.4	2021	1)
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•	•		Palma ratio	1.3	2021	1	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	505.4	2023	3	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	59.0	2022	2	,
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	29.2	2023	3	,
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	66.5	2022	2	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	361.0			→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	39.8	2020) •	,
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Ī
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2020)	,
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	25.3	2021	•	7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.6	2022	2)
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	229.0	2010			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	0	ì
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	þ
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•	•	•)
ife expectancy at birth (years)	64.1	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•	•)
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	84.5	2017	7	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	0)
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		•	SDG13 – Climate Action				ĺ
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	72.0	2023	3	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2023	3	J
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	37.3	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•		j
(worst 0–100 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0	2023	3)
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.7	2023	3	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	27.4	2010)	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	60.5	201/			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
let primary enrollment rate (%)		2010			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2003		
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2010			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2003		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	69.0	2022	4.	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•)
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land				
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	63.7	2024	1 •	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	595	2023	3	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100	2022)	_	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.3	2023		
				1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2024		al.					
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.8	2025	•	_	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	3	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•		_	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2022		→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		204		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022		→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2017		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		T	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2015	5	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	55.5	2017	7	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	•	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2019		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	21.0	2024	4	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	37.4	2022	2	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	17.2	2019	9	,
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.9	2022	2	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2024	4)
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	3.5	2023	3	7	100,000 population)				
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.4	2025) •	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.4	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	1
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		2023			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5	2022	2 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.1	2022	2	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.6	2025	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			•	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	•		•		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	11.2	2019	9 •)
	•	•	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2013		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)						U	_027		
					Shifted profits of multinationals (USS billion) *	0.0	2021		١
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	•	•	•	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (USS billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021)

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available



GUYANA

Overall Performance

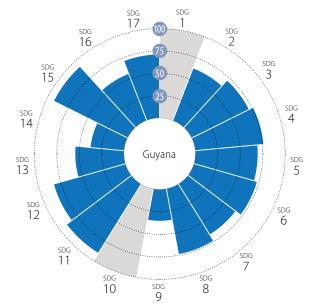


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* NA

Missing data

18%

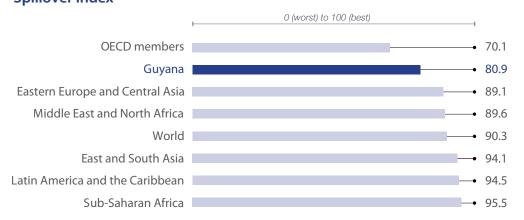
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



DG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratir	ig Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	•				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	81.1	2025	5	-
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)	81.7	2023	3	1
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	31.7	2023	3	7
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2023	3	-
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	2019	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	5) (
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.5	2019	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023	, -	Ì
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	40.3	2019	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023	3	-
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.5	2022	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•			-
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	•	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	49.8	2021	1	, •
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.9	2022	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	•	7	Gini coefficient	•	•	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2022	•		Palma ratio	•	•	•	7
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	74.7	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022	2	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.6	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	17.2	2023	3	•
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.7			1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	84.3	2022	2	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	64.0			7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•		•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.7	2023	•	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2020)	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	25.4	2021	•	7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.1	2022	2	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	96.0	2010		•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	90.0	2019			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.2			1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•		•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	70.2	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•)
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	64.9	2018	•	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2024	1)
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.6	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	44	2023	3	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	75.9	2021		→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•		
worst 0–100 best)				Ť	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	30.8	2024	1)
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2011	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	30.0	202		
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	78.0	2023	•	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	70 1	2024	1 -	
% of children aged 4 to 6)					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2024		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	82.0			•	- '				
ower secondary completion rate (%)	83.2			•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.9	2022	•	<u> </u>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				
DG5 – Gender Equality						5.4	2018	5	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	57.1	2024	•	→	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2023	3	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.0	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2023	3	, ,
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.3	2024		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	3	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.4	2025	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	3	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•	•	
epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.9	2022		1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.0			1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	15.9	2022	2	,
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023		,
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	20.3			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022		
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	20.5	2013	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		_	Ť		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024)
	02.0	2022			Children involved in child labor (%)				
epulation with access to clean finds and technology for cooking (%)	93.0			T	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LICD per		2020	J •	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	100.0	2022		↑ →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2024		
MtCO ₂ /TWh)					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2025		
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.3	2021	•	<u>+</u>	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.54	2023	3	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.41	2023	3	1
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0	2023	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.47	2023	3	į.
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2	2022	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	6.6	2022	2	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.7	2025	•	→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•	J
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.59			7		**	**	**	ė
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.59	2023			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		202		
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	_	_	_		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) ** Chiffy all and fine of positionationals (USC hillion)		2024		
	-				Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0	2021		
(per 100,000 population)					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

HAITI

Overall Performance

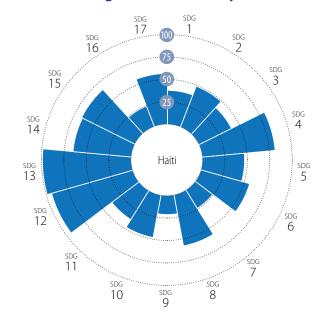
Country Score Country Rank 156/167 ● Regional Average = 70.3

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

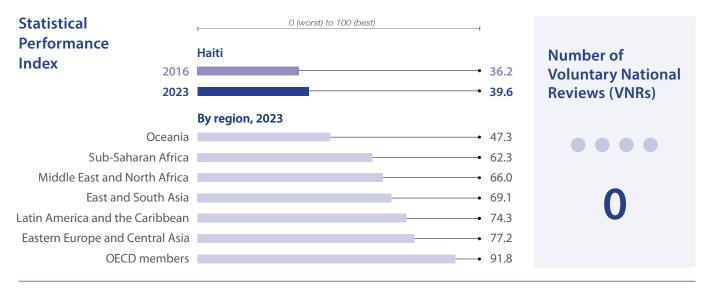
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7%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratii	ng Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	26.3 2025 •	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	77.2	2025	5	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	45.5 2025 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	39.3	2019	9	
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	29.3	2023	3	• 3
revalence of undernourishment (%)	50.4 2022	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2023	3	-
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.9 2017 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	5 (
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.7 2017		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023)	
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	19.2 2017 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	3	, -
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.7 2022 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•	•	•) (
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022 •	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.2	2014	4	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1 2022	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 •	→	Gini coefficient	41.1	2012	2)
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2020 •		Palma ratio	2.0	2012	2)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	327.6 2023 •	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	51.1	2022	2	,
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.3 2023	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	13.3	2023	3	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.1 2023	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	15.3	2022	2	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	149.0 2023 •	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	13.7	2020	0	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.5 2023	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	31.6 2021	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2020	0	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	J1.U ZUZI 🛡		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.1	2022	2	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	206.0 2019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.5	2024	4)
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		,1.	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.5	2024	4)
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	31.3 2021	Ψ	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.2	2024	4	•
e expectancy at birth (years)	64.9 2023	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	3.1	2024	4	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.8 2015	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	•)
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	41.6 2017		SDG13 – Climate Action				
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	51.0 2023	•	$\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.3	2023	3	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	54.1 2021 •	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2024	4	
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6 2020		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0	2023	3	
DG4 – Quality Education	3.0 2020		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.6	2023	3	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	• • •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	35.3	2024	4	,
et primary enrollment rate (%)	• • •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	7.7	2018	8	•
wer secondary completion rate (%)			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.9 2017	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2019	9	
DG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	8	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	54.0.0004.		SDG15 – Life on Land				
% of females aged 15 to 49)	51.2 2024	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.7	2023	3	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.1 2022 •	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.9	2023	3	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.0 2024 •	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	3	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	2.5 2020 •		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2023	3	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	2.6	2022	2	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.4 2022 •	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	37.5 2022 •	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	41.2	2023	3	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.4 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.41	2023	3	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	81.9	2021	1	•
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	278.7 2024 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	84.8	2017	7	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	16.0	2024	4	,
opulation with access to electricity (%)	49.3 2022	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	35.5	2012	2	
epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.5 2022	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.5 2023		100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2024)
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.2 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	T.4 4041		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
	22.0.2022		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	32.8 2023			0.34	2023	J •	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.2 2022		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		202	2 -	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	32.6 2017 •	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	1.6	2022	2)
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	14.9 2025	4	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		_	•	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.48 2023 •	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	•	•	•)
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2024	4	•
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	4.6 2018	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0	2021	1	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



HONDURAS

Overall Performance

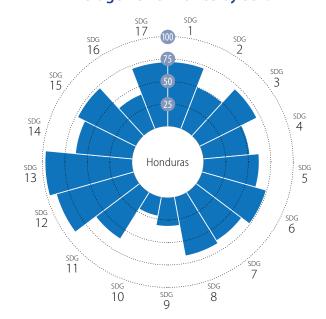
Country Score Country Rank 125 /167 61.7 ● Regional Average = 70.3

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 2.0

Missing data

0%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

HONDURAS

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value		-	Ire
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	9.9 2025			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	92.3 2		•	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	21.9 2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	58.3 2		•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	49.4 2		•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.4 2022		4	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 2	.023	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.7 2019		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0 2	025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.9 2019			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0.1	022		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	57.3 2019			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2		•	i
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	29.5 2022		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2		•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022		+	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.3 2	.023	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9 2022		7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018		→	Gini coefficient	48.2 2		•	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	24.7 2021	•	•	Palma ratio	3.0 2	:019	•	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	46.8 2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	31.5 2		•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.8 2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	32.6 2		•	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.5 2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.8 2		•	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	31.0 2023	•	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	21.1 2	020	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.8 2021	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2		•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	3.5 2		•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	112.0 2019	•		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.9 2		•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.5 2021		₽	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.3 2		•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.9 2023	•	4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.1 2		•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	97.1 2018			Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	10.3 2		•	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.1 2019		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 2	023	•	_
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73.0 2023		1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			Ť	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1 2	023	•	
(worst 0–100 best)	64.3 2021	•	4	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1 2	024	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2024	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2	020	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education			Ť	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.0 2	023	•	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	61.6 2023	•	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.4 2	024	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.0 2023	•	4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	13.6 2	018	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	36.5 2023	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.4 2	019	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.1 2019	•	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	13.1 2	019	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2	018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.5 2024	•	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.6 2	023	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	88.5 2022	•	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0 2	023	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	52.7 2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74 2	023	•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.3 2025	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.6 2	023	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	4.8 2	022	•	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.8 2022		1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	84.4 2022		7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	31.4 2	023	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.6 2022		1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.57 2			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	19.5 2015			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	50.8 2			
	1,253.5 2024		→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	97.0 2		•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	.,			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	22.0 2		•	
	94.4 2022		1	Children involved in child labor (%)	15.3 2			
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	50.1 2022 0.9 2023		1	100,000 population)	0.0 2		•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)				Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	38.5 2		•	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	14.4 2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.48 2		•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.34 2	023	•	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	56.4 2023	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.49 2	023	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.0 2022	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	37.9 2021	•	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	7.4 2	023	•	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.9 2025	•	→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		•		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.49 2023		1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	22.2	020		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.49 2023		→	3 3 1	22.2 2		_	
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *Shifted profits of multipationals (USS billion)		024	-	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports				Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0 2	:021		
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	16.0 2018	•		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.8 2	022		

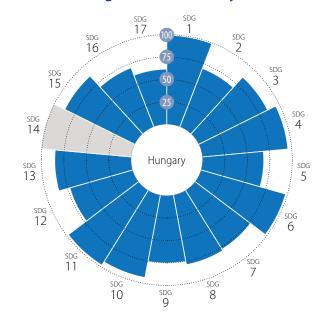
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

HUNGARY

Overall Performance

Country Score Country Rank 21 /167 80.4 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Average Performance by SDG



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



Missing data

1%

SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Ye	ear Rating	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year R	ating
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.5 20	025	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.8 20)25 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	91.5	2024	•
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.9 20	022 •	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.5	2023	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2023	•
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 20	022	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	43.9	2025	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	2.6 20)22 •	•	universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2022	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	0.7 20	022		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2023 2022	
1 Inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	90.0 20)22 •	•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)			
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.7 20	022	1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	122.7	2023	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 20)22 🔵	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)			
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.0 20	022	→	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2020	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 20	018	1		28.6	2022	_
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	63.3 20	023 🔸	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.3 20)22 🛑	•	Gini coefficient	29.2		•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio		2022	•
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	11.7 20	023	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.1	2022	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.1 20	023	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8 20	023	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.9 20	023	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	11.9	2023	•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA N	NA •		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.7 20	221	_	Population with rent overburden (%)	35.5	2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	21.7 20	JZ I	7	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.1	2025	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	42.0 20	019		Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	95.7	2020	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.4 20		1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	5.0	2022	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	77.0 20		7	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	11.0	2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	18.9 20		1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.9	2024	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7 20			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	48.8	2024	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0 20		T	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	20.6	2024	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	79.5 20		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.1	2019	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 20		1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2022	•
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.5 20	022 -	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	36.4 20	023	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3 9	2023	•
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	24.9 20	019 🛑	•	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024	
DG4 - Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2024	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.9 20	023	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2021	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	97.8 20	023	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	.,.,		_
ower secondary completion rate (%) *	95.8 20	023	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NΙΛ	NA	•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7 20	021		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	29.4 20	023	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.2 20)22 •	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)			
ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	25.1 20	022	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA NA	•
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	29.5 20	022	4			2018	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.9 20)24 –	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.4 20	022	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.4 20		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.2 20		→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	14.2 20		1	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	9.0	2022	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 20	122	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2023	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.0 20		4	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		022	1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	21.0	2023	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	97.9 20			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	•
	97.9 20 1,006.7 20		al.	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.0	2024	•
			*	Children involved in child labor (%)	0.0	2021	•
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	100.0 20		- 1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.1	2024	
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	87.8 20	JZZ 💛	<u> </u>	100,000 population)			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2025	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 20			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 20		1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		023		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.3 20)21 •	<u>+</u>	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	176.6	2023	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	77.5 20	023		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.5	2022	•
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.6 20)22 •	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.1	2024	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	00 2 20	121	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			_
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	88.2 20	JZT =	T	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.59 20	023	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2024	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.4 20	018	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	38.4 20	018	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	€ 0.0	2021	•
mployment-to-population ratio (%)		024	1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	92.2	2023	•
inployment to population ratio (70)						2025	



Country Score Country Rank 15/167 80.8 ● Regional Average = 78.1

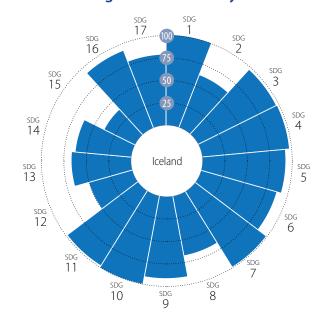
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 2.5

Missing data

9%

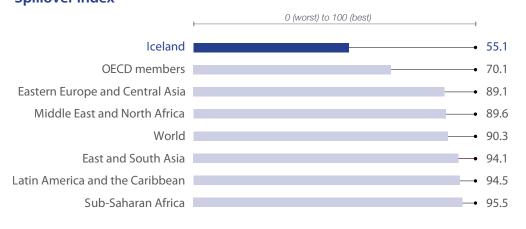
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**

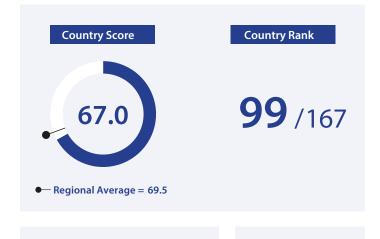


^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



DG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	e Year	Ratin	ıg 1
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.1	2025	5	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	92.1	2025	•)
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.1	2025	5	1	Population using the internet (%)	99.8	3 2023	•	,
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	4.9	2017	7 •	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		3 2023		
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	5 2023	•	
evalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5	2025	•	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.3	3 2023	•	,
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		5 2022		,
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0				Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		3 2023)
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.2			Ψ	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	13.1	2021	•	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		→	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	4.9	2017	•	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		7	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	40.5	2022	•	,
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)		NA			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	34.4			•	Gini coefficient	26.1	2017	•	Ī
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	31.1	200.			Palma ratio	0.9	2017	•	
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.0	2023	3	4	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	3.1	2017	•	i
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		+	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022	•	,
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	4.8	3 2023	•	i
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	•	,
je-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		2021		1	Population with rent overburden (%)		7 2018		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	0.5	202	•	•	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2025		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	8.0	2019	9		Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	91.4	1 2020	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.4	2021	1	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
fe expectancy at birth (years)	82.7			T	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		1 2022		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2023		4	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.4			1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0			→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2024		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		9 2024 3 2021		
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		NA				1.3	2021	_	
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	16.4	2019	9	•	SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	10.1	2027		
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	5.7	2023	3	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023 2024		
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) **		2024		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.0	2022	2	→	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2023		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.5	2022	2	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water	7 1.0	EUL!		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	* 97.7	2023	3	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.1	2023	•	,
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	* 100.0	2022	2	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		,
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	43.4			1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		į
SA score (worst 0–600 best)	447.3			4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		3 2019		,
ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2022		7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.2	2019	•	
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	34.1	2022	2 •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA.	•	,
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land				ĺ
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NA	NA	•		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.6	5 2023	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.9	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	101.4			→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	3 2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	89.1 46.0			1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA NA		,
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	10.2			- 1	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	39.8	3 2022	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	10.2	2022		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	1	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2022	•	
opulation using at least basic unliking water services (%)	100.0			→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		í
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.3	3 2022	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	79.7				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022		
	2,942.7			→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	100.0			1	Children involved in child labor (%)	0.0	2021	•	
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)		NA		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per * 100,000 population)	0.0	2024	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	81 4	1 2025		,
epulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	2	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA		,
epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			†	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA NA)
₀₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2023		1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		NA NA		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	82.4			1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		2022		
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				ĺ
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	76.8	2023	3	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15.0	2022	•	,
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		NA		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	3 2024	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0	202	•		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024		
	6.1	2018	8 •	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4				(bitted profits of poultipationals (LICC billion)	* 00	2021		ï
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2018	3 •	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *				,
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) mployment-to-population ratio (%) outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)				1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	81.7	7 2021 7 2023 5 2025	•	





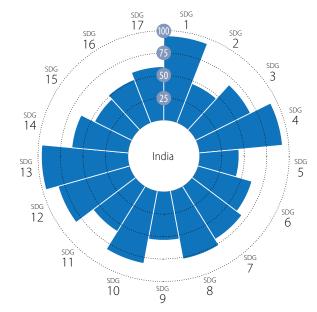
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 7.6

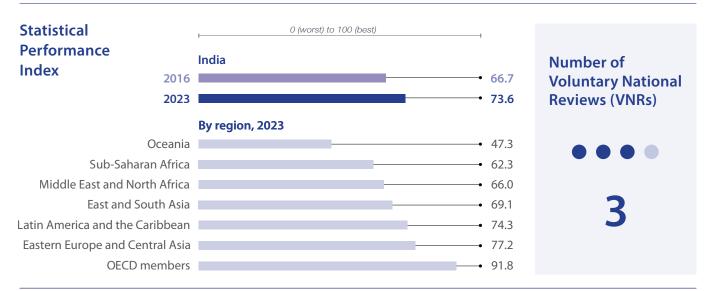
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Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating T		Value Year Ratin
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.1 2025	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.0 2025
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	5.5 2025	Population using the internet (%)	55.9 2022
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	60.2 2023
revalence of undernourishment (%)	13.7 2022	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 2023
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.5 2020	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	50.8 2025
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.7 2020		0.2.2022
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	23.6 2020 •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2023
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.3 2022	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6 2020
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	45.9 2023
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6 2022	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 •	Gini coefficient	32.8 2021
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.9 2022 •	Palma ratio	1.3 2021
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	80.5 2023	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	41.4 2022
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.3 2023	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	47.3 2023
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.7 2023	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.6 2022
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	195.0 2023	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	69.8 2020
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22 6 2021	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2020
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	23.6 2021	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	2.9 2022
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	139.0 2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	20.3 2024
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.5 2024
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.6 2021	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	22.1 2024
fe expectancy at birth (years)	72.0 2023	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.8 2024
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	11.3 2020	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2023
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.4 2021 •	SDG13 – Climate Action	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0 2023 •	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita	a) 2.2 2023 •
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	63.3 2021	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4 2024
(worst 0–100 best)	03.3 2021	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2023
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2024 •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0 2023
DG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.2 2023
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	94.4 2022	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	32.3 2024
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9 2024 •		7.4 2018
ower secondary completion rate (%)	85.5 2023	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	4.4 2019
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.0 2023 •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.7 2019
DG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	77.5 2024	SDG15 – Life on Land	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.5 2024	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	72.5 2022 •	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.3 2023
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	42.6 2024 •	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.67 2023
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.8 2025	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2023
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.9 2022
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	78.4 2022	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.8 2022
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	66.5 2022	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.79 2023
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	19.2 2015	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	75.8 2022
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	128.2 2024	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	89.1 2021
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	. LO.L ZOLT	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	38.0 2024
•	99.2 2022	Children involved in child labor (%)	30.0 2024
opulation with access to electricity (%)			
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	74.5 2022 • 1.7 2023 • •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2024
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.0 2025
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	18.0 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.43 2023
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.39 2023
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	72.9 2023 🔸	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.63 2023
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.0 2022 •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	77.5 2021	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessiona	5.4 2022 •
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.2 2025	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• • •
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.51 2023	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	9.1 2022
		2 coantiles: corenenerererae excidantig grants (70 or dbl)	
	0.1 2018	Cornorate Tay Haven Score (host 0_100 worst)	* \(\Omega \cdot \Omega \omega \cdot \omega \omega \cdot
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2024 •
	0.1 2018 • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) - Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	* 0 2024 * 0.0 2021 73.6 2023

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



INDONESIA

Overall Performance



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 7.6

Missing data

1%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

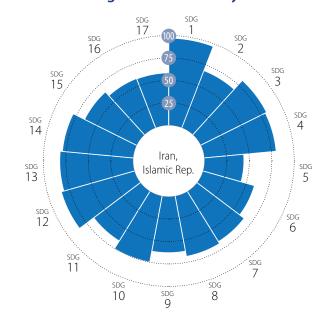
INDONESIA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating T		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Ire
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	2.1 2025 •	-	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	10.3 2025	7	Population using the internet (%)	69.2			•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	118.5			•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		T	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2023	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.8 2018 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	30.7	2025	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2 2010		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.2	2022		
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	33.7 2017	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.2 2022	*	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2020		
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		+	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	6.2	2023	•	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.4 2022	T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient	26.1	2022		
sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018	•	Palma ratio		2023		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	12.4 2022	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.5	2023		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	4.40 5.0000		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.4	2022		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2022		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2023		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.6 2023	T	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2022		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	307.0 2023	*	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	37.2	2020		
	0.1 2023	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2020		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	21.9 2021 •	7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2020		
age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	0.5.0.0		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2022		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	96.0 2019 •		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.3 2021 •	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	71.1 2023	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	36.1 2016 •		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2023		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.7 2023 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.1	2023		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82.0 2023 •	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	27	2023		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	54.8 2021	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		
(worst 0–100 best)		_	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2023		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6 2024		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
DG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.7	2023	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	89.3 2023	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	61.9			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3 2023	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	98.6 2023	4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0 2020	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.9	2019	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality	100.0 2020	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.0 2024 •	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.9	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.1 2022	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.0	2023	•	
latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	64.6 2024	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.9 2025	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.6	2023	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	1.0	2022	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.1 2022	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2022	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	29.7 2022	→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2023	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.5	2022	•	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	429.6 2024	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.4	2023	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.0	2024	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 •	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	89.1 2022	†	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.3 2021	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.52			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	64.3 2023	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.52			
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	5.57	2023		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	51.8 2021	71	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.7	2023	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		^	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	•	•	•	
inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		T	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	, -		_	
andamentariabor rights are effectively gualanteed (worst 0–1 Dest)	0.63 2023 • 0.2 2018 •	<i>^</i> →	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2022		
7 -			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2024	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)						_	
7 -	5.9 2018	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 81.4	2021		

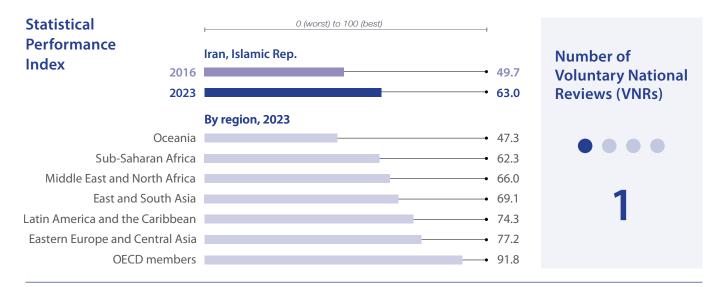
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

Country Score Country Rank 83 /167 Regional Average = 65.6 Change in score Missing 1% + 2.8 since 2015 (p.p.)* data

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

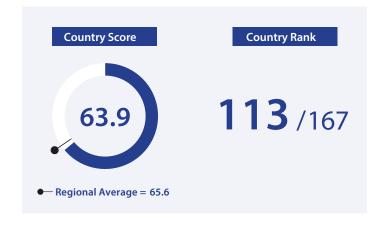
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.9 2025 •	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	83.5	2025	•	1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	2.5 2025	7	Population using the internet (%)	79.6	2023	•	
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	166.3	2023	•	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	6.5 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2023	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.8 2017 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	50.9	2025	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3 2017		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	84.0 2017 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.3 2022 •	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2021		
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 •	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	97.4	2023	•	•
Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.8 2022 •	4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 •	→	Gini coefficient		2022		•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1 2019 •		Palma ratio	1.4	2022	•	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	15.8 2023 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	44.7			1
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.4 2023 •	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.8 2023 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6			
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0 2023 •	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	52.0	2020	•	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023 •	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	13.9 2021	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	58.0 2019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.6 2021	4	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	77.7 2023	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	23.8 2021	4	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	11.5			
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0 2023	4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2022	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0 2023	†	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	99.0 2023		${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.2	2023	•	
(worst 0–100 best)	74.3 2021 •	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	2024	-	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1 2024	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	2.1	2022	. •	
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.2	2023	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	59.8 2020 •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.0	2024	•	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	98.2 2020 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.4	2018	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	88.7 2020	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.1	2019	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8 2022 •	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
DG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	76.1.2024		SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	76.1 2024	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.9 2022 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.7	2023	•	_
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	20.3 2024 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.9 2025 •	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	13.0	2022	. •	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.7 2022 •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.4 2022	7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.4	2014	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	81.3 2022 •	→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2023	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	21.8 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.1	2014	•	
	1,742.2 2024	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.6	2010	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 •	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		-	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	JJ.0 2022 •		100,000 population)	0.1	2024	-	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2 2023 •	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	16.2	2025	•	
	0.8 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2023		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.50			
			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.49			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	55.2 2023	-	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Ť
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	55.2 2023 • 7.1 2022 •						
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.1 2022 •	•		5.6	2023		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		• ->	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.6	2023	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	7.1 2022 •	→		5.6	2023	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.1 2022 • 90.0 2021 • 9.0 2025 •	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•	
denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) GDGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	7.1 2022 • 90.0 2021 • 9.0 2025 •	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.4	2009	•	
dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	7.1 2022 • 90.0 2021 • 9.0 2025 • 0.23 2023 •	→ ¬	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	25.4 0	•		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available



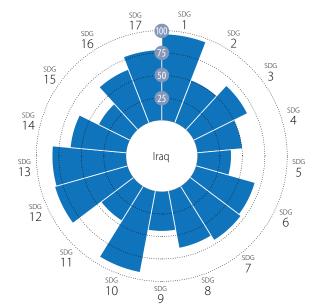


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

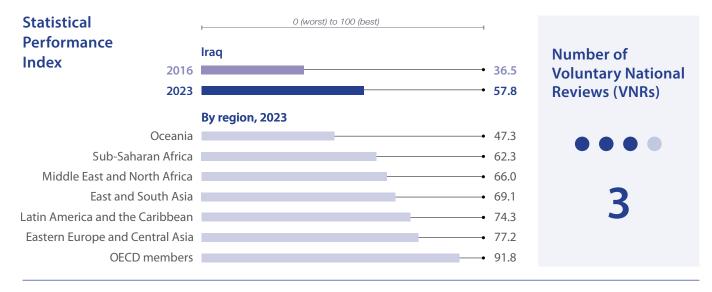
+ 9.2

Missing 11% data

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



	Value				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		,
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	3.9 2	2025	_	7	Population using the internet (%)		2023		
DG2 – Zero Hunger	464	2022			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023		
revalence of undernourishment (%)	16.1 2			→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2023		
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.6 2			•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.0	2025	•	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2023		
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	44.6 2 40.5 2			al.	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2021		
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		*	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		2023		
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1 2			1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	10.0	2023	Ť	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		<u>.</u>	Gini coefficient	29.5	2012		
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0 2	2010		•	Palma ratio		2012		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		2012		Т
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	66.0 2	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	493	2022	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.9 2			+	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2023		
ortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.6 2			1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	21.0 2			†	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2020		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	21.0 2		•		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	22.7 2	2021	•	•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	90.0 2	2010		•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	90.0 2	2019	•		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.5 2	2021	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
e expectancy at birth (years)	72.3 2	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	70.0 2	2016	•	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2016	•	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.6 2	2018	•		SDG13 - Climate Action				
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0 2	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.9	2023	•	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	58.5 2	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4	2024		
vorst 0–100 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2023		
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2	2024	•	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water				i
OG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•	
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	17.4 2	2007	•	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.7	2024	•	
t primary enrollment rate (%)	89.3 2	2007			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•			
wer secondary completion rate (%)	44.8 2			•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.1	2019	•	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.0 2				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.8	2019	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality	7 1.0 1	2017			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				
% of females aged 15 to 49)	59.3 2	2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.6	2023	•	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	70.6 2	2022	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.1	2023	•	
					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)			•	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	15.0 2	2024		•		0.79	2023		
	15.0 2 28.9 2			→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0./9	2023	•	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)				→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	2023	•	ŕ
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ats held by women in national parliament (%) OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	28.9 2	2025	•	↓ → ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•	•	
ats held by women in national parliament (%) OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	28.9 2 98.4 2	2025	•	→	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	3.9	•		
ats held by women in national parliament (%) PG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	28.9 2 98.4 2 98.5 2	2025 2022 2022	•	→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	3.9	2022		
ats held by women in national parliament (%) PG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	98.4 2 98.5 2 59.6 2	2025 2022 2022 2022 2022	•	→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	3.9	2022		
ts held by women in national parliament (%) PG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	98.4 2 98.5 2 59.6 2 60.5 2	2025 2022 2022 2022 2022 2020	•	→ ↑ →	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.5	2022	•	
ts held by women in national parliament (%) GG – Clean Water and Sanitation bulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) bulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) chropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) ree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	98.4 2 98.5 2 59.6 2	2025 2022 2022 2022 2022 2020	•	†	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	9.5 9.8	2022	•	
ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	28.9 2 98.4 2 98.5 2 59.6 2 60.5 2 4,715.0 2	2025 2022 2022 2022 2020 2024	•	†	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	9.5 9.8 98.8 26.0	2022 2013 2018 2018 2024	•	
ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pushwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%)	98.4 2 98.5 2 59.6 2 60.5 2 4,715.0 2	2025 2022 2022 2022 2020 2024	•	→ ↑ ↑ →	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	9.5 9.8 98.8 26.0 4.5	2013 2018 2018 2018	•	
ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.4 2 98.5 2 59.6 2 60.5 2 4,715.0 2	2025 2022 2022 2022 2020 2024 2022 2022	•	→ ↑ ↑ → • ¬	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	9.5 9.8 98.8 26.0 4.5	2022 2013 2018 2018 2024	•	
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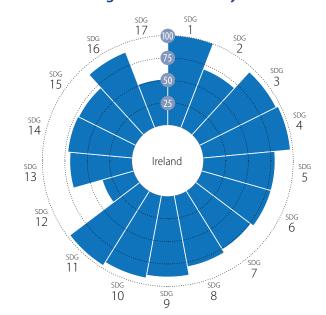
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





Country Score Country Rank 31 /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Average Performance by SDG



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



Missing data

0%

SDG Dashboard and Trends

Stagnating



International **Spillover Index**

↓ Decreasing



Moderately improving

Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

• On track or maintaining SDG achievement • Information unavailable

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty				Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025		T	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		2025		1	Population using the internet (%)		2023	•
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	7.0	2022	•	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	117.6		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.5	2023	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	58.1	2025	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2022		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.6	2023	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2022			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2022	
*/Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	90.0					1,424.3		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.4			+	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2022	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2020	
Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2022	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	33.0	2022	Ť
(ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	74.6				Gini coefficient	30.1	2021	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	7.0	2022	•	•	Palma ratio		2021	Ĭ
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							2022	_
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.8	2023	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	9.5	2022	Ť
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	2023	•	\rightarrow	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	2023	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.6	2023		1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)		2023	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.4		•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.6	2021		1	Population with rent overburden (%)		2022	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.0	2021	_	•	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2025	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	13.0	2019			Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	92.0	2020	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		T	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	7.1	2022	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	82.4			T	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	18.9	2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2021		1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	15.9	2024	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6			7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	153.8	2024	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89.0			4	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	50.2	2024	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	82.7			T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	11.9	2024	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2024		→	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2020	•
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2022		→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	20.5	2023	•	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.8	2023	•
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	14.0	2023	•	<u> </u>	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024	•
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2024	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.1	2022	•	→	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2021	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	98.9	2022		→	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ower secondary completion rate (%) *	98.7	2023	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.2	2023	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2022			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.0		
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	62.7	2023	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	_
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	503.8	2022	•	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)			Ĭ
'ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	13.0	2022	•	7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	19.0	2022	•	4				
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	_
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	89.2	2024	•	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.7	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.3			1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.3			7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.8			1	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	56.6	2022	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		LULU		Ť	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.0	2022	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2023	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	89.3			J.	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	22.0	2022	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	63.6			•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	•
. 3				J.	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.0	2024	•
	3,592.5			*	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	•
opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.0			1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	06	2022	
	79.8	2022	_	→	100,000 population)			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	4.5.5	200			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2025	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)			
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2023			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.7	2021	•	→	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	87.0	2022	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	87.4	2023	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.7	2022	•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.1	2022	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.6	2024	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	00.7	2021		•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.7	2021		T	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	79	2024	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	5.5	2018	•	4	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	47.2	2022	•
rictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	160.7				Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	117.2	2021	•
imployment-to-population ratio (%)	74.5			1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.4	2023	•
/outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)					Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	74.2	2025	•
(% of population aged 15 to 24)		2022	-	-10				



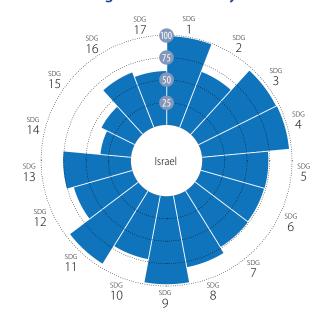
Country Score Country Rank 48 / 167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 3.2

Missing data

7%

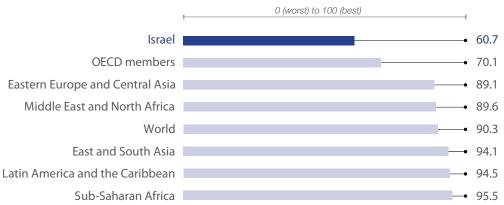
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year F	Rating	į Ti
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.7	2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	•	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.0	2025	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	87.0	2023	•	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.8	2022	•	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	153.3	2023	•	
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.7	2023	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	54.0	2025	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2022	•		universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.7	2023		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2022	•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2023		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	90.0			•		1,706.1			
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.5	2022	•	1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		NA		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	•	→	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2018		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.2	2022	•	→	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2010		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	•	4	, , , ,	33.9	2022	_	
(ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	27.0	2021		
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.6	2021	•	•	Gini coefficient		2021		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio		2022		
Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2.5	2023	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	15.3	2022	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.7	2023	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	76	2021		1	Population with rent overburden (%)		NA	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	7.0	∠∪∠ I	_	•	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2025		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	15.0	2019	•	•	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	99.9	2020	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		→	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.4	2022	•	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	82.4			T	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.9	2024	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2021		T	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		NA		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.3	2024	•	
surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0			1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	37.4	2024	•	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85.5			T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.7	2024	•	
subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2024		7	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2022	•	
Sap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2022		7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Sap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2022		→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.5	2023	•	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.9	2023	•	<u>T</u>	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.6	2024	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.3	2024	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.8			1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	37.9	2021	•	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.3			4	SDG14 – Life Below Water				Ī
ower secondary completion rate (%)	\$ 98.9				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.8	2023	•	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	100.0			•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	48.0				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	465.5	2022	•	+	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
/ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	19.6			4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	37.3	2022	•	<u>+</u>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land				Ī
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	69.2	2024		→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	171	2023		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	09.2	2024	_		Mean area that is protected in teriestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.7	2022	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	91.0	2024	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.2	2025	•	\rightarrow	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		2023		
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	20.8	2022	•	1		31.3	2022	_	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2022	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9			→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	129.7			+	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2016		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	97.0				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022		
	2,726.0			→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	99.5			→	Children involved in child labor (%)	^ 0.0	2021	•	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.3			1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	9.6	2024	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	511	2025	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022		1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			*	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2023		†	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		2023			Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		2022		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	U.Z	∠∪∠ I		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	د.دن،	2022		į
	72.7	2022		•	•	113	2022		
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	72.7				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	11.3	2022		
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.8	2022		•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2024	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	92.9	2021	•	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	N I A	NIA	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2024	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		NA 2018		1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022		
		2018		•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2022		
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	81.4			•	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		
employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	69.3	2024			Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		2025		
rough not in employment, education of training (NEET)	13.0	2022		→	ac. or countries support to one bused mathateralism (worst o-100 best)		2023	_	_



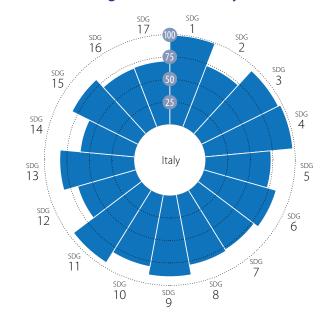
Country Score Country Rank 22 /167 80.3 ● Regional Average = 78.1

+ 4.9

Missing

data

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

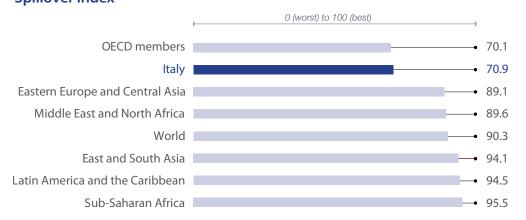
Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*



1%

International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value \	Year Rat	ing	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	ating
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.7 2	2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8 2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.9 2	2025		1	Population using the internet (%)	87.0 2023	•
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	12.2 2	2022		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	98.4 2023	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.8 2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2	2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	61.1 2025	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2022		•	universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3 2023	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2022			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.4 2022	•
finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) *	90.0 2				Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	556.8 2023	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.3 2			+	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	6.3 2022	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		*	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	47.4 2013	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		7	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	39.0 2022	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ield qap closure (% of potential yield)	58.9 2	2018		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2023		•	Gini coefficient	34.8 2021	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	5.5 2	1022			Palma ratio	1.2 2022	•
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	6.5 2	2022		1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	12.0 2022	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023	_	4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 2003	•
icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		+	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	14.5 2023	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		4	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA NA	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Population with rent overburden (%)	14.3 2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.1 2	2021	•	Л,	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.3 2025	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	15.0 2	2019		•	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	92.5 2020	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.0 2			1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	11.2 2022	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	83.7 2			T	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.4 2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.9 2			1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	7.4 2024	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.4 2			→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.8 2024	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0 2 83.8 2			T	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	33.1 2024	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2			1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.7 2024	
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2024			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2021	•
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	10.4 2			4	SDG13 – Climate Action		
ally smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	19.8 2			→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.3 2023	•
DG4 – Quality Education	19.0 2	1022	_		GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.4 2024	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.2 2	0022		_	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.1 2024	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	95.2 2			4	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	70.4 2021	•
ower secondary completion rate (%) *	99.2 2			1	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0 2				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.3 2023	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	30.6 2			7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.5 2024	•
	476.8 2			1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	52.3 2018	•
	13.5 2			Ť	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	41.2 2019	•
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	29.6 2			j	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.8 2019	
DG5 – Gender Equality	25.0 2	OLL		Ť	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018	_
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	76.1 2	2024		7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.7 2023	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.4 2	022		1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.2 2023	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	70.4 2			1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87 2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	32.8 2			→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2023	
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2023		1	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	12.2 2022	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9 2	022		1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2022	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9 2			1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.80 2023	•
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	29.8 2			→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	16.4 2022	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.0 2				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2021	
1 3	2,638.8 2			→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	54.0 2024	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	92.7 2			→	Children involved in child labor (%) ** Evports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	• 0.0 2021 •	•
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	79.0 2	2022		→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	2.4 2024	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	68.0 2025	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.61 2023	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2	2022		1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.45 2023	•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2 2	2023		→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.63 2023	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	17.5 2	2021		→	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	97.3 2022	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	75.0 2	2023	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.9 2022	•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3 2			•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				A	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3 2024	_
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	97.3 2	2021		T	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** **)	**
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.59 2	2023		→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	53 2024	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.9 2022	•
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	50.7 2	2018		•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	* 0.0 2021	•
mployment-to-population ratio (%)	62.2 2	2024		1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	93.6 2023	
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)					Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	64.7 2025	

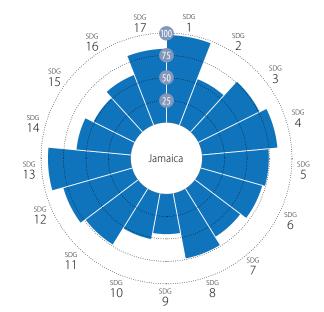


JAMAICA

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



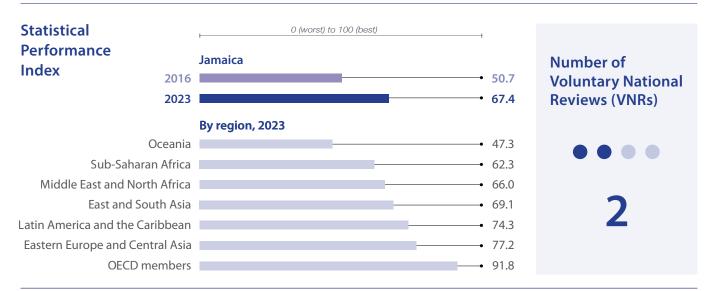
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



Missing data

3%





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



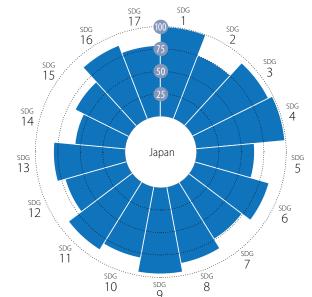
DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			g li
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.9 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	2025	•	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	2.3 2025	<u>+</u>	Population using the internet (%)	83.4			•
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	70.5			•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	7.3 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2023	•	_
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.6 2018 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	27.9	2025	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.2 2018		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	• • •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	33.8 2022 •	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2002		
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022 •	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	5.3	2023	•	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2 2022	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 •	4	Gini coefficient	40.2			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2020 •	•	Palma ratio	1.9	2021	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	130.1 2023	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.5 2023 •	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	17.8			
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.3 2023 •	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	91.8	2022	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.2 2023 •	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	48.2	2020	•	_
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.4 2023	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.2 2021	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	36.0 2019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.8 2021	4	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
e expectancy at birth (years)	71.5 2023	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.0			
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	35.9 2018		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	10.8			
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2021	4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.1	2023	•	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0 2021	•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		Ċ	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.7	2023	•	
(worst 0–100 best)	74.1 2021 •	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.8	2024	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2024	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	•	
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.6	2023	•	
% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.7 2023	T	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	45.4	2024	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	87.6 2023 •	4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	33.1	2018	•	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	85.2 2023	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	•	•	•	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.6 2022	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
DG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	•	_
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	72.2.2024	_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	73.3 2024	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.1	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	114.6 2022 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.7	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.7 2024 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.6 2025 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2023	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	16.1	2022	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.1 2022 •	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.6 2022 •	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	49.3	2023	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.4 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2023	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.7 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	26.5	2022	•	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,132.1 2024	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8	2018	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.0	2024	•	
epulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	1	Children involved in child labor (%)		2016		
epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	72.8 2022	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh)	1.7 2023	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.8	2024		
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.2 2021	J.	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.52			
	7.2 2021	_					
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	E1 1 2022 C		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.37			
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	51.1 2023		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2023	_	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.3 2022		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	11.	2055	_	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	73.3 2021	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	11.6	2023	•	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	4.9 2025	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	-	_	_	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)			0.1	29.3	2020		
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.64 2023		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.5	2020	_	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.64 2023	≯	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2020		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.64 2023		3 3	0 2		•	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Country Score Country Rank 19/167 80.7 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Average Performance by SDG



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 2.0

Missing data

3%

SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



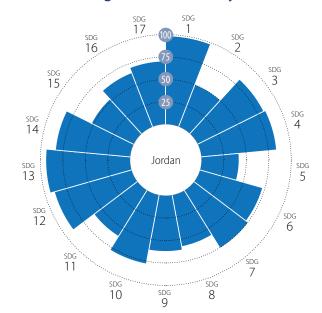
SDG1 – No Poverty				g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value \		_	Tr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.4	2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0 2		•	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		2025		1	Population using the internet (%)	87.0 2		•	•
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.4	2021	•	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	249.1 2			•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	4.2 2	023	•	ď
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		→	universities (worst 0–100 best)	74.5 2	025	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2010		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0 2	023	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) **		2010		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.4 2	022	•	- 1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	90.0	2022		→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	3,360.3 2	023	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		Ť	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.3 2	022	•	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		4	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	I AN	NA	•	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	18.0 2	022	•	•
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	22.7	2022	2 -	•	Gini coefficient	32.9 2		•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.3 2		•	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.1	2023	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	20.0 2	021	•	-
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.8	2023	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	* 000	000		
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	* 0.0 2			
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	11.7 2 NA I			
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	NA			Population with rent overburden (%)	19.0 2		_	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	8.0	2021	•	1	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	72.5 2		•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2019	•		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Ī
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.7	2021	•	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	16.3 2	022	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	84.7	2023	•	1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.6 2		•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2021		1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.6 2	024	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2022		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.6 2	024	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2023		→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	26.2 2	024	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2021		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.4 2	024	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2024		T	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2	021	•	
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2020		•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) sily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2022		→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.0 2	023	•	
DG4 – Quality Education	10.7	2015	, •		GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1 2		•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	07.1	2021		_	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2			
et primary enrollment rate (%)		2021		1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	22.9 2	021	•	_
ower secondary completion rate (%)		NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
	100.0			•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.5 2		•	
rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	NA	NA			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	62.2 2		•	
SA score (worst 0–600 best)	532.7	2022	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% or total catch)	19.6 2			
ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.9	2022	0	→	Fish caught by trawing or dicaging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.2 2			
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	12.0	2022	2 •	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0 2			
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land				
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	75.9	2024	1 -	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.1 2	023	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2022		7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75 2		•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2024		T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2	023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%) ender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2025		→	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	19.9 2	022	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	22.0	2023	•	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Ī
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	00.1	2022		1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.2 2	022	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2022		4	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.93 2	023	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		4	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.6 2	022	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2022			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2	021	•	
· -	1,825.9			→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.0 2			
opulation using safely managed water services (%)		2022		1	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0 2	021	•	
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)		2022		1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	024	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.1 2	025	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.65 2		•	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.76 2		•	
₀₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2023	•	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.77 2	023	•	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.8	2021	•	→	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	33.5 2	022	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	59.7	2023	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.1 2	022	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2022		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.4 2			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	QQ 5	2021		1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		JZT		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2023		→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 02		_	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		→	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	63.1 2 * 0.0 2		•	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2018		•	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.9 2		-	
mployment-to-population ratio (%) outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)	79.4	2024		1	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				
OUGLINOCH EMPROVIMENT, EGUCANON OF HAINING (NEEL)		2022		4	mack or countries support to one based manufactualism (worst o-100 best)	U1.0 Z	<i>U</i> _ <i>J</i>	~	

JORDAN

Overall Performance

Country Score Country Rank 71 /167 ● Regional Average = 65.6

Average Performance by SDG



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



Missing data

3%



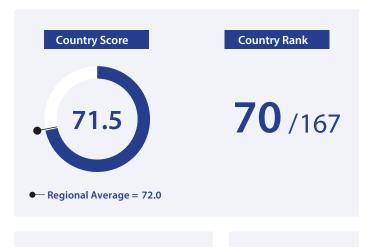


^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

JORDAN

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		ing Ir
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.8 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.1 20		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.2 2025	→	Population using the internet (%)	92.5 20		•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	67.5 202		•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	17.9 2022 •	4	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 20	18	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.3 2023 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	42.0 202	25 (•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3 2023		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	1.0.20	22 4	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	38.1 2019		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0 202		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	38.5 2022 •	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 20		•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 •	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	5.0 202	23 (•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2 2022 •	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018 •	→	Gini coefficient	33.7 20		•
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7 2021	•	Palma ratio	1.4 20	10	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	30.8 2023 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	16.7 20		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.6 2023	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	30.0 20		•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.2 2023 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.7 202		•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.4 2023 •	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	9.3 202	20 (
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	11.6 2021	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 202	20	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	5 2021		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	6.0 20	22 (
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	39.0 2019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.9 202	24 (
	12 6 2021	_	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.8 202	24	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.6 2021	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.2 202	24 (
ife expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	77.8 2023	T	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	12.9 202	24 (
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	17.0 2021	T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 202	23 (•
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2023		SDG13 – Climate Action			
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0 2023	T	$\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	1.9 20	23	
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	64.9 2021	4	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.0 202	24	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2024	ماد	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 202	23	•
	4.3 2024	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
DG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	• •		D
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	67.3 2023 •	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.2 202	24 (
let primary enrollment rate (%)	97.3 2023	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	• •		D
ower secondary completion rate (%)	93.4 2023	4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 20	19 (
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2023		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0 20	19 (
DG5 – Gender Equality	99.0 2023	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 20	18 (
. ,			SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	57.0 2024 •	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.7 202	23 (
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.9 2022	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.7 202		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.8 2024	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.96 202		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.6 2025		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.50 20.	23	
DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	19.0 2023	_	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	7.5 202	22	
	00.0.2022	4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	7.5 20.	22	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.0 2022		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0.20	22 (
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.1 2022	→		1.0 20		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	105.2 2022		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.85 202		
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	91.2 2017	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	39.0 20		•
	2,104.4 2024	7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.0 20		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.0 202		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 •	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	1.7 20	16 (
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.8 2022 •	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.8 202	24 (
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9 2023 •	1	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	35.3 202		D
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.6 2021	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.55 202	23 (
			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.55 202	23 (
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	45.2 2023	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.55 202		
		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	10.0 2022	-		5.7 202	22	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.0 2022	_	GOVERNMENT Spending on health and education 1% of Given			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	47.1 2021 •	7 1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	9.7 20.		D
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	47.1 2021 • 17.9 2025 •	⊼	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• •		•
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	47.1 2021 • 17.9 2025 • 0.54 2023 •	7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.5 202	22	•
adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jumployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	47.1 2021 • 17.9 2025 •		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	23.5 20.0	22 (24 (
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	47.1 2021 • 17.9 2025 • 0.54 2023 •	7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.5 202	22 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

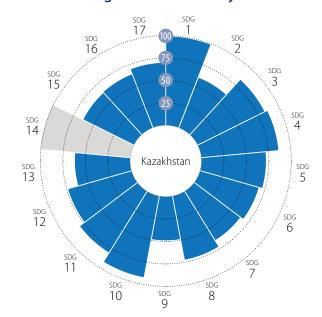


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 5.1

Missing data

1%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

KAZAKHSTAN

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			g Ire
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.5 2025	- 1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	72.4			7
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.9 2025 •	<u>↑</u>	Population using the internet (%)	92.9			1
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	91.6			1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022 •	T	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2023	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.0 2015	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	30.1	2025	•	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1 2015		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.2	2022		
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	49.0 2015	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.4 2022	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2023		•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	79.7	2023	•	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2022	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		→	Gini coefficient	29.2			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.8 2022	•	Palma ratio	1.1	2021	_	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	9.6 2023 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.3 2023 •	T	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	16.5			•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.6 2023 •	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0			
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	41.2	2020	•	•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	21.2 2021	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022)
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	83.0 2019 •	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.2 2021	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	74.4 2023	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	56.0			
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	19.7 2022	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	18.4			
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2018	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2023	•	_
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0 2023	1	SDG13 – Climate Action		2022		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	13.1			
(worst 0–100 best)	80.3 2021 •	T	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2024 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	14.8	2023	•	
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	76 5 2024	al.	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	76.5 2024	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	93.6 2024 •	7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•		•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	94.1 2023 •	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	•	•	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 2020 •	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	•	•	•)
DG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	76.5 2024	-	SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.5		•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.4 2022 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.5			•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.9 2024 •		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88			
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.4 2025 •	<u>+</u>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	3.2	2022	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.4 2021 •	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9 2022 •	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2022	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	34.6 2022 •	→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2023	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.2 2021 •	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.3	2022	•	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,248.3 2024 •	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.7	2015	•	/
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	40.0	2024	•	,
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 •	1	Children involved in child labor (%)			•	,
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	93.1 2022	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per **	0.0	2024		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2 2023 •	7	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.3			
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2.0 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.59			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.63			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	77.5 2023	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.48			
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.1 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.8	2022	•)
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	81.1 2021 • 4.7 2025 •	ተ ተ	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.0		•	,
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 2023	<u>-</u>		165	2027	_	
andamentariabor ngms are effectively guaranteed (WOISLU-T DEST)		个	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.5			
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (nor million population)	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		(armarata lavillavan Leara (bast 0, 100 vvarst)	0	2024		1
	0.9 2018 •	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.9 2018 • 53.8 2018 •	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





Country Score Country Rank 123 /167 61.9 ● Regional Average = 53.9

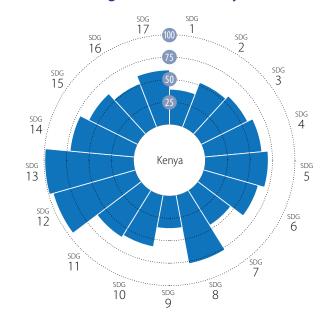
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 4.1

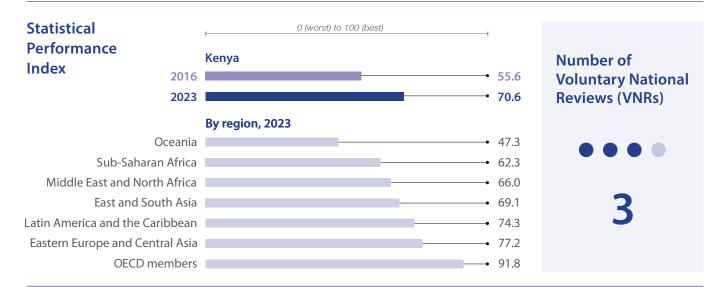
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1%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

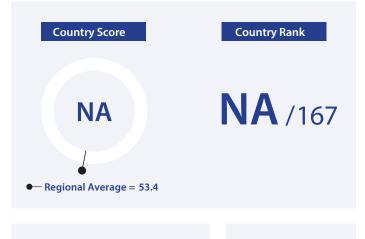


	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	25.8 2025	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	85.6 2025	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	44.8 2025 • 🔸	Population using the internet (%)	35.0 2023	
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	66.0 2023	
evalence of undernourishment (%)	34.5 2022	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.6 2018	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.6 2022	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.8 2025	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5 2022	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2023	
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	36.9 2022	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.4 2022		0.8 2023	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	7.2 2023	_
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2022	·	20.7.2021	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018	Gini coefficient	38.7 2021	
rports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2 2022	Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.7 2021	_
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			40.5.2022	
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	378.8 2023	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	40.5 2022	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.5 2023 • →	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	19.4 2023	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.9 2023 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	60.5 2022	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	223.0 2023 • 7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	51.1 2020	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.3 2023 • ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	18.0 2021 • 👈	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2020	
		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.6 2022	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	132.0 2019 • •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3 2024	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.2 2021 • 🔸	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.9 2024	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	63.6 2023	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.2 2024	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	43.8 2020	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.2 2024	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.3 2022	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2023	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0 2023	SDG13 – Climate Action		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4 2023	
(worst 0–100 best)	53.3 2021 • →	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6 2024	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5 2024 • →	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2023	•
DG4 – Quality Education		SDG14 – Life Below Water		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.4 2023	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	47.1 2009	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	47.7 2024	•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	82.7 2012 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	22.2 2018	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	81.5 2016 • •	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	6.6 2019	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.7 2022 • 🛧	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.4 2019	•
DG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	01.0.2024	SDG15 – Life on Land		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	81.8 2024 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.6 2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	85.2 2022 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.3 2023	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.1 2024 • 👈	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.77 2023	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.3 2025 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2023	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.7 2022	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	62.9 2022 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.5 2022 • →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.9 2022	•
		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.58 2023	•
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.2 2022		0.50 2025	
,	76.0 2017 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	41.0 2022	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) tarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	76.0 2017 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	76.0 2017 • •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	41.0 2022	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	76.0 2017 • • 432.0 2024 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.0 2022 76.0 2022	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)	76.0 2017 • • 432.0 2024 • → 76.0 2022 • ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	41.0 2022 76.0 2022 32.0 2024	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	76.0 2017 • • 432.0 2024 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	41.0 2022 76.0 2022 32.0 2024 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy coupulation with access to electricity (%) coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Coupulation with access to clean fuels (%) Coupulation with access (%)	76.0 2017 • • • 432.0 2024 • → 76.0 2022 • ↑ 30.0 2022 • ↑ 1.7 2023 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.0 2022 76.0 2022 32.0 2024 0.0 2024 49.4 2025	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy expulation with access to electricity (%) expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) expenses to the final energy consumption (%)	76.0 2017 • • 432.0 2024 • → 76.0 2022 • ↑ 30.0 2022 • 7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	41.0 2022 76.0 2022 32.0 2024 0.0 2024 49.4 2025 0.48 2023	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy copulation with access to electricity (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) cenewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	76.0 2017	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	41.0 2022 76.0 2022 32.0 2024 0.0 2024 49.4 2025 0.48 2023 0.43 2023	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) trace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy expulation with access to electricity (%) expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	76.0 2017	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	41.0 2022 76.0 2022 32.0 2024 0.0 2024 49.4 2025 0.48 2023	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) trace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy expulation with access to electricity (%) expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	76.0 2017	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	41.0 2022 76.0 2022 32.0 2024 0.0 2024 49.4 2025 0.48 2023 0.43 2023	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) trace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy expulation with access to electricity (%) expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	76.0 2017	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	41.0 2022 76.0 2022 32.0 2024 0.0 2024 49.4 2025 0.48 2023 0.43 2023	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) trace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy expulation with access to electricity (%) expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	76.0 2017	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	41.0 2022 76.0 2022 32.0 2024 0 0.0 2024 49.4 2025 0.48 2023 0.43 2023 0.57 2023	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) trace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy expulation with access to electricity (%) expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	76.0 2017	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	41.0 2022 76.0 2022 32.0 2024 0 0.0 2024 49.4 2025 0.48 2023 0.43 2023 0.57 2023	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) trace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy expulation with access to electricity (%) expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) enemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	76.0 2017	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	41.0 2022 76.0 2022 32.0 2024 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) trace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy expulation with access to electricity (%) expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) enemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	76.0 2017	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	41.0 2022 76.0 2022 32.0 2024 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





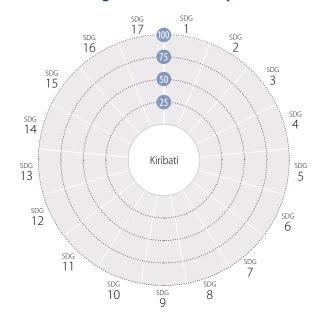


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* NA

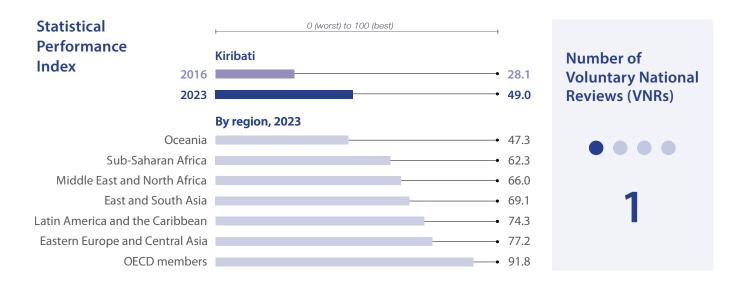
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35%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	.g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)					Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•		•	Population using the internet (%)	88.0	2023	3	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	51.6	2023	3	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.7	2022	•	→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•			•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.2	2018	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	5	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.5	2018	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023	, •	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	9.3	2018	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023	3	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	46.3	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•			•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	•	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *	0.0	2023	3 •	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	•				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	•	>	Gini coefficient	27.8	2019	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)					Palma ratio	1.0	2019	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	79.8	2023	•	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	5.9	2022	2 •	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.4	2023	•	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	4.4	2023	3	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.1	2023	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	60.8	2022	2	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	533.0	2023	•	4	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	44.1	2021	•	.l.	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	44.1	2U2 l	•	~	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.3	2022	2	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	247.0	2019	•		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		•	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•		•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.5			7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	50.6			•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	7	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.9				SDG13 – Climate Action				
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79.0	2023	•	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2023	3	-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	47.7	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•	•	
(worst 0–100 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0	2023	3	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.9	2023	3	-
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	•				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	91.5	ากาว		al.	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.2	2018	3	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.4			*	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.2			•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality	97.2	2010	_	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•		•	
. ,					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	49.3	2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.0	2023	3	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.6	2022		4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•		•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	0	•	•	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	3	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.1			→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.75	2023		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	11.1	2025	Ť	Ť	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				
	75.7	າດາາ		→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	75.7			7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7 1	2012		
	45.2				Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	7.1	2012		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3	2015	•	_		E /	2014		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2015		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2016		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	_	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.6	2019) -	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				
Population with access to electricity (%)	94.4			T	Children involved in child labor (%)	16.5	2019	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	14.8	2022	•	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2024	1	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.1	2023	•	→	100,000 population)				
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2021		_	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1	2021	•	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	53.2			•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	•		•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	22.7	2022	2	1
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	•	•	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)			•	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		_		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2023		1
Fotol work related a scidents are bridged in terms of the 100 to					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	C	2024	1	
					•				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	•	•	•	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2021	•	•

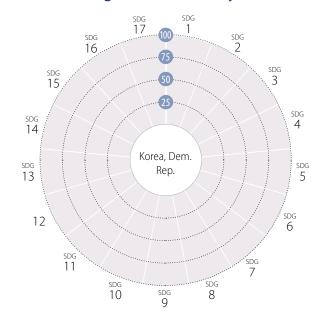
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

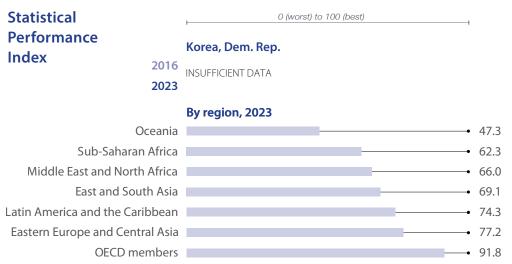


Missing data

29%

SDG Dashboard and Trends





Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

Performance KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	Value	icai	natiliy	liellu	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year 202!		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)		2023		
		_	_	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2012		
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	45.2	2010			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	21.5	202		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	45.3			•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		_		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.1			•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	202	5	,
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	3 •	,
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	46.7 10.8			1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		202		,
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022			Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	264.8			,
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2010		4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	201.0	202.		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2022		ما	Gini coefficient				ì
	0.0	2010	•		Palma ratio				,
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		_	_	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	66.0	າດາາ		•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				į
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	66.9			1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	22.0	2023	2 -	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		202		
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.0			T	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		202		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	513.0			→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	21.0	2020		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•								
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	23.7	2021	•	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					, ,	1.7	202		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	213.0	2019	•		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.2	2019	•	+	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	73.6			→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2008		•	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	4	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5			•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	_	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	16.0			1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage				Ť	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		202		
(worst 0–100 best)	68.0	2021	•	T	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	•	•	•	
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	3	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	•				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5	2009	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	•				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2018	•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.5	2019	9	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	85.7	2024		•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	85./	2024			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	3	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	3)
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.6	2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	3	j
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.6	2025	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	3	,
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.1	2022	2	,
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.9	2022	•	→	SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	84.8	2022	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	•	•	•	,
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	27.7	2022	•	→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	ı
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	28.2	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	•	•	•)
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	33.0	2024	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2009	9)
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	15.0	2024	1)
opulation with access to electricity (%)	54.7	2022	•	7	Children involved in child labor (%)		2017		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	13.9			->	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2023		→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
	12.0	2021		d.		12.0	202	, •	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.8	2U2 l	_	~	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		•			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	104.6	2022	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	•	•	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9	2025	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•		•	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	•				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)			•)
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	¢ 0	2024	1)
					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		202		
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	0.0	2010			Stillted profits of friditifiationals (033 billion)	0.0			
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0			

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available



Country Score Country Rank 34 /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

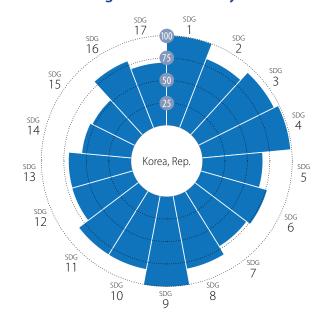
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Average Performance by SDG



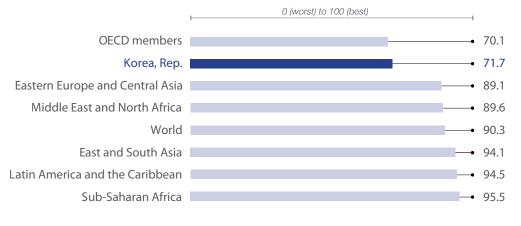
SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*



International **Spillover Index**



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Yea	r Ratin	ıg Trei	nd	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Ye	ar Rat	ing
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.1	202	5	1		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0 20	25	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.1	202	5	1		Population using the internet (%)	97.4 20	23	•
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	14.9	202	2 •	7	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	121.8 20	23	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.1 20	23	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	202	2 •	1		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	69.7 20	25	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9	202	0	1		universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.9 20	23 (
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			0			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	5.2 20		
Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)			2 •				5,567.6 20		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)			2 •			Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	17.4 20		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			2			Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	0.8 20		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)			2	_		Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	27.6 20		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)			8		b	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
(ield gap closure (% of potential yield)		NA				Gini coefficient	32.9 20	21	
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.3	202	2 •			Palma ratio	1.2 20		•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	2.0					Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	39.7 20		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		202				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			_
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		202		- :		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 20	22 (
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)			3	- 1		Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	25.1 20		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)			3		_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA N		
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	IVA	N.A				Population with rent overburden (%)	8.9 20		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	6.9	202	1 •	1		Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	10 -	. 201	0 -	_		Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	72.9 20		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	19.0	201	9 •			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.9	202	1 •	1		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	9.4 20	22	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	84.3	202	3	1		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.0 20		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		202		_1		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	9.3 20		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	202	1 •	1		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.8 20		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0			-		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	36.2 20	24	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	89.1	202	1 •	1		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.8 20	19 (•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	202	4 •	1		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 20	21	•
Sap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.2	202	0			SDG13 – Climate Action			
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		. NA				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	11.1 20	23	•
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	14.7	202	2 •	1	•	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.1 20		•
DG4 – Quality Education						CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 20		•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.7	202	2 •	1		Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	47.9 20		
let primary enrollment rate (%)	98.9			- :		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
	* 100.0					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.7 20	23	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0					Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	61.1 20	24	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	83.0					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	42.2 20	18	•
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	523.5					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	27.2 20	19	•
						Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.0 20	19	•
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	16.2	202	2 •	7		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4 20	18 (•
SDG5 – Gender Equality						SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	81.3	202	4	1		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.6 20	23	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)						Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			•
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)			2			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.68 20	23	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			4		1"	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 20		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)			.5			Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	17.1 20	22	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	29.3	202	:3	7	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5 20	22 (•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			1		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.91 20		•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)			2			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	34.9 20	22	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			2 •			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA N		•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	94.4					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.0 20		•
	2,409.7					Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0 20		
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	99.3			- 1		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	1.2 20		
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.4	- 202	2 •	1	<u> </u>	100,000 population)			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.1 20		•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.71 20		•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.81 20		•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)			3			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.77 20		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.7	202	1 •	-	7	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	102.2 20	22	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)			:3			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.8 20	22 (
(ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.5	202	2 •			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2 20	24	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	98.7	202	1 •	1		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** *	* +	/ **
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					l.	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 20	24	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)			.3			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)			_
fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		201		4		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	63.8 20 * 0.0 20		
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)						Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	91.5 20		
Employment-to-population ratio (%) fouth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	09.5	202	4 •	1	ľ	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)			
rount nor in employment education of training (NEFT)		N/			h	ac. o. countries support to one based maintateralism (worst o-100 best)	U2 د.ںد	LJ '	_



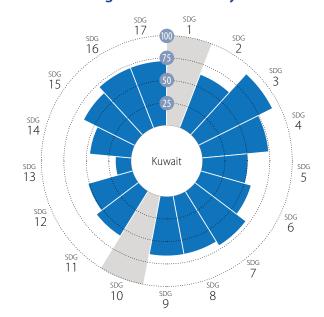
Country Score Country Rank 118/167 Regional Average = 65.6

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 6.1

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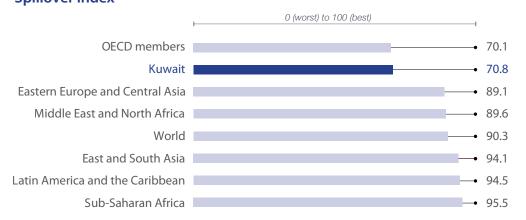
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	frend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	j Trei
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	86.3	2025		1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)	99.7	2023	•	1
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	135.8	2023	•	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2023	•	1
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3	2021	•	>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	37.8	2025		4
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0	2021	•	1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	37.0	2023		
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•				Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2023	•	1
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	41.4	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2023	•	-
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	•	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	37.9	2018	3 •	-
Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	13.5	2022	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018		1	Gini coefficient		•		(
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.3	2022	•		Palma ratio	•	•	•	-
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	7.8	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022	•	•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.8	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	54.4	2023	•	•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.8	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	•	•		-
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.7	2023	•	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	39.0	2020	•	-
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2023	•	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.2	2021		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	2020	•	-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.3	2021	•	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	16.7	2022	•	(
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	45.0	2019	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	36.9	2024	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	13.4	2024	•	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	35.7	2024		•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	80.4			T	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	48.6	2024	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2022		T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	2023	-	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2			→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	2023	•	T	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	23.1	2023	8	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	77.8	2021	•	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.0	2024	•	
(worst 0–100 best)		2024			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	68.9	2023	8	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2024	•	T	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1	2023	3	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	44.3	2021	•	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
-	07.0	2015			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•	•	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.0			•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	42.0	2019	9	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	90.2				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	2020	•	T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land	0	2010		
nemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	67.8	2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.7	2023	•	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.5	2022		1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				-
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	54.9	2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2023	9	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	3.1	2024	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	14.8	2022	0	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2020	•	
-	3,850.5			+	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2023	8	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	88.7			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.6	2021	•	
	7,990.0			7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	•	•	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	. ,				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.0	2024	1 •	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022		1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			<u>+</u>	Evports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LICD per				
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		2022		1	100,000 population)	0.0	2024		-
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2025		•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2023	0	-
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.58	2023	} •	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	56.2	2023	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2023	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.0	2022	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.8	2017	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.7	2023	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.1	2025	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2024		•
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.54			•		**	**	**	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2023		7	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**		**	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) ** Chift of any fire of positionals (USC hillion)		2024		
earns of modern siavery embouled in imports	106.8	2018	•		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0	2021		
(per 100,000 population)					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

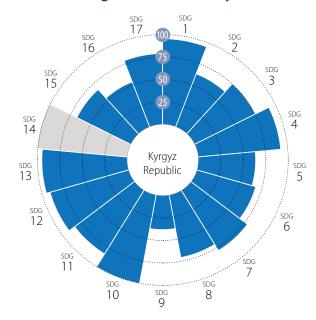
Country Score Country Rank 47 /167 ● Regional Average = 72.0

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 6.7

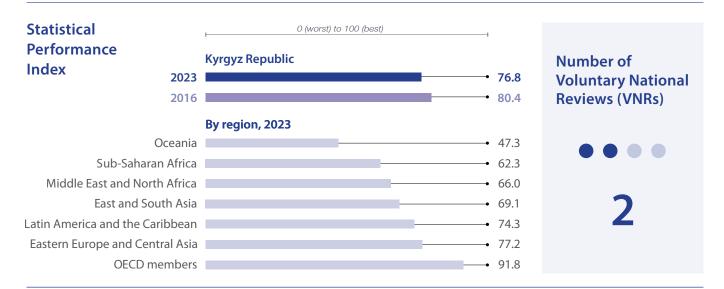
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Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

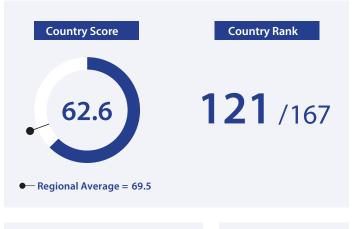
5DG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15 (day (%)	Value Year Rating T		Value Year I		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.0 2025	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	78.0 2025		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	4.2 2025	Population using the internet (%)	88.5 2023		
5DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	92.1 2023		•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.1 2022	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2023		,
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.6 2021	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2025	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0 2021	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2023		
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	53.2 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)			Ĺ
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.6 2022		0.1 2023		Ĺ
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	21.1 2023		•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.2 2022	·	264 2022		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 •	Gini coefficient	26.4 2022		'
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2022 •	Palma ratio	0.9 2022	_	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	41.9 2023 •	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2.4 2022		•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.8 2023 •	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	17.9 2023)
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.0 2023 •	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2022		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	112.0 2023	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	51.8 2020	•)
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.8 2021	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2020	•)
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	2.2 2022)
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	125.0 2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.6 2024		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.3 2021	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.8 2024		1
fe expectancy at birth (years)	71.7 2023	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.5 2024	. •	J
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	30.0 2022	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.4 2024		J
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2020	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3 2023	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86.0 2023	SDG13 – Climate Action			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	80.0 2023	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	1.5 2023	•	ļ
(worst 0–100 best)	68.5 2021 •	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6 2024		J
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2024	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.3 2023		
DG4 – Quality Education	3.9 202.	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	• •	•	į
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	86.2 2024 •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	• •	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.0 2024	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	• •	•	ĺ
ower secondary completion rate (%)	95.1 2023	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	• •	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2019	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	• •	•	ĺ
DG5 – Gender Equality	33.7 2013	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	67.4 2024	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.6 2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.6 2022	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.4 2023	•	ĺ
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.3 2024	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89 2023		J
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.2 2025	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2023		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.3 2022		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.8 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic unfitting water services (%)	97.9 2022	Homicides (per 100,000 population)			
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.0 2022	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.81 2023		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.5 2022		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	8.7 2015 • 255.3 2024 •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)			
1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2	233.3 2024	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	98.9 2018		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			25.0 2024		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	99.7 2022	Children involved in child labor (%)	22.3 2018	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	77.0 2022	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2024	•	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.7 2023 •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.5 2025		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	27.6 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.60 2023		
	27.0 2021				
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	64.0.2022	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.49 2023		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	64.8 2023	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.39 2023		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.7 2022 •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	45.1 2021 •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.5 2023		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	3 3 2025	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	• •	•	J
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	3.3 2025	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	22.5		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.52 2023	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	33.3 2023		
arai work reiatea accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2024		
ictims of modern slavery embedied in imports		the standard condition of the other standard (LICC In III) and	0.0 2021		,
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	8.6 2018 •	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * - Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	76.8 2023		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available



LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

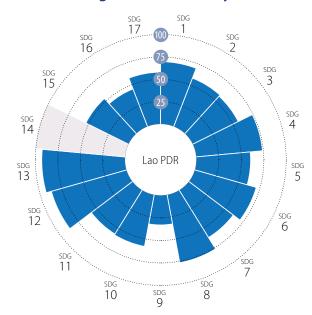
Overall Performance



+ 5.9

Missing 8% data

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	Value Year Rating Tren	•	Value Ye		-
	6.0 2025 • 7 27.2 2025 • 3		94.7 20		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	27.2 2025	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	63.6 20		
DG2 – Zero Hunger	E 4 2022 A		64.8 20		
revalence of undernourishment (%)	5.4 2022		2.3 20	23	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.1 2017	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 20	25 (D
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.0 2017 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	And the little to the second second	0.0 20	23 (
finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	55.7 2017 = -		0.0 20		
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	8.0 2022 • -		0.5 20		
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.5 2022	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.5 20		Ė
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2018	Gini coefficient	38.8 20	18 (
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	136.5 2020		1.8 20		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	130.3 2020	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.0 20	10	Ė
	112.2 2023 • 1		54.8 20	22 (
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		50115-74-4-3	30.0 20		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.0 2023 • 7 39.0 2023 • 7		62.2 20		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	132.0 2023		02.2 20		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.2 2023	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2 20	20 (
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	26.5 2021 • 🔫	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	3.6 20		9
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	105.0 2010	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.4 20		۰
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	195.0 2019 • •	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.8 20		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.4 2021 🍨 🕹	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	42.3 20		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	69.0 2023 🔸 🔫	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.8 20		•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	83.4 2016 • •	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4 20		۰
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	64.4 2017 • •	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.1 20		Ī
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80.0 2023 🔸 🤚	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.3 20	23 (
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	51.8 2021 • 🚽	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3 20		
(worst 0–100 best)		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.1 20		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3 2024 • 7	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.1 20		
DG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	87.7 2024 • 1				a
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	89.7 2024	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)			
ower secondary completion rate (%)	54.6 2023	Field			
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.5 2022 • 1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20	18	
DG5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 20		Ī
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.4 2024 • 🗾		48.7 20	23 (۰
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	72.2 2022 • 🔫	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.1 20		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.9 2024		0.83 20		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.0 2025		1.0 20		
	22.0 2023	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.5 20		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	05.5.2022		3.3 20	22	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.5 2022		0 (
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	79.5 2022				
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.8 2022				,
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	11.8 2015		70.5	17	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	241.1 2024 • 🔫		73.0 20		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.0 20		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 • 1		28.2 20	17	D
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	10.2 2022 • 🔫	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0 20	24 (0
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.5 2023 • 1	100,000 population)			
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	_	Press Freedom Index (Worst U–100 best)	33.2 20	25	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	25.2 2021 • 7	=			0
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)			0
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	60.1 2023 • •		•		0
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.2 2022 • •				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	37.3 2021 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	1.9 20	23	D
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	• (
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.3 2025	p	- `		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.2.2010	Other countries. dovernment revenue excluding grants (70 or doi 7	13.9 20	22 (D
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018 • 🔫	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 20		D
intiman of mandage day on a probe a disciplination of		Chittad profits of multipationals (LICC billion) *	0.0 20	21 (a
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	22.1 2018 • •	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0 20		

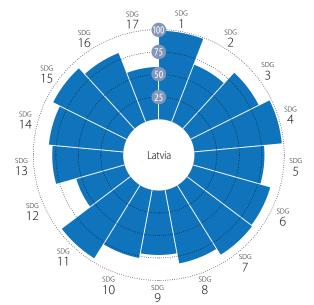
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available





Country Score Country Rank 13/167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Average Performance by SDG



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



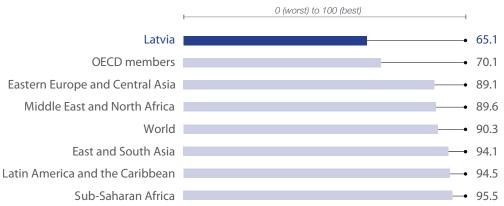
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SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index

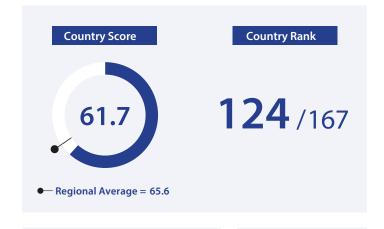


Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	_	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Rat	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.5 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0		•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.8 2025		Population using the internet (%)	92.2		•
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.9 2022 •	<u>+</u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	120.8 2		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	3.3 4	2023	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022		universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.6 2	2025	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.5 2021		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.7 .7	2023	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) **	1.6 2021		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8	2022	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	90.0 2022 • 24.3 2022 •		Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	150.5 2	2023	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022	- 1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	4.8	2022	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.2 2022		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	22.3	2020	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018		Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	33.1 2	2022	•
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	45.8 2023		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	10.5 2022		Gini coefficient	34.3	2021	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	10.5 2022		Palma ratio	1.3	2022	•
Aaternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	18.7 2023	•	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	33.0	2022	•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.5 2023	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.0 2023		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *	0.0	2022	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0 2023		Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	12.4	2023	•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023	- 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.5	2022	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			Population with rent overburden (%)	7.4	2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	22.7 2021 •	•	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	95.6	2025	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	40 0 2010 ^	•	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	91.8	2020	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40.0 2019 •		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.8 2021 •	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	5.7	2022	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	76.2 2023 •	7	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	10.9		•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.8 2022 •	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.1 2022 •	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0 2023 •	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	44.1	2024	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74.6 2021 •	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2 2024 •	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2021	•
Sap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.9 2022 •	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			Ī
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	37.7 2023 •	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.5	2023	•
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	22.6 2019 •	•	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024	•
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2024	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.6 2023 •	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2021	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0 2023 •		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ower secondary completion rate (%)	98.5 2023	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.1 2	2023	•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2021 •	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.7		•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	45.1 2023 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	•
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	483.9 2022 •		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
'ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	13.2 2022 •	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.7 3	2019	•
Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	22.2 2022 •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	80.8 2024	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	973	2023	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.4 2		•
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	105.2 2022 •		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•
latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.8 2024 •		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.0 2025 •		Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	18.6		•
sender wage gap (% of male median wage)	18.4 2023	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			Г
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	25	2023	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9 2022 •		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.4 2021 •		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2023	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.0 2022 •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	76.9 2021 •		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
	1,406.8 2024 •		Children involved in child labor (%)		2024	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	97.1 2022		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per			
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	85.2 2021 •	<u> </u>	100,000 population)	0.3 2	2024	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	81.8 2	2025	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 •		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2022 •		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0 2023 •		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	44.0 2021 •	<u> </u>	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	178.7	2023	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	78.3 2023 •	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.5	2022	•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4 2022	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	U3.	2024	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	06.6.2021 -	4	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			_
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	96.6 2021 •	T	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**)	×-×
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.78 2023 •	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2024	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.2 2018	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022	•
fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	65.3 2018 •	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0 2		•
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	71.2 2024	1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023	
/outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)			Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		2025	



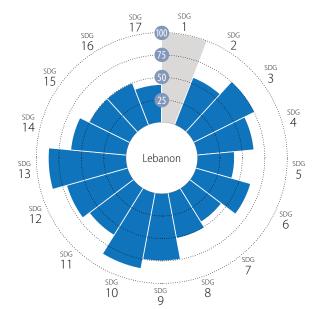
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

NA

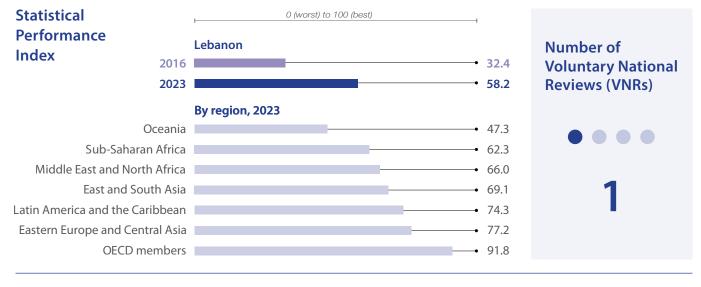
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Average Performance by SDG





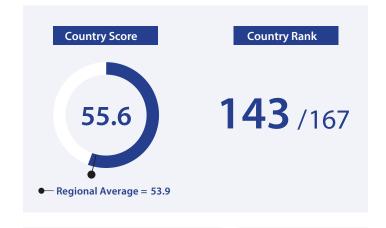


^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

LEBANON

DG1 – No Poverty		Year R	,		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	ating
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)					Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0 2		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)	83.5 2		•
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	95.9 2		•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	9.6	2022	•	4	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.6 2	2018	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.0	2021	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	46.7 2	2025	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4	2021	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	111	2022	
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		2021		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.1 2	2023	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	240	2015	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		+	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	24.9 2	2015	_
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		*	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018	-	•	Gini coefficient	31.8 2		•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2022	•	•	Palma ratio	1.2 2	2011	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	4.5	2022	
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	15.0		-	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	4.5 2		•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.1		•	7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	29.0 2	2023	•
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	22.2.1	2020	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023	-	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	22.3 2	2020	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	2023	•	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0	2020	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	11.9	2021	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2		•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	10.7 2		•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to nouseriold air poliution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	59.0	2019	•		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	10.3 2		•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.7	2021	•	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.4 2		•
e expectancy at birth (years)	77.8		•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	34.5 2		•
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	16.7	2003	•	•		33.0 2		•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2004			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.9 2	2023	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	55.0	2023	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	26	2022	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	72.6	2021		_	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.6 2		
worst 0–100 best)	/2.6	2021	•	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.2 2		•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.2	2024	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2	2023	•
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water	100	2022	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	70.1	2023		7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.8 2		•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	7 2.1	2023			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.2 2	2024	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	74.3	2023	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0.0.1	2000	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	54.1	2023	•		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.0 2		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.0	2018	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2		•
DG5 – Gender Equality						0.2 2	2018	_
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	63.2	2024	•	→	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47	2022	
% of females aged 15 to 49)					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.7 2		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.9		•	4			2023	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2023			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.3	2025	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2		•
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	27.1 2	2022	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2022	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2		•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2 2		•
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.70 2		•
othropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2015			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	55.9 2		•
	4,353.5	2024	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.9 2		•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	22.0 2	2024	•
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	•	•	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0 2	2024	•
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	4.3	2023	•	→	100,000 population)			
MtCO ₂ /TWh)					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.6 2		•
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.9	2021	•	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 2		•
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.39 2		•
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.44 2	2023	•
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.6	2022	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	20.7	2021	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.6 2	2022	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11 E	วกวว		1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	•	•	•
ICHIDIOVINICIII TAIC 170 OLIOTALIADOLI IDIUC, AUCS 1.) ±1		2023		1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		207	_
	1145	ZUZ3	•	-	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	6.9 2	2021	
ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2010		-				_
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	•	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	72 2		•
	1.1	2018 2018		•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	72 2 2.1 2 58.2 2	2021	•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$ not available

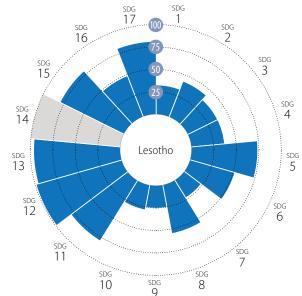


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

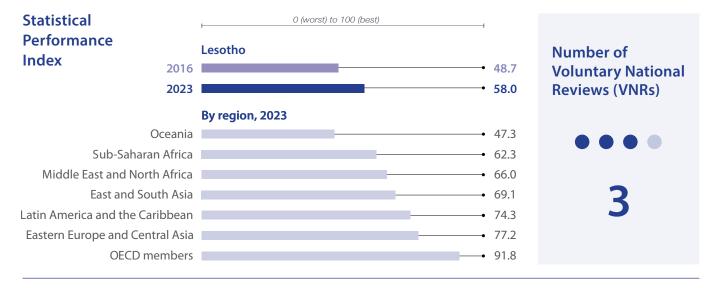
NA

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Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	29.9	2025	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	76.7	2025	•	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	48.4	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	48.0	2023	•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	61.0	2023	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	•				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.6	2018	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of *	0.0	2025		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1	2018	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	16.7	2018	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.0	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2015	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2022	•	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.5	2019	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7	2022	•	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	44.9	2017	•	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2021	•		Palma ratio	2.4	2017	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	478.0	2023	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	25.6	2022	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.7			→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	27.3	2023	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.9			7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	90.7	2022	•	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	664.0			→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	36.3	2021	•	→	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	200.0	2010			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	288.0	2019	•		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		•	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.6	2021	•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		•	•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	57.4	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	49.1	2020	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2022	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.6	2018	•		SDG13 - Climate Action	0.0	2022	Ť	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87.0	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	17	2023		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	53.3	2021		4	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	2023		
(worst 0–100 best)	33.3	2021			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8	2024	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2023	•	-
SDG4 – Quality Education									
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	30.5	วกวก			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	30.3	2020			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		•	•	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	69.3	2023	•	+	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		•	•	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	41.9	2023	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	•	•	•	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	89.7	2022	•	7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)			•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	83.3	2024		•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	03.3	2024			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.7	2023	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	120.3	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	71.9	2024	•	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2023	•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.0	2025	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	74.0	2022	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	50.3	2022	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	38.2	2008	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.6	2022	•	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	19.5	2016	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	•		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	44.5			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.0			
Population with access to electricity (%)	50.0	2022	•	7	Children involved in child labor (%)	13.9			
Population with access to electricity (70) Population with access to electricity (70)	41.5			→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output					100,000 population)	0.0	2024	•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	8.1	2023	•	4	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.1	2025	•	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.5	2021	•	4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		•		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		•	•	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	24.5	2023	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2023		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				ĺ
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	121	2022		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	63.6	2022	•	•		13.1	2023		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	15.9	2025	•	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•		•	
	13.5					26.0	2022		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0–1 hest)	_				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	36.0	ZUZZ		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)					Corporate Tay Hayon Score (bast 0, 100 yearst)	^	2024		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024		
	•	•	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$ not available







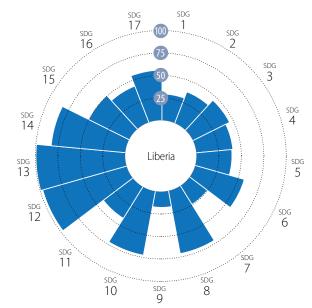
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 4.6

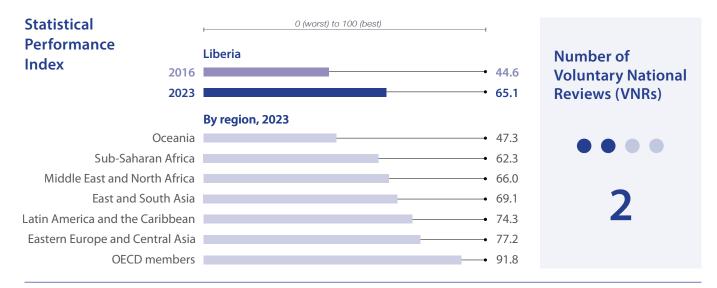
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3%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

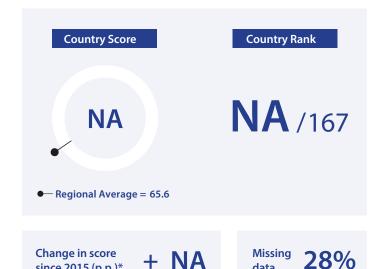


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating	Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	30.9 2025 • •	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	55.5 2025 •	4
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	61.2 2025	Population using the internet (%)	23.5 2023	=
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	41.5 2023	7
revalence of undernourishment (%)	38.4 2022 • •	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2023	7
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	29.8 2019 •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 0.0 2025	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4 2019	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2023	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	8.6 2019 •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2023	-
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.0 2022 • •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 0.0 2023 •	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022 • •	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.2 2023	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1 2022 • •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018 • •	Gini coefficient	35.3 2016	•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	• • • •	Palma ratio	1.4 2016	-
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	627.7 2023 • -		60.5 2022 •	-
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.6 2023 • •	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	16.7 2023 •	2
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	72.9 2023 • 2		10.4 2022	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	308.0 2023 • -	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	• • •	-
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.0 2021 • -	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2020 •	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	=.	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.6 2022	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	153.0 2019 •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4 2024	-
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.3 2021	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2 2024	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	62.2 2023	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.2 2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	130.8 2021	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2024	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	84.4 2020	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2023	-
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82.0 2023	SDG13 - Climate Action		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2023	•
(worst 0–100 best)	44.7 2021 • •	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 2024	1
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2024 • •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2023	-
DG4 – Quality Education		SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.6.7.0000	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	65.2 2022	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.7 2023	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	03.2 2022	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.4 2024	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	61.7 2022	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.2 2018	Ĭ
wer secondary completion rate (%)	44.7 2022	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.2 2019	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	77.5 2019 • •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2019 • 0.0 2018 •	•
DG5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2018	_
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	51.4 2024 • -	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.8 2023 •	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	50.0 2022 • -	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.3 2023 •	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.3 2024 • 1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.92 2023 •	4
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.0 2025 • -	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.0 2023 •	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.2 2022 •	_
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.6 2022 • •	_		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	22.5 2022 • -	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.1 2012	-
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.3 2022 • 1		0.47 2023 •	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	60.5 2021	•
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	47.3 2024 • 1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	66.3 2020 •	-
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	27.0 2024 •	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	31.8 2022 • -	Children involved in child labor (%)	27.8 2020 •	(
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.8 2022 • •		* 0.0 2024 •	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.0 2023 • -	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	66.6 2025	•
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.6 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.49 2023	3
		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.37 2023	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	40.2 2023	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.40 2023	•
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	40.2 2023 • 4 0.2 2022 • 4 0		0.40 2023	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.6 2022	
Properties and the control of the co	3.1 2022	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	3.1 2022 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.1 2022 • • • 51.6 2021 • • • 2.8 2025 • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	3.6 2022	
Previous Process of the Computation of the Computat	3.1 2022 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$ not available

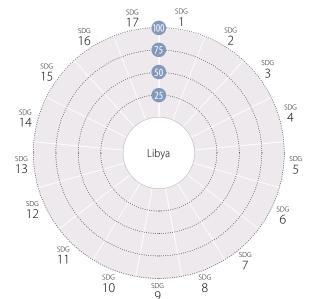






data

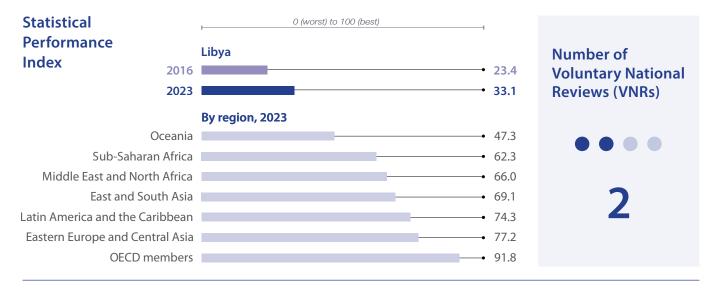
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)*





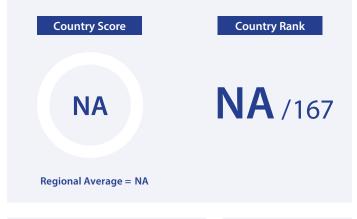
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



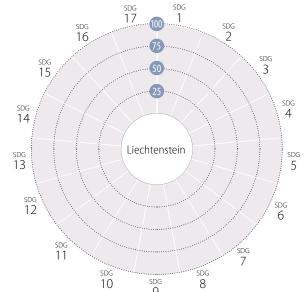
5DG1 – No Poverty	value	rear	Rating	iren	•		Year		j ire
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)		2023		•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						123.1			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.4	2022	2 •	4	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.7	2023	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.1	2014	4	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2	2014	4		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	36.7	2022	2 •	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2007	7	•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	•	•	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7	2022	2	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	8	4	Gini coefficient				
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•		•	Palma ratio	•	•	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	59.5	2023	3	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	16.6	2022		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.7	2023	3	个	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	23.5	2023	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	30.8	2023	3 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0	2023	3 •	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.8	202	1 •	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		_52		•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	13.8	2022	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	54.0	2019	9 •	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	34.0			J.	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.7	2024	•	
	69.3			J.	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	35.6	2024	•	
ife expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				•	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	11.0	2024	•	
sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	10.9 99.9			_	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2019	•	
surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73.0			al.	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	/3.0	2023	.	_	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.9	2023	•	
(worst 0–100 best)	62.1	202	1 •	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	2024	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8	2024	4	7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	24.7	2019	•	
DG4 – Quality Education	3.0				SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)					Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.6	2024	•	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	•	•	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.0	2018	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	•	•	•		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	32.1	2019	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	•	•	•	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.4	2019	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	41.1	2024	4	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•	
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.4	2022	2	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•			
latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	51.9	2024	4	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.5	202	5	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	5.7	2022	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	202	2	4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Γ
-	92.1			4	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	•	•	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)					Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
	8171	707.	/ •				2016	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	817.1					90.0			
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	20.3	201	5 •	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	90.0			
		201	5 •	• •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	•	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Accarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) ADG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	20.3 1,520.8	2015	4 •		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Accarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) ADG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Appulation with access to electricity (%)	20.3	2015	4 •		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	•	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) unthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) BDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ropulation with access to electricity (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	20.3 1,520.8	2015	4 •		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *	13.0	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) unthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) iDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) iO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	20.3 1,520.8 70.0	2015	2 •		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	13.0	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	20.3 1,520.8 70.0 • 1.7	2015	2 •		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	13.0	•	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology fuels an	20.3 1,520.8 70.0	2015	2 •		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	13.0	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with a	20.3 1,520.8 70.0 1.7 0.0	2015 2024 2022 2023 2023	2 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	^ · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 40.4	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with a	20.3 1,520.8 70.0 1.7 0.0	201! 2024 2022 2022 2022 2023	2 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	↑ • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	13.0	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolatio	20.3 1,520.8 70.0 1.7 0.0	201! 2024 2022 2022 2022 2023	2 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	^ · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.0 40.4	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with access to	20.3 1,520.8 70.0 1.7 0.0	201 <u>1</u> 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022	5 • 4 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	↑ • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.0 40.4	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with a maccount at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) of population aged 15 or over)	20.3 1,520.8 70.0 1.7 0.0 25.2 6.8	2015 2024 2022 2023 2023 2023 2021	5 • 4 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	↑ • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.0 40.4	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) unthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) iDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)	20.3 1,520.8 70.0 1.7 0.0 25.2 6.8 65.7	2015 2024 2022 2023 2023 2023 2021	5 • 4 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.0 40.4	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) unthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) GDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) GDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.3 1,520.8 70.0 1.7 0.0 25.2 6.8 65.7 17.6	2015 2024 2022 2023 2022 2022 2011 2025	5 • 4 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.0 40.4	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with access to	20.3 1,520.8 70.0 1.7 0.0 25.2 6.8 65.7 17.6	201! 2024 2022 2022 2022 2011 202! 2018	5 • 4 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.00	2024		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$ not available





Average Performance by SDG



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



Missing data

60%

SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

LIECHTENSTEIN

5DG1 – No Poverty		Year			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Year		y Ire
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)		2023		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	125.2	2023	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2022			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•	•	•	-
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2022	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	• 0.0	2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2022	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)					Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2019		
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	•	•	•	•	7 11 2 11 2	34,669.8	3 2023	•	
Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	•	•	•	•	Gini coefficient	•			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•			•	Palma ratio	•	•	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	€ 0.0	2022	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)					Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	9.9	2023	•	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	•				Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	•			
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	•				Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			•		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.5	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	_	_	_	_	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	•		•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	02.6	•	•		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•	•		
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2023	•	T	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	1.0	2021	•	T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)					SDG13 – Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	•	•	•	•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.0	2023	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	•	•		•	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•	•	
					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	•	•	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	_	•	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.3	2021	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		•	•	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	00.2	2021		_	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•	•	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2021		4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	•	•	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.3	2021	•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	•	•	•	
	_	_	_	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	
iDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land				П
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	2023		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.1	2022		.	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	
latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	00.1	•		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2025			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	20.0	2023	_		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.0	2023		
	100.0	2022			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			_	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			1		E 1	2021		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.1	2021		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	740	•	•	•	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	241	2022		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2015		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022	-	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	•	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	•		•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	•	•	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	• 0.0	2024	•	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	•		•		100,000 population)	02.4	2025		
					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.4	2025		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2021	•	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	55.0				Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	33.0				Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	03.0	•	•						
(MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0000	•	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	55.0	•	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	•	•	•	
(MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	55.0	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.4	2010	•	
(MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	•	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.4	2019	•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.4	2019	**	
(MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	**	2019 ** 2024	**	
(MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	55.0	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** 67	**	**	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$ not available





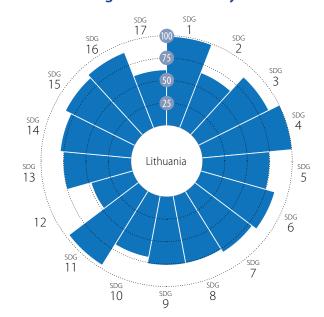
Country Score Country Rank 29 /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 5.4

Missing data

1%

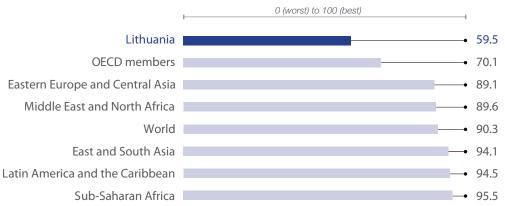
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

Number of

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratii	ng Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	ating T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.5 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0 2025	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.8 2025		Population using the internet (%)	88.5 2023	•
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	14.1 2022	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	137.4 2023	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.5 2023	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	32.3 2025	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9 2022	•	universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.9 2023	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.8 2021		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.1 2022	•
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0 2022		Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	220.0 2023	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	25.4 2022		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	7.8 2022	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.6 2022 4 .2 2022 4 .2 2022		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	42.6 2020	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018		Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	31.4 2022	•
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	45.6 2023		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	13.6 2022	•	Gini coefficient	36.7 2021	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	1.5 2022	•
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	7.7 2023	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	24.6 2022	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.9 2023	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	* 000000	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4 2023	- 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	* 0.0 2022 9.2 2023	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	28.0 2023		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2022	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1 2023	1	Population with rent overburden (%)	15.8 2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	19.8 2021	7	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	39.0 2019		Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	88.3 2020	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	39.0 2019		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.3 2021		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	7.4 2022	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0 2023		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	12.6 2024	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.2 2022	- 1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	10.0 2021	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	100.0 2022 8 7.0 2023		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	75.2 2024	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	48.4 2024	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8 2024		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	11.4 2023 0.7 2021	•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.0 2022		SDG13 – Climate Action	0.7 2021	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	45.2 2023	•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.6 2023	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	18.9 2019		GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.6 2024	
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2024	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) $$	99.6 2022	→	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0 2022		SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 99.2 2023		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.5 2023	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	100.0 2021 57.4 2023	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	47.2 2024	•
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.1 2023	-	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		Ť	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.6 2019	•
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	27.8 2022		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.0 2019	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land	0.1 2018	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	72.0.2024	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	01.0.2022	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	73.0 2024		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.8 2023 95.2 2023	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.4 2022	T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99 2023	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.4 2024		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2023	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	28.4 2025 4 .4 2022 4 .4 2022		Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	29.3 2022	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	4.4 2022		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	00 0 2022	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6 2023	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.0 2022 9 5.3 2022 9		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.92 2023	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8 2022	- 1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.2 2022	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	77.0 2021		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2022	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ Oeq/capita)	3,337.2 2024	•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.0 2024 * 0.0 2021	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.0 2022	1	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	* 0.0 2021	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.3 2022	1	100,000 population)	0.4 2024	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.3 2025	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.78 2023	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2022	-	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.79 2023	•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.76 2023	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	33.2 2021	1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	180.8 2022	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	01 2 2022		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.0.2022	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	81.3 2023 6 .1 2022		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	9.0 2022	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2 2024	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	93.5 2021	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** **	**
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.73 2023	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	57 2024	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.0 2022	•
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0 2021	•
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	73.6 2024	1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	91.5 2023	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)			Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	50.2 2025	

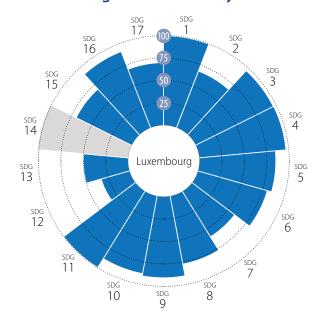
Country Score Country Rank 39 /167 76.7 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 5.2

Missing data

2%

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

LUXEMBOURG

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty			_	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025		T	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		2025		1	Population using the internet (%)		2024	
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.9	2022	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	116.5		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	3.6	2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	57.2	2025	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.4	2023	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 1 nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0	2022	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		d	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	4,348.4	2023	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		→	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	6.3	2022	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	10.5	2020	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	31.0	2022	•
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	65.0				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
era gap crossic (78 or potential field) kports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	133.2			•	Gini coefficient	32.7	2021	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.1	2022	•
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	11.7	2023	₹ •	4	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	7.0	2022	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2002	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	7.6	2023	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Population with rent overburden (%)	34.1	2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	7.8	2021	•	1.	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	99.7	2025	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	13.0	2019			Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	97.4	2020	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		T	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	10.3	2022	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	82.2			T	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	12.6	2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2021		T	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	25.8	2024	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9				Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	52.0	2024	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0			T	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	210.7	2024	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83.1			7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2023	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2024		4	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2022	•
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	19.6			+	SDG13 – Climate Action			
aly smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	18.1			J.	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	10.7	2023	•
	10.1	2023	, _	-	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	17.6	2024	•
DG4 – Quality Education	00.0	2022			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.0			T	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	74.0	2021	•
	99.7 * 88.8				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ower secondary completion rate (%) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0			•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	60.2			4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	476.7				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	
ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	27.2				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA	
DG5 – Gender Equality	27.2	2010			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.8	2022)	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.2			4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.0			7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2014			Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	38.3	2022	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	5.1	2011			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2022)	-	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2022	•
opulation using at least basic diffiking water services (%)	97.6			→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	99.4				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0		
	8,453.1			→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	99.5			→	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	•
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.8			1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2024	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.0	2025	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2027)	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
	100.0			+	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
•		2023		7	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	108.9		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Ω_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	20.5				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	20.5				•	0.5	2022	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		2023		•	(30Vernment spending on health and education (% of GUP)		7(17)	_
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	70.8			•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		2022	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	70.8 NA	NA	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		2022	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	70.8	NA	•	_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	70.8 NA	NA 2017	7	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.0	2024	**
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) IDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	70.8 NA 98.8 0.80	NA 2017	7 •	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	1.0 ** 69	2024	**
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 1.0 ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.05 DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth 1.004 dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) 1.005 fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) 1.006 dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) 1.007 fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) 1.008 fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) 1.009 fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	70.8 NA 98.8 0.80	NA 2017 2023 2018	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	1.0 ** 69 55.0	2024 ** 2024	**
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) CO ₂ Emissions from fuel combustion (%) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) CO ₂ Emission (%) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) CO ₂ Emission (%) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) CO ₂ Emission (%) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) CO ₂ Emission (%) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) CO ₂ Emission (%) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) CO ₂ Emission (%) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) CO ₂ Emission (%) Renewable energy share in total energy consumption (%) CO ₂ Emission (%) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) Renewable energy share in total energy consumption (%) Renewable energy share in total energy consumption (%) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) Renewable energy share in total energy consumption (%) Renewable energy share in total energy consumption (%) Renewable energy share in total energy consumption (%) Renewable energy share ener	70.8 NA 98.8 0.80 4.0	NA 2017 2023 2018 2018	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	1.0 ** 69 55.0 78.4	2024 ** 2024 2022	**

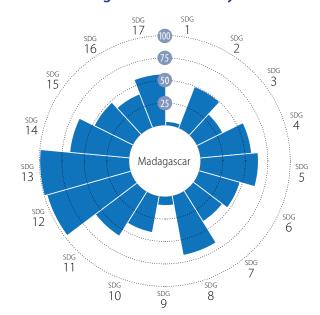
Country Score Country Rank 158/167 51.0 ● Regional Average = 53.9

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

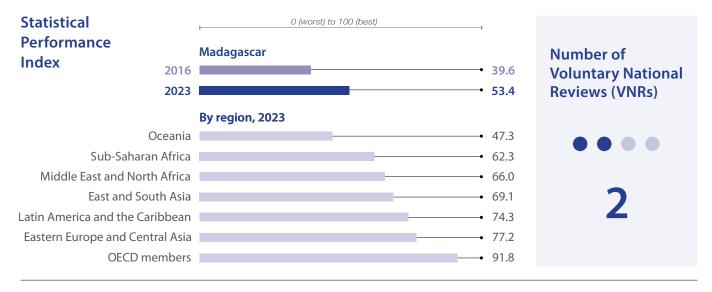
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2%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

MADAGASCAR

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		ng
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	79.5	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	20.4	2023	3	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	26.1	2023	3)
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	39.7	2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2023	3)
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	39.8	2021	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	202	5	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	2021	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	202.		
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	26.0	2021	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	3)
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.3	2022	•	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2017	7)
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2022	•	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.1	2023	3)
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.8	2022	•	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	42.6	2012	2)
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2022	•		Palma ratio	2.1	2012	2)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	445.4	2023	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	65.7	2022	2	•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.8	2023	•	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	11.5	2023	3	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	64.8	2023	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	66.0	2022	2	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	233.0			→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	51.9	2020	0	•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•		•	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Ī
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2020)	,
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	25.9	2021	•	7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.6	2022	2)
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	208.0	2010			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3	2024	4)
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	200.0	2017			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.5	2021	•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.3	2024	4)
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2024	4)
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	143.0	2019	•	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2023	3)
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	45.8	2021	•	•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	51.0	2023	•	Ψ	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2023	3)
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	34.9	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		J
(worst 0–100 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2023		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2	2024	•	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0			
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.1	2023	3	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	65.9	2024	•	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		202		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
let primary enrollment rate (%)		2024		*	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2023		•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	80./	2022	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	67.6	2024	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.6	2023	3 🖷	
	07.0	2022			Mean area that is protected in ferestial sites important to biodiversity (%)		202		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.0		•	Ψ	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2024		1			2023		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.1	2025	•	Ψ	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.4	2022	2	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2022	-	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022		→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	•			
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		T	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	50.0	2022	2	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	73.1	2024	•	<u>T</u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	73.8	202	1	,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	26.0	2024	4	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	36.1	2022	•	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	36.7	2018	8	J
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.5	2022	•	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2024	4	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	17	2023	•	→	100,000 population)				
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)			-		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2025		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	30.6	2021	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.42	2023	3	,
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.40	2023	3	J
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	34.9	2023	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.49	202	3	J
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.6	2022	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	26.3	2022	•	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	4.1	2022	2 •	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.0	2025	•	→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.53		•	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	103	2022) .	
- , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		2018	•	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		-			corporate tax maveri score (Dest 0-100 Worst)	U	2UZ ²	1	
		2012			Shifted profits of multinationals (LISS hillion) *	$\cap \cap$	202	1	١
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2018	•	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$ not available



MALAWI

Overall Performance

Country Score Country Rank 139/167 57.1 ● Regional Average = 53.9

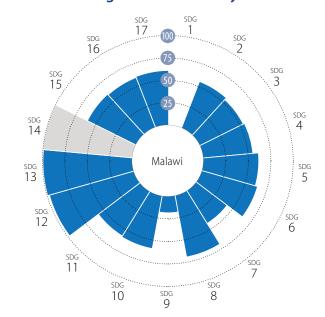
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 6.3

Missing data

1%

Average Performance by SDG





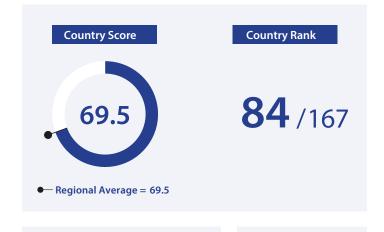


^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

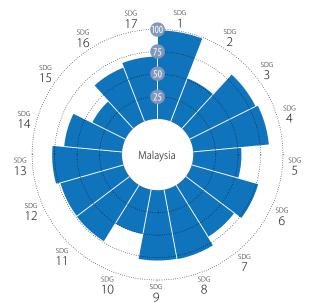


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g frer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	73.2 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		4
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	91.3 2025	<u>+</u>	Population using the internet (%)		2023		-
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023		7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	19.9 2022 •	+	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.5 2020	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6 2020	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023		هـ
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.3 2020 • 7.7 2022 •	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *		2023		•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		2016		•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0 2022	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018	1	Gini coefficient	38.5	2019) •	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2019		Palma ratio		2019		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	225.0 2023	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	38.0	2022	•	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.8 2023	7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	20.2	2023	•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.3 2023	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.6	2022	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	119.0 2023 •	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	23.0	2020	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.6 2023	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.9 2021	ماء	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2020	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	∠⊤.೨ ∠∪∠ ♥	_	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.5	2022	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	149.0 2019 •	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.2 2021	•	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67.4 2023	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	135.6 2018	•	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		_1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.4 2020	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2022	•	1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87.0 2023	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023		
(worst 0–100 best)	48.3 2021	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		1
subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3 2024 •	<u>+</u>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2023	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				
(% of children aged 4 to 6)			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3 2019	•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)			•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	22.1 2022		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		•	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	76.8 2022 •	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	78.9 2024 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.8	2023	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	67.1 2022	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6	2023	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.8 2024	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.7 2025	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.7	2023	•	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	2.6	2022	•	-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.9 2022 •	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	49.2 2022 •	7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2012	•	(
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	17.5 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2023	•	- 2
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	32.5 2019	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.6	2020	•	-
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	58.2 2024	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	67.0	2020	•	-
DDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34.0	2024	•	-
Population with access to electricity (%)	14.0 2022 •	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	14.0	2020	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.4 2022	4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *	. 00	2024		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0 2023 •	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2025		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	42.0 2021 •	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.50	2023	•	1
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.38	2023	•	4
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	38.8 2023	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.60	2023	•	3
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.9 2022 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	42.7 2021	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.2	2022	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.0 2025	+	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 2023	7	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.1	2022	•	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024		
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	2.6 2018		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2021		
(per 100,000 population)	2.3 2010		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		,

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$ not available



Average Performance by SDG



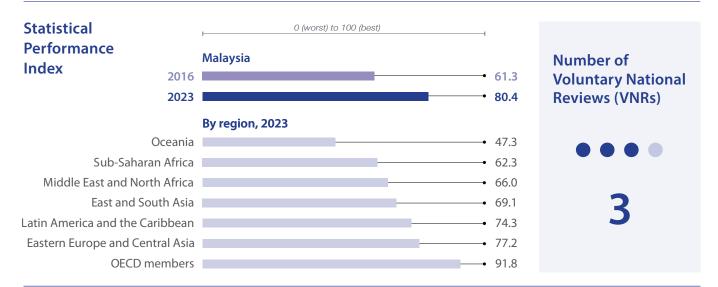
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 4.6

Missing data

2%



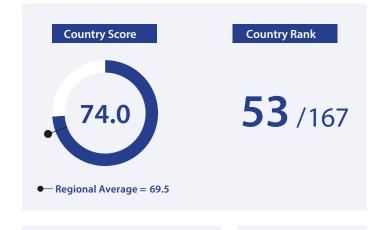


^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

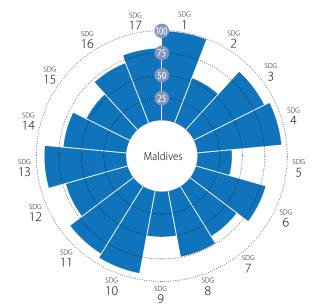
OG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	**************************************	Value Year Rati
verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.4 2025	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.6 2025
verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.7 2025 • 🛧	Population using the internet (%)	97.7 2023
OG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	129.1 2023
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022 • 🛧	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6 2023
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.2 2022 • 🕹	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	53.2 2025
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.0 2022 • 🔸	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.2 2023
nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	• • • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.2 2023
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.1 2022 • 🕹	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0 2020
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022 • 👈	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	49.3 2023
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.8 2022 • 👈	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.4 2018 • 🛧	Gini coefficient	40.7 2021
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	71.2 2022 • •	Palma ratio	1.9 2021
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
ternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	26.4 2023 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	21.6 2022
natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.1 2023 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	18.6 2023
tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.1 2023 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2022
dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	122.0 2023 • →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	38.5 2020
v HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023 • 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10.0.2021	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3 2020
betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	19.9 2021 • 🔸	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	12.2 2022
-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	76.0 2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.3 2024
bient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	70.0 2019	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.2 2024
ic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.9 2021 • 1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	36.3 2024
expectancy at birth (years)	76.7 2023 • 7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	43.1 2024
lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.0 2022 • ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 2024
ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2022 • 1	SDG13 - Climate Action	
iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0 2023 • 1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.5 2023
ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	76.0 2021 • 7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.1 2024
orst 0–100 best)		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	3.1 2024
ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2024 • 🔸	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
G4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.7 2023
cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	82.9 2023 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	56.1 2024
of children aged 4 to 6)		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	23.3 2018
primary enrollment rate (%)	90.9 2023	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	29.4 2019
er secondary completion rate (%)	87.5 2023	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.7 2019
acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2022 • ↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018
G5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land	0.2 2010
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	53.3 2024 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.0 2023
of females aged 15 to 49)	00.0.0000		
o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.0 2022	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.5 2023
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.8 2024	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.70 2023
s held by women in national parliament (%)	13.5 2025 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.9 2023
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	12.9 2022
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.2 2022 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.0 2022 • 1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7 2021
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.4 2022 • 🛧	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.78 2023
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	22.9 2015 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	39.3 2021
ce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,472.6 2024 • 🔷	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	97.7 2022
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	50.0 2024
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (%)	• • •
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.1 2022 • 🔸	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0 2019
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.5 2023 • →	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	
tCO ₂ /TWh)	7 - 2021		56.1 2025
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.5 2021 • →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.58 2023
58 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.55 2023
isted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	68.7 2023	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.50 2023
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.3 2022	SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals	
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	88.4 2021 • 🛧	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.6 2023
mployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.8 2025 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• • •
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.58 2023		16 4 2022
7 -		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.4 2022
il Work-related accidents embodied in imports (por million population)	U 7 /UIO - 7	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2024 •
I work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 2010 -		
l work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ims of modern slavery embodied in imports er 100,000 population)	33.6 2018	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2021 • 80.4 2023 •

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$ not available





Average Performance by SDG

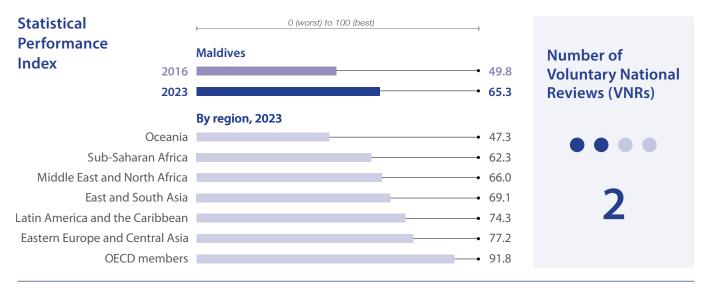


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



Missing 22% data





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

DG1 – No Poverty		Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		e Year		-
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.4	2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.1	2025	•)
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.6	2025	•	<u>↑</u>	Population using the internet (%)	84.7	7 2023	•)
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	52.5	2023	•	,
revalence of undernourishment (%)				•	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	7 2018	•)
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.3	2017	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	•	,
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.1	2017	•	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023		
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	71.4	2017	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2 2023	•	1
revalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	17.3	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	•	7	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	•	•	•	1
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4	2022	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	•	1	Gini coefficient	29.3	3 2019	•	,
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2022	•		Palma ratio	1.1	2019	•)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	31.8	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	34.8	3 2022	•	,
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	12.4	1 2023	•	į
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.7	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1	2022	•	,
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	40.0	2023	•	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	98.8	3 2020	•	,
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•	•		•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0	2021		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	5 2020	•	,
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.0	2021	•	1.	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	10.0	2022	•	,
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	32.0	2010	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•		•	,
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			_		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	į
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021	•	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)			•	,
fe expectancy at birth (years)	81.0	2023	•	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•		•)
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	7 2023	•)
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5			•	SDG13 – Climate Action				ĺ
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.9	2023	•	,
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	61.4	2021	•	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)			•)
(worst 0–100 best)				•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0	2023	•	,
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2020	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				i
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•	,
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	94.1	2023	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2 2024		,
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	02.2	2022			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		1 2018		,
et primary enrollment rate (%)	93.2			7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	99.9			1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	2021	•	<u> </u>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2019		
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land	0.1	2010	Ť	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	35.8	2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•	,
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.8	າດາາ		•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0			
				4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	_			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	53.6			.l.			1 2023		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	3.2	2025	•	•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•		_	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6			1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.7			1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	5 2019	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	15.7			T	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	1
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	37.1	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	•	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		3 2017		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	38.0	2024	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•)
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.7	2022	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2024		,
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.4	2023	•	→	100,000 population)				
MtCO ₂ /TWh)				_	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.5	5 2025	_	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0./	2021	•	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	61.7	2023	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	•	SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	79.6	2017	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.7	7 2023	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	•		•)
- · ·	5.0	2025	•	T	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		3 2021		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	-		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024		
ctime of modern clayery are hadied in incomet-			-		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0	2021	•	į
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	•				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		3 2023		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$ not available





Country Score Country Rank 141 / 167 Regional Average = 53.9

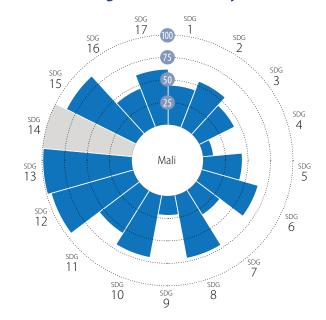
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 8.8

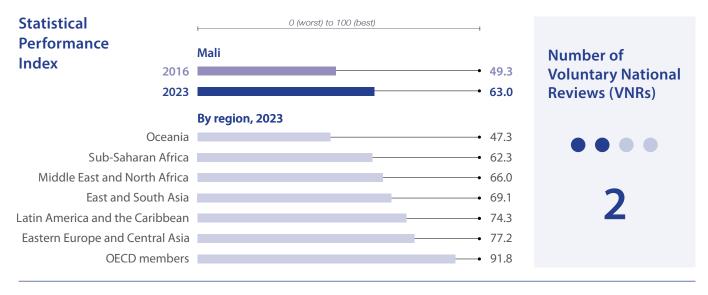
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3%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

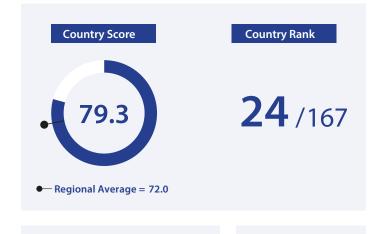


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	17.7 2025 •	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	70.5	2025	•	1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	46.0 2025 •	→	Population using the internet (%)	35.1	2023	8	7
5DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	59.1	2023	}	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.6 2022	•	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2023	8	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.8 2022 •	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of **	0.0	2025		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.6 2022 •	7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023	,	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	21.3 2022 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	8	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.4 2022	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2021	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 •	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	7.0	2023	•	-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7 2022 •	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018 •	7	Gini coefficient	35.7	2021	•	•
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 2022 •	•	Palma ratio	1.5	2021	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	367.3 2023 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	92.5	2022	0	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.4 2023 •	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	31.3			7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	91.3 2023 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	82.8	2022	9	7
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0 2023 •	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	75.5	2020) •	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.0 2021	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	167.0 2019 •	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		-
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.2 2021	7	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		-
ife expectancy at birth (years)	60.4 2023	->	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	22.6			•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	67.3 2018		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2019	•	-
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73.0 2023	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023		•
(worst 0–100 best)	41.3 2021 •	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2024	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0	2023	3	
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	20.0.2022	.1.	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	•		•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	29.0 2023 •	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	66.0 2023 •	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•		•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	28.8 2023 •	4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	•	•	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	46.0 2020 •	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	•	•	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	3	-
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	47.4 2024 •	→	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.6	2023	3	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	52.5 2022 •	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	89.5	2023	8	1
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	72.2 2024 •	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	8	-
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.4 2025 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•		•	-
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.2	2022	2	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	83.6 2022 •	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	50.2 2022 •	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)			•	(
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.0 2022 •	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.60	2023	8	(
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	•		•	-
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	112.8 2024 •	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	86.7	2018	}	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	27.0	2024	•	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	53.0 2022	7	Children involved in child labor (%)	22.7	2020	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.2 2022	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *	0.0	2024		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6 2023 •	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.2	2024		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.1 2021	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.42			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.35			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	43.9 2023 •	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.59			
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.2 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	3.37	_023		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	43.5 2021	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.5	2022	2	-
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.0 2025	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•		•	(
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.58 2023	•		150	202-		_
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.58 2023	4	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2020		•
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per million population)			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024		
cums of modern stavery embodied in imports	5.9 2018		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2021		
(per 100,000 population)			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.0			

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

MALTA

Overall Performance



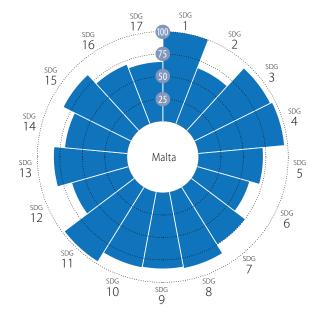
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 4.6

Missing data

4%

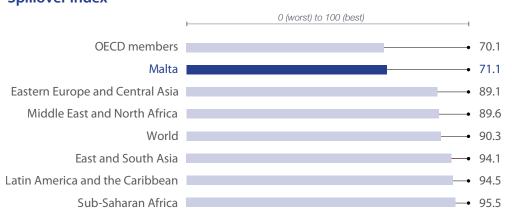
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

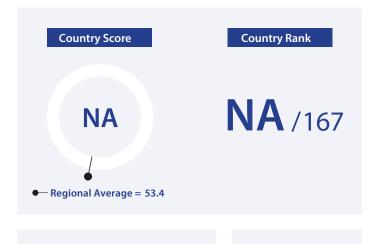
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin		•	Value Yea		ing Ir
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0 202		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.2 2025 •	→	Population using the internet (%)	92.1 202		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	129.4 202		• '
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.7 202	23	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6 2022 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	36.3 202	25	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7 2022 •	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0 2022 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3 202		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.3 2022 •	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6 202		•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022 •	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	617.8 202	23	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.9 2017		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018	7	Gini coefficient	31.4 202		•
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2022 •	•	Palma ratio	1.2 202	20	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	8.4 2023	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 200		•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.7 2023	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	13.0 202		•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.5 2023	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 202		•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0 2023 •	4	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	97.3 202	20	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	9.8 2021	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.9 202		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		·	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.1 202		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	21.0 2019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	4.0 202		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	1.9 2021	4	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	15.5 202		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	83.3 2023	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.2 202		
dolescent fertility rate (birth sper 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.3 2021	4	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	53.0 202		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2022	小	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.7 202	23	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0 2022	*	SDG13 – Climate Action			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		Ċ	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.4 202	23	
(worst 0–100 best)	85.2 2021 •	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.4 202	24	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3 2024	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 202	21	•
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.9 202	23	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.5 2023	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	48.9 202	24	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.4 2023	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.9 201	8	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	98.5 2022	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	8.7 201		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5 2021	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	15.8 201	19 (
DG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 201	8	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	75 4 2024	7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	75.4 2024 •		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.9 202	23	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.7 2022 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	• •	•	D
latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.3 2024 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.92 202	23	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.9 2025 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	• •	•	D
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	11.0 202	22 (
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2022 •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2022 •	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6 202	23	D
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	72.6 2022	→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.87 202	23	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2021	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	37.9 202	22	
	2,528.5 2024	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 202	21	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.0 202	24	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	1	Children involved in child labor (%)			
		4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per			
•	1000 2022		100,000 population)	* 0.0 202	24 (
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.8 2023	1	D	62.0.203) F	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8 2023 •	1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.0 202		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		↑ →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.74 202	23	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.8 2023 •	↑ →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.74 202 0.46 202	23	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	0.8 2023 •	^ ->	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.74 202	23	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.8 2023 • 8.6 2021 •	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.74 202 0.46 202	23	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0.8 2023 • 8.6 2021 •	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.74 202 0.46 202 0.55 202 11.7 202	23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) EDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	0.8 2023 • 8.6 2021 • 79.3 2023 • • • • •	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.74 202 0.46 202 0.55 202	23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) EDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2023 • 8.6 2021 • 79.3 2023 • 96.5 2021 • 2.6 2025 • 0.78 2023 •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.74 202 0.46 202 0.55 202 11.7 202	23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (23 (• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8 2023 • 8.6 2021 • 79.3 2023 • 96.5 2021 • 2.6 2025 •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.74 202 0.46 202 0.55 202 11.7 202	23 (23 (23 (23 (22 (24 (24 (24 (24 (24 (24 (24 (24 (24	
ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 1.02 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 1.08 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.09 denewable energy	0.8 2023 • 8.6 2021 • 79.3 2023 • 96.5 2021 • 2.6 2025 • 0.78 2023 •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.74 202 0.46 202 0.55 202 11.7 202 0.3 202 ** **	223 (223 (223 (224 (224 (224 (224 (224 (

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



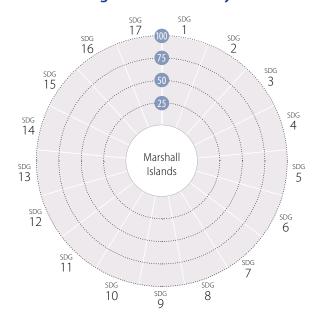


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

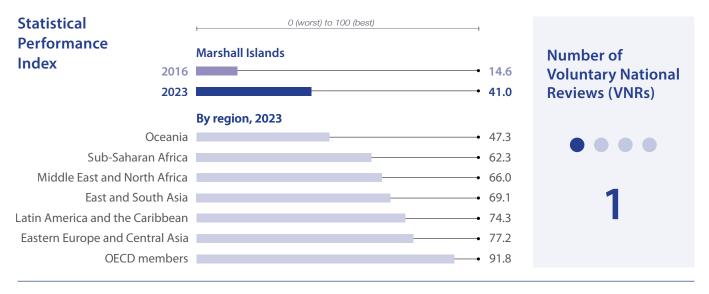
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Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	J Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	•				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	86.2	2025	•	4
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)	65.7	2023	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2017	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•		•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.8	2017	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.5	2017	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	34.1	2017	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023	•	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	45.9	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	•	•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	•	•	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	•				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	35.5	2019	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	391.1	2009	•	•	Palma ratio	1.5	2019	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	154.8	2023	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2.4	2022	•	=
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.0	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	28.2	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	33.1	2022	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	692.0	2023	•	4	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			•	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2020	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)					Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	3.0	2022	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	•		•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2021		•	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2021		4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2005			Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92.4				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85.0			1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	65.0	2023			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.7	2023	•	4
(worst 0–100 best)	58.9	2021	•	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		•	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	•		•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.8	2023	•	7
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.2	2022	•	T	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.4	2024	•	4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5	2022	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2.3	2018	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	49.0	2022	•	•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	•	•	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0	2011	•	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	72.6	2024		_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	73.6	2024	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.1	2023	•	7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.8	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	•	•	•	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2023	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.1	2025	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		•		•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.1	2022	•	4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	81.5	2022	•	4	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	•	•		•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	•	•			Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	30.8	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	•		•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	•			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.8	2017	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	•		•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	4	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	64.0			Ţ	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0 1.0	LULL		Ť	100,000 population)	0.0	2024	•	•
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•	•
	0.3	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	•
		2022	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)			•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	69.1	2023			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	69.1	2023							
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	69.1	2023			•	12.0	2022	•	4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	69.1	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.0	2022	•	7
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	69.1	•			•	12.0	2022	•	-
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	69.1	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	•	2022	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	69.1	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	31.3	2020	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	69.1	0	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	31.3	•	•	1 0 1

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

MARSHALL ISLANDS





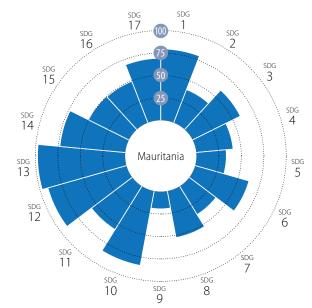
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 6.4

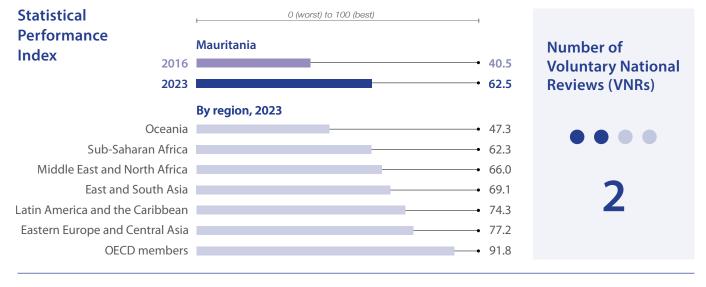
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Average Performance by SDG







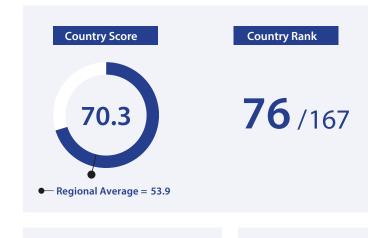
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

MAURITANIA

Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	ıg Tre
4.5 2025	7	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	57.2	2025	j •	, -
18.7 2025 •	→	Population using the internet (%)	37.4	2023	} •	, ,
		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	59.8	2023	} •	1
9.3 2022	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2023	} •) ;
25.1 2022 •	→		. 00	2025	5) (
13.6 2022	→		0.0	2023		·
20.0 2020 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	} •	, -
22.7 2022 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2018	} •) (
2.4 2022	7	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	9.0	2023	} •	, •
1.7 2022	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
1.0 2018 •	→	Gini coefficient	32.0	2019	9 •	,
0.0 2014		Palma ratio	1.2	2019) •	,
		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
381.1 2023	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	58.6	2022	2	, ,
21.5 2023	7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	38.0	2023	}	
	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.1	2022) 🛑)
	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•)
	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2020)	
18./ 2021 •	•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	2.7	2022	2	
128 0 2010 👝		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.5	2024	1 •)
120.0 2019		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				,
9.5 2021 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita))
68.5 2023	→	2 .	7.4	2024	1	
89.6 2019 •			1.5	2023	3 •)
70.4 2021 •	→					
90.0 2023 •	1		0.9	2023	3	
40.1.2021	→					,
4.5 2024	→		0.0	2023		
			37.2	2023	2	
76.5 2021	•	3				
			0.1	2010	,	
32.8 2024	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.2	2023	} •)
71.2 2022 •	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	}) -
45.9 2024 •	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	} •	1
23.3 2025	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				į
		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.6	2022	2	
77.8 2022 •	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
55.9 2022	7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2020) •	,
13.3 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.61	2023	3)
0.0 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	50.0	2022) 🛑)
466.5 2024	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	44.8	2021	•)
		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best))
49.0 2022	->					,
		Exports of major conventional warning (TIV constant million LICD nor				
		100,000 population)	0.0			
1 4 2021	_					
1.4 2021	_					1
		· -				,
65.8 2023			0.33	2023	•	
32.0 2022 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
23.5 2022 •	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	4.4	2023	!	1
		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•			1
10.3 2025	•	F (//				
10.3 2025 • 0.45 2023 •	•			•	•	ı
	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0	2024)
0.45 2023 •	•			2024 2021)
	4.5 2025 • 18.7 2025 • 9.3 2022 • 25.1 2022 • 13.6 2022 • 20.0 2020 • 22.7 2022 • 1.7 2022 • 1.0 2018 • 0.0 2014 • 381.1 2023 • 21.5 2023 • 37.8 2023 • 74.0 2023 • 128.0 2019 • 9.5 2021 • 68.5 2023 • 89.6 2019 • 70.4 2021 • 90.0 2023 • 40.1 2021 • 4.5 2024 • 69.1 2019 • 43.7 2019 • 45.5 2024 • 69.1 2019 • 76.5 2021 • 45.9 2024 • 23.3 2025 • 77.8 2022 • 45.9 2024 • 23.3 2025 • 77.8 2022 • 45.9 2024 • 45.9 2024 • 49.0 2022 • 48.9 2022 • 49.0 2022 • 40.0 2020 • 40.0 2020 • 40.0 2020 • 40.0 2020 • 40.0 2020 • 40.0 2020	4.5 2025	4.5 2025 → Population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 9.3 2022 → The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0 − 100 best) 7.1 2022 → The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0 − 100 best) 7.2 2022 → Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) 7.2 2022 → Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) 7.2 2022 → SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities 7.2 2023 → SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities 7.2 2023 → Population of urban population living in slums (%) 7.2 2023 → Annual mean concentration of PMZ-5 (µg/m²) 7.2 2023 → Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) 7.2 2021 → SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production 7.2 2021 → SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production 7.2 2021 → SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production 7.2 2021 → Production-based air pollution (DALY's per 1,000 population) 7.2 2021 → Production-based air pollution (DALY's per 1,000 population) 7.2 2021 → Production-based air pollution (DALY's per 1,000 population) 7.2 2021 → Production-based air pollution (DALY's per 1,000 population) 7.2 2021 → Production-based air pollution (DALY's per 1,000 population) 7.2 2021 → Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita) 7.2 2021 → Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita) 7.3 2 2021 → Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita) 7.4 2 2021 → Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita) 7.5 2 2021 → Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita) 7.5 2 2021 → Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita) 7.6 5 2021 → Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita) 7.7 8 2 2 2 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	4.5 2025	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) 57.2 2025 37.4 2025	Ray Propulation with access to all-season roads (%) \$72, 2025 \$72, 2025 \$72, 2025 \$72, 2025 \$72, 2025 \$74, 202

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





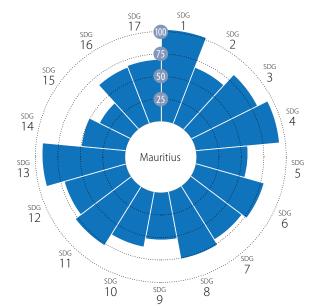
+ 5.2

Missing

data

16%

Average Performance by SDG

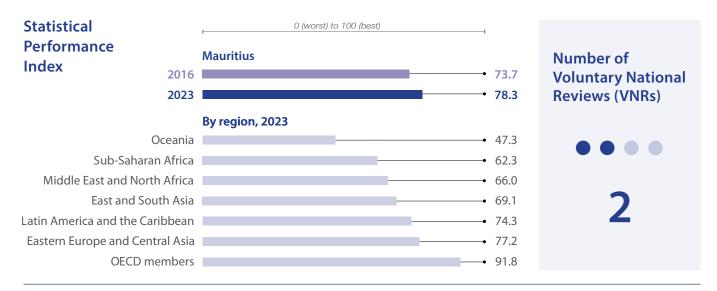


SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*



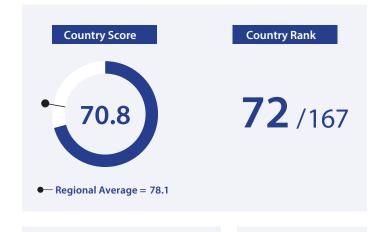


^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			j Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.8	2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9	2025	•	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.3	2025	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	79.5	2023	•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	124.9	2023	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.9	2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2023	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	•	•	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	27.9	2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		•		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.5	2023	_	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2023	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.2	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2023	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	•	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	224.6	2023	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	9.2	2022	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	•	4	Gini coefficient	36.8	2017	•	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2014	•	•	Palma ratio	1.6	2017	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	65.9	2023	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.7	2022	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	11.5	2023	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	•	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	21.7	2021		A	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	12.0	2022	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	35.0	2010	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	33.0	2019	_		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.9	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	19.9	2022	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2023	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	2021	•	→	SDG13 - Climate Action				Ī
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	2023	•	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.2	2023	•	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	65.7	2021	•	T	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.2			
(worst 0–100 best)				•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0	2023	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8	2024	•	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2025	Ť	i
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.1	2023		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	81.1	2023	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	68.7			
(% of children aged 4 to 6)				Ţ	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	71.9			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3			1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	121.3			1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3	2021	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2008		
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land	1.0	2010	_	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	58.5	2024		→		0.6	2022		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.1			T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.4			+	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.39		•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.9	2025	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	•	•	•	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.5	2017	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2022	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	23.0			→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.82		•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	40.9	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	52.1	2022	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•		•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	•	•	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.0	2024	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.0	2022	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *	0.0	2024		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.2	2022		7	100,000 population)	0.0	ZUZ4		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2023		A	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.3	2025	•	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.2	2021	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2023	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.47	2023	•	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	66.8	2023	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2023	•	
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2022		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Ī
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	73	2023	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	90.5	2021	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	1.5	_UZJ	_	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.4	2025	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2023	•	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.7	2023	•	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2023		
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports		-			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2024	•	
(per 100,000 population)					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.3			
(pci 100,000 population)									

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available





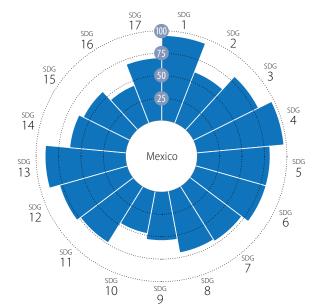
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 6.3

Missing data

1%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



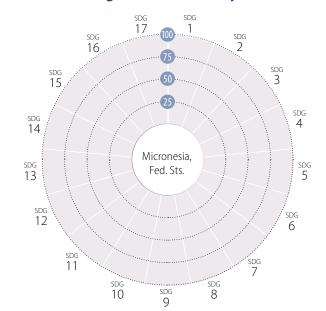
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratii		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value '	Year Rat	ting
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.8 2025	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.2 2	025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	4.7 2025	-	Population using the internet (%)	81.2 2		
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.0 2022	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	97.2 2		
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2	2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	3.1 2022		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	35.0 2	025	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.5 2022		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2	2023	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0 2022	-	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2023	
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	59.4 2015		Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	14.1 2		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	36.0 2022		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	0.8 2	2017	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	59.8 2	2012	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.0 2022		Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	33.7 2	022	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ield qap closure (% of potential yield)	0.8 2018 • NA NA •		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.4 2022 •		Gini coefficient	43.5 2	2022	•
	3.4 2022		Palma ratio	1.9 2	2022	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	42.1.2022		Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	18.3 2	2022	•
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	42.1 2023	一	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.6 2023		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	17.6 2	022 1	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.5 2023 9 .0 2023		Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	17.5 2		•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1 2		•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			Population with rent overburden (%)	8.3 2	2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	16.3 2021	4	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	63.9 2		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	45.0.2010		Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	33.3 2	2020	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45.0 2019		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.0 2021	N N	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	11.4 2	022	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	75.1 2023	→	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.1 2		•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	44.1 2020	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.5 2022	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	33.5 2		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76.0 2023	•	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	12.2 2		•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74.6 2021	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA (•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0 2024	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA (•
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.7 2024	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	NA NA •		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.8 2	2023	•
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	8.6 2021	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024	
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2023	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.6 2022		Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	24.6 2		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7 2022		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
ower secondary completion rate (%)	* 91.2 2023 •		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.0 2	2023	•
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2022		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	67.3 2	2024	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	25.3 2020	_	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.3 2	2018	•
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	406.8 2022	- 1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	32.4 2	2019 (•
'ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	17.5 2	019	•
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	65.8 2022	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	81.7 2024	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.4 2	2023	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.5 2	2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.2 2022		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.68 2	2023	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	61.2 2024		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2 2	2023	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	50.2 2025		Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	4.9 2	2022	•
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	15.0 2023	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	24.9 2	2023	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.7 2022		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.38 2	2023	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.5 2022		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	39.0 2	022	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	45.0 2022		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	97.0 2	2020	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	67.5 2021		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	26.0 2	2024	•
	1,354.5 2024		Children involved in child labor (%)	4.7 2	2019	•
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	43.0 2022		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	00.3	2019	•
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	62.5 2022	7	100,000 population)			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	400		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.6 2		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.43 2		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	85.7 2022		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.34 2		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3 2023		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.45 2		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.0 2021	7	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	177.3 2	.022	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	58.2 2023		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.2 2	2022	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.6 2022	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	NA 4	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	49.0 2022	→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	19.1 2		•
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.49 2023	• → • →		58 2		_
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7 2018	→	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	53.1 2		•
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	18.7 2018			0.0 2		_
imployment-to-population ratio (%)	63.9 2024	个	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	91.6 2 76.8 2		
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)	17.1 2022	7	mack of contines, support to observationing relation (worst 0-100 pest)	/ U.Ö Z	.UZJ	_

Country Score Country Rank NA /167 NA ● Regional Average = 53.4 Missing Change in score 43%

NA

data

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)*





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year I			•		Year) Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		4
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	39.6	2025	•	7	Population using the internet (%)		2020		•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	0.0	2017	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	•		•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	_			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			•	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2025	•	•
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)			•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023		-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	47.1	2022		T	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•		•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022			Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *	0.0	2023	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	•	1	Gini coefficient	40.1	2013	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•	•	•	Palma ratio	1.8	2013	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	128.8	2023	•	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	•	•	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.1	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	2.9	2023	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.1	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	•	•		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	234.0	2023	•	4	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•	•		•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	40.5	2021	•	J.	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2020	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	C.UF	∠∪∠ I	-	*	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.9	2022	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	254.0	2019	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•		•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				مار	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	•
		2021	-	4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•	•		•
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2023	-	•	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0			•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79.0			7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	2023	•	1
(worst 0–100 best)	47.7	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	•	•	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water		2022		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	5/17	2024		.	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		7
(% of children aged 4 to 6)				Ť	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	77.0			+	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2022		4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	•	•	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.0	2019		
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		•	•		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	88.5	2022		4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	00.5	2022	•	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2025		7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		2025			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•	•	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.1	2020	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2019	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.5	0	•	•	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	16.1	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	•		•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	•		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	•	•	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	•		•	•
or moraumic and cream interest,	85.3	2022	•	4	Children involved in child labor (%)		•	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	05.5			÷	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
,	13.2	2022	Ť		100,000 population) *	0.0	2024	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	13.2				Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	13.2	•	•		Tress freedom mack (worst o foo best)		•	_	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	•	2021		• →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	•					•	•	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1.8		•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	1.8	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	1.8	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		2022	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.8	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2022	•	-)
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	1.8	2021	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	11.7	2022	•	• • •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.8	2021	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	11.7	•	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	1.8	2021	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	11.7 • 29.8 0	2020 2024 2021	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1.8	2021	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	11.7 • 29.8 0	2020 2024	•	•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

 $\mathsf{NA} = \mathsf{Data} \ \mathsf{not} \ \mathsf{available}$



MOLDOVA

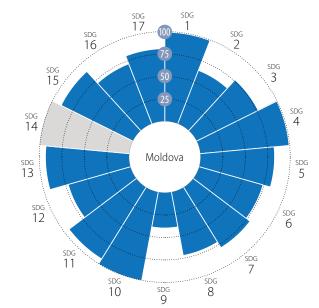
Overall Performance



+ 9.3

data

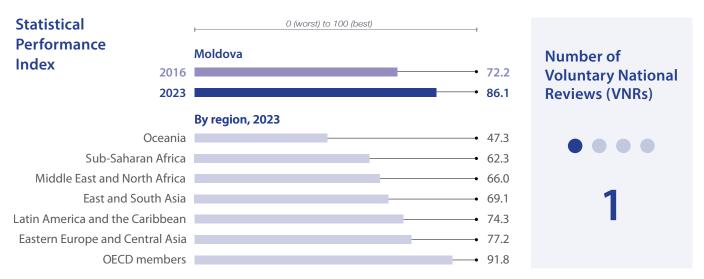
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)*





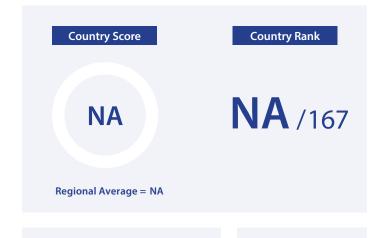
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Value Year Rati	_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.6 2025	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0 2025	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.0 2025 • 1	Population using the internet (%)	80.2 2023	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.6 2023	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022 • 🛧	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.9 2023	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4 2012 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 0.0 2025	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.9 2012 • •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	69.7 2005	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2023	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.0 2022 • 👈	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2023	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022 • 🔷	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	19.4 2023	<u>•</u>
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9 2022 • 🔸	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2018 • 🛧	Gini coefficient	25.7 2021	•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	• • • •	Palma ratio	0.9 2021	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	18.7 2023 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	6.5 2018	•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.8 2023 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	11.8 2023	•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.7 2023 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.2 2022	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	76.0 2023 • 7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	• • •	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.3 2023 • 7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.7 2021 • 👈	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	3.5 2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	24.7 2021	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	6.7 2022	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	69.0 2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.1 2024	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.6 2024	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.1 2021	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.4 2024	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	71.2 2023	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	10.0 2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	27.3 2020 • ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2024	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7 2022	SDG13 – Climate Action		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85.0 2023 • →	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7 2023	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70.8 2021 🔸 👈	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.4 2024	•
	F 0 2024 A	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2024	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8 2024 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water		П
DG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.8 2016 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0 2022 • ↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	106.9 2020	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		•
* *	100.5 2020 -	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2021 • →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	64.8 2024 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.4 2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.8 2022 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.8 2023	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97 2023	
	97.7 2024 • ↑ 40.0 2025 • ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.97 2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.0 2025			_
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	5.9 2022	_
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.0 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.5.2022	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	84.9 2022	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5 2023	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.6 2022 • 👈	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.85 2023	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.1 2021	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.1 2019	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	689.4 2024 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6 2012	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	43.0 2024	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 • ↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	• • •	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.6 2022 • 🛧	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	* 0.0 2024	•
$\rm O_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2 2023 • 🔸	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	73.4 2025	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	21.4 2021 🔸 🔱	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.56 2023	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 2023	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	78.3 2023 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.41 2023	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	9.5 2022	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	2323	Í
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.8 2023	
dates with an account at a pank of other infancial institution of Willia	64.3 2021 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	10.0 2023	•
	1 2 2025 🕿 🐣	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.3 2025			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 2023 • →	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.3 2022	•
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	29.3 2022 * 0 2024	•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 2023 • →			•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



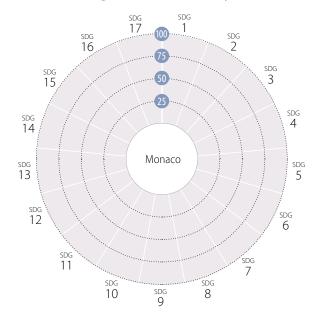


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* NA

Missing data

58%

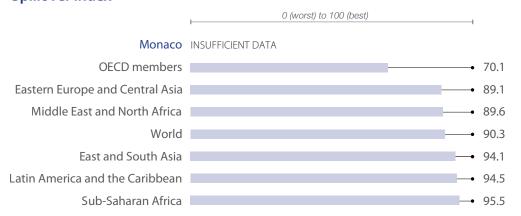
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

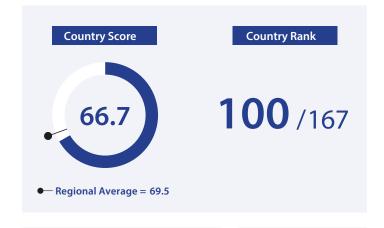
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year			•		Year		Iren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)						100.0			T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)		2023		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					the state of the s	101.3	2023		1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2022			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•	•	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2022	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	0.7	2022		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	ГГ	2022		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		Т
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	•	•		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) 3,		2005		•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	•	•	•	•		436.2	2023		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	•	•	•	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	•	•	•	•	Palma ratio				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	_	•	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	_	_	_	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		2022			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022		4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		2023		1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2022		4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		T	" 5 "	100.9			4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2022		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	1.0	2023		7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	74.0	2020		
					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	26	2020		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	•			•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	J.0	2020		4
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)			•	-
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	•			•	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				6
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				•
life expectancy at birth (years)	86.4	2023	•	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	•	•	•	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	•			•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88.0	2023	•	7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)				
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	85.9	2021	•	4	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•	•	
(worst 0–100 best)				•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	•		•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	92.4	2024	•	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	26.3	2024	•	1
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	00.2	2024			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				
let primary enrollment rate (%)		2024		T	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	•	•	•	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	154.3	2010		•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	•	•	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	_	_	•	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Gemand for ramily planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	•			•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	•	•	•	•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	•	•	•	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	•	•		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	45.8	2025	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Ť	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022		4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			4	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2008	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0	0	•	•	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2021		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.5	2016		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	100.0	0	•	•		100.0			
5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		_		_	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0	2020		
	100.0	າດາາ		•	Children involved in child labor (%)				
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			T	Experts of major conventional weapons (TIV) constant million LICD nor				
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	100.0	2022		T	100,000 population)	0.0	2024	•	•
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	•			•	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	•	•	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)			•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•			
rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)			•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	<u>⊿</u> 1	2022		J
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	4.1	2022	•	•
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	•	•	•	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2023	•	•
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	•			•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	*:
		•	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	66	2024		
⁵ atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•								_
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	1.0	2021	•	1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	•	•	•	•		1.0	2021	•	1

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





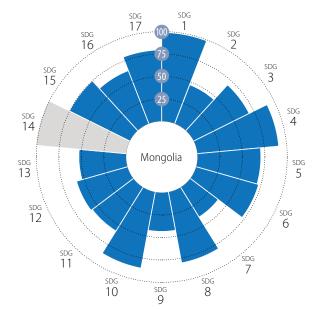
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

7.7

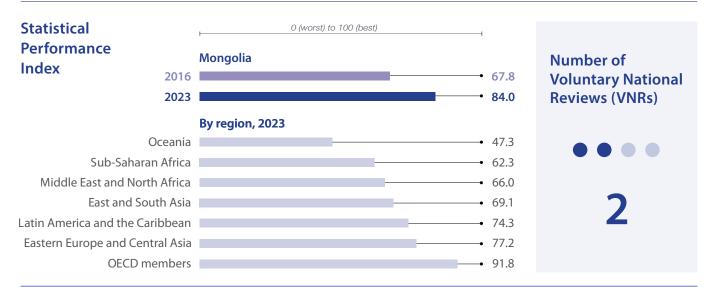
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Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra		_
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.8 2025	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	76.3 2025	•)
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.3 2025 •	<u>↑</u>	Population using the internet (%)	83.0 2023	•)
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	120.1 2023	•	,
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 2023	•)
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4 2018 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	17.8 2025	•	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9 2018 •		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		Ĭ	
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	45.0 2020 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2023	•)
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.1 2022 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2022	•)
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 2022 •	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	23.7 2023	•)
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1 2022 •	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3 2018 •	→	Gini coefficient	31.4 2022	•)
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	• • •		Palma ratio	1.2 2022	•)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	40.5 2023	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	17.9 2022	•)
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.4 2023	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	40.0 2023	•)
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.6 2023	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	50.0 2022	•)
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	491.0 2023 •	4	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	47.3 2020	•	þ
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	26.3 2021	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.9 2020	•	•
iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.3 2021	_	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	5.9 2022	•)
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	215.0 2019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	16.3 2024	•	,
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	4.3 2024	•)
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.4 2021 •	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	213.3 2024	•)
expectancy at birth (years)	71.7 2023	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	7.5 2024)
plescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.1 2022 •	T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2022	•)
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.3 2018 •		SDG13 – Climate Action			i
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0 2023 •	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	13.7 2023	•)
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	65.0 2021	4	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.3 2024	•	J
orst 0–100 best)			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	21.5 2022	•	J
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8 2024	T	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
G4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	• •	•	j
cicipation rate in pre-primary organized learning 6 of children aged 4 to 6)	90.6 2023	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	• •	•	j
	92 3 2023	_	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	• •	•	į
primary enrollment rate (%)	72.5 2025	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	• •	•)
ver secondary completion rate (%)	94.7 2023		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)			
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2020 •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		
G5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010		
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods 6 of females aged 15 to 49)	70.6 2024	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.2 2023	•	
	112 5 2022		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.5 2023		
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	112.5 2022	T				
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.5 2024		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95 2023		
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	25.4 2025	<u></u>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2023		
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.9 2022	•	
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	70.0 2022 •	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.9 2023	•	
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.4 2022 •	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.84 2023	•	J
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	36.9 2015 •	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.5 2022	•)
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	637.3 2024 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6 2018		
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.0 2024	•	
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 •	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	14.7 2018		
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	54.2 2022	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	* 00.2024		
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	5.9 2023 •	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2024 52.6 2025		
	2 1 2021	_		0.54 2023		
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2.1 2021 •	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)			
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.55 2023		
usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	72.1 2023		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.45 2023	•	
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.0 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.5 2021 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	6.9 2023	•	
mployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.1 2025	4	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• •	•	
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.55 2023	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.0 2021	•	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2024		
			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0 2021		
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports	41 4 2010 -			0.0 2021	_	š
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	41.4 2018		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.0 2023		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Country Score Country Rank 55 /167 ● Regional Average = 72.0

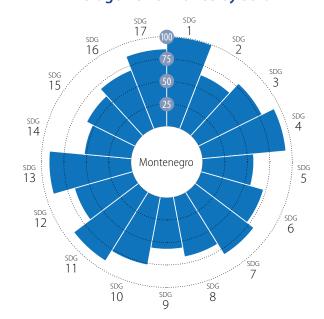
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 9.0

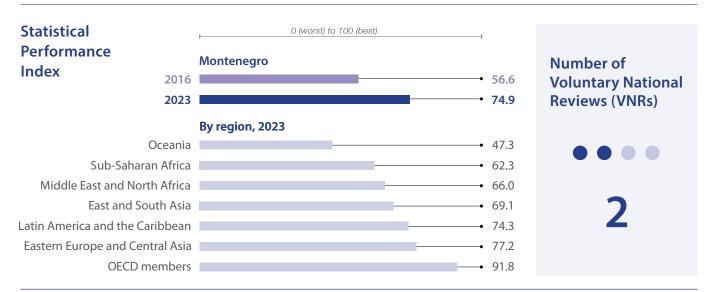
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15%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year R	ating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratir	ig Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.4	2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.4	202	5	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.7	2025	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	89.8	202	3	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	111.8	202	3	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	202	3	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	2018	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	17.9	202	5	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2	2018	•	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.0	202.	, •	`
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	66.0	2018	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9	202	3	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.0	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2019	9 •	(
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	•	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	28.7	202	3	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.3	2022	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	34.3	202	1 •	•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.6	2014	•	•	Palma ratio	1.4	202	1	1 1
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	5.8	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	13.6	201	2 •	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.0	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	16.5	202	3	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.2	202	2	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	14.0	2023	•	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2023	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.0	2021		1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	202) •)
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	10.0	2021		•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	12.7	202	2)
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	115.0	2019	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)			•	
				_	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	,
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)			•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
.ife expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2023		7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•	•	/
		2022		T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	202	3	, ,
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2010	•		SDG13 – Climate Action				
furviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	24.0	2023	•	•	\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	3.7	202	3	, ,
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71.9	2021	•	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		•	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2024		1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.3	202	3	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Ė	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.6	202	3	,
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.2	2023	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.7	202	4	. •
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8	2023	•	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•		•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	97.0	2023	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.2	201	9 •	()
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2021		•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.6	2019	9 •	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	201	3)
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	43.2	2024	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.0	202	3	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	91.4	2022	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.2	202	3	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.6	2024	•	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	202	3	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.2	2025	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	202	3	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	2022	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)			•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	202	3	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			•		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	202	3	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	30.6	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	41.1	202	2	, ,
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)			•		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4	201	3	,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022		1	Children involved in child labor (%)		201		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2022		÷	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	02.0	2022			100,000 population)	0.6	202	2 -	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.6	2023	•	T	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.8	202	5	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	39.6	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	202	3	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		202		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	82.0	2023	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		202)
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	68.4	2017	•		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			9	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	13.8	2025	•	→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•		•	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2023	•		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		202	1	
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		202		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
(per 100,000 population)					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	7/IC	202	ን 🦲	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Country Score Country Rank 68 /167 ● Regional Average = 65.6

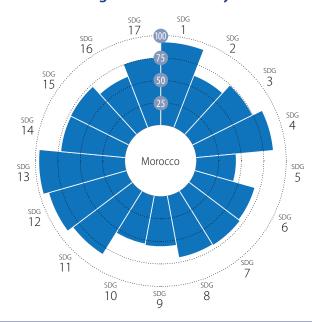
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data

2%

Average Performance by SDG

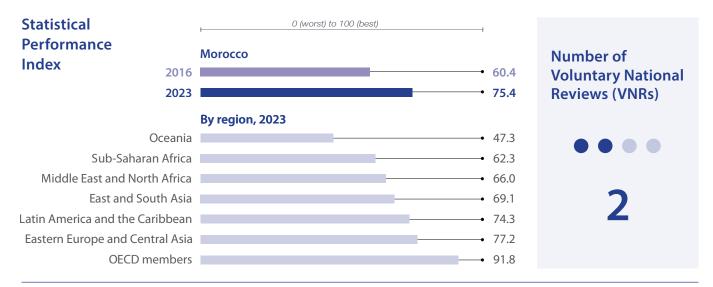


SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year R	Rating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.3 2025 •	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.1	2025	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	7.0 2025 •	→	Population using the internet (%)	91.0	2023	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.6	2023	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.9 2022 •	→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.2 2019 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	34.5	2025	•	4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3 2019 •		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			Ĭ	•
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	• • •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023	•	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.8 2022 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2010	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 •	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	13.1	2023	•	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9 2022 •	4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 •	1	Gini coefficient	39.5	2013	•	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.6 2022		Palma ratio	1.8	2013	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	69.8 2023 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.9		•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.2 2023 •	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	18.6		•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.6 2023 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	93.8			7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	92.0 2023 •	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	66.4	2020	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023	1	SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.0 2021 •	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	67.0 2019 •		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		7
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.6 2021	→	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.3 2023	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.5			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.7 2018	•	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.6 2018		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2023	•	1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0 2023	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023	•	
(worst 0–100 best)	69.5 2021 •	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6 2024 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water	55.6	2022		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	84.9 2023	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.6		•	7
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	04.9 2023	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.3		•	4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2 2023 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.6			7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	74.2 2023	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	13.3	2019		4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.5 2022 •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2019		-
SDG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010	Ť	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	74.4 2024	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.5	ากาว		,
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	72 (2022 -		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2			4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	73.6 2022	J .					-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	28.5 2024		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.89		•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.3 2025	→	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		2023	•	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				5.0	2022	•	-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	17	2022		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.5 2022	7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.7		•	7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.8 2022		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.66			4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	40.1 2015		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.8			1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	730.5 2024	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.9		•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.0	2024	•	7
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 •	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.9 2022 •	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2023	•	•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.6 2023	7		400	2025		.1
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.0.2021	_	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.0			. I
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.0 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.50			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	40.6.2022		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.46			4
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	49.6 2023	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.55	2023	-	4
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.3 2022 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.2	2022		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.4 2021 •	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.3	2023		7
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.8 2025	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•	•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.56 2023	1		200	2022		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.30 2023	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	26.9		-	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Shifted profits of multipationals (US\$ billion) *		2024	-	-
	10.7 2018		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0	2021		
(per 100,000 population)			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.4	ากาา		1

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



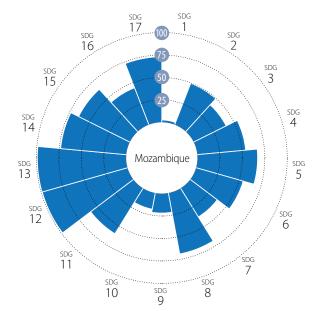
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 7.1

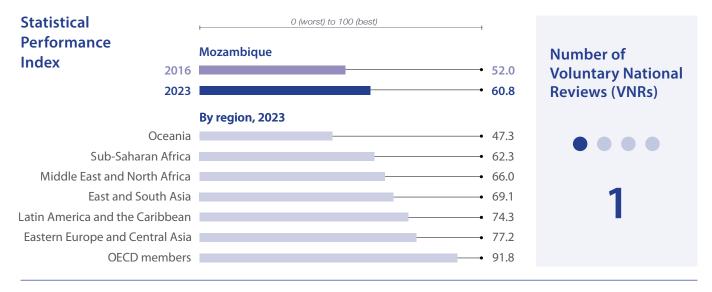
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2%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

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SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating T		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	69.7 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	54.5			
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	85.2 2025	→	Population using the internet (%)	19.8			
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	27.8			
revalence of undernourishment (%)		1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2016	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.9	2025	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.0 2022	T		0.0	ากาว		
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2023		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.5 2022 -	+			2015		
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.6	2023	•	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0 2022	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 •	Ψ	Gini coefficient	50.3			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5 2021		Palma ratio	3.2	2019	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	82.2 2023 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	55.0			
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.4 2023	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	16.3			
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	61.7 2023 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.9			
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	361.0 2023 •	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	39.9	2020	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	2.6 2023 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	26.6 2021	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.0 2021		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.6	2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	228.0 2019 •	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.1	2024	•	
ambient air poliution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)		•	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.7	2024	•	
	20.1 2021 •	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.4	2024	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)		7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	2.0	2024	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	158.0 2021	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2023	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	67.5 2023	Ψ.	SDG13 – Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	65.0 2023 •	Ψ	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2023	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44.0 2021	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2024	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2 2024	7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	1.1	2023	•	
	3.2 2024	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
DG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.2	2023	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	• • •	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.9	2024	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.0 2022 •	A	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	1.1	2018	•	,
ower secondary completion rate (%)	31.7 2023	4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	10.2	2019	•	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	70.0 2020	<u>.</u>	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.2	2019	•	
	70.0 2020	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land				
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	54.2 2024	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.2	2023	•	,
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	73.5 2022	ماه	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.5		•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.79			
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.2 2025		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
	39.2 2023	7	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2023		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				1.2	2022	_	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.6	2011		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2011		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.61			
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	34.8			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	124.8 2024 •	<u>T</u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	31.3			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	25.0	2024	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	33.2 2022 •	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	6.0 2022 •	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2024	•	,
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.4 2023	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.6			,
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.3 2021	+	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.45			,
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	.5.5 2021	Ť	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.39			,
	26.0 2022	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	36.8 2023			0.33	ZUZ3		j
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.0 2022 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.5	2055		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	49.5 2021 •	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	8.9	2022		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.6 2025	→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•		•)
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.6	າດາາ		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **		2022		
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *				
CUITIS OF HIOGETT SIGNED A CHILDOGICA III HIDOLIS			" שוווונכע אווווווון לכטן שווווווווו אוווווווווווווווווווווווווו	0.0	2021	•	
(per 100,000 population)	5.2 2018 •		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.8	2022		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available





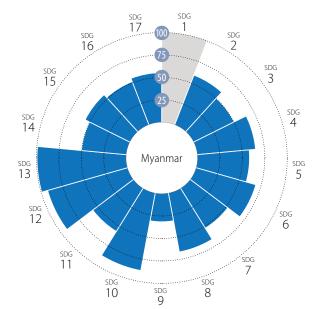
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

NA

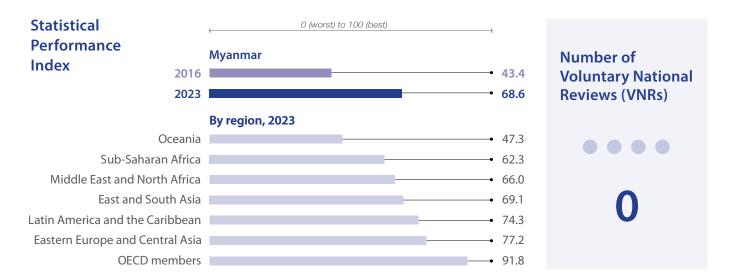
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3%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



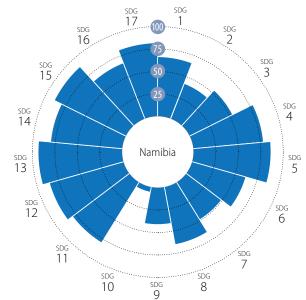
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year R	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)					Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	80.4	2025	5 •	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				•	Population using the internet (%)	58.5	2023	3	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	108.8	2023	3	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.3	2022	•	→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	3	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.7	2018	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of *	0.0	2025	5	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	2018	•	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023	, •	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	21.3	2016	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	3	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.4	2022	•	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2023	3	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	•	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *	0.0	2023	3	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5	2022	•	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	•	4	Gini coefficient	30.7	2017	7 🛑	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2	2020	•	•	Palma ratio	1.2	2017	7 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	184.6	2023	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	58.3	2022	2	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.6	2023	•	7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	36.1	2023	8	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.7	2023	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	67.5	2022	2	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	558.0	2023	•	4	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	64.1	2020) •	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2	2023	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	240	2021		→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	Z4.U	ZUZI	•	7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.4	2022	2	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	184.0	2019	•		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.5	2024	1 •	4
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.5	2024	1 •	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	37.9	2024	1 •	-
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2023		7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.2	2024	1	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2014		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2024	1	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016			SDG13 – Climate Action				
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	74.0	2023	•	Ψ	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2023	3	4
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	52.5	2021	•	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2024	1	1
	12	2024		al.	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.6	2024	1 •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	2024	_	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.2	2023	3	-
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	12.1	2018	•	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	49.2	2024	1 •	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0	2018			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.2	2018	3	4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2018		•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	46.7	2019	•	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2019			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.6	2019	9 •	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality	75.0	2017			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.2	2024	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.3	2023	3	-3
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.5	2022		1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.1	2023	3	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2024	•	Ţ	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2022		7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		٠,
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	.5.5	LULL			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2022		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.4	2022		7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		LULL		·
Population using at least basic unitating water services (%)		2022		→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.0	2022) 👝	-
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022		j
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2022			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2023		_
· · ·					Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	99.8	2024	_	T	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2016		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy							2024		4
Population with access to electricity (%)		2022			Children involved in child labor (%)	9.9	2015	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	50.7	2022	•	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2024	1 •	•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.2	2023	•	7	100,000 population)	25.2	2025		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2021			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2025		7
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5./	2021	•	*	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023		4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		200			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023		1
A D 1600		2023		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.31	2023	5 •	4
-	12.1	2022	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2021	•	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.6	2022	0	4
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	47.8	202 I			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				-	author Control to the first to the control of the c	_		_	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.1	2025		→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•	_
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	3.1 0.51	2025 2023	•	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.4	2019	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	3.1 0.51	2025	•	→ →	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2019		0
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.1 0.51 0.1	2025 2023	•	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0		1 •	0

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





Average Performance by SDG



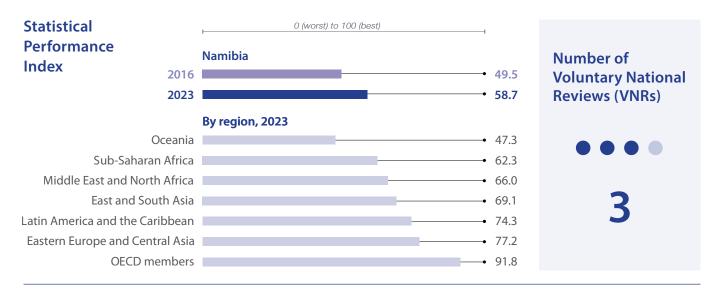
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



Missing data

4%





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	g Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	13.7 2025 •	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	81.0	2025	•	-
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	25.7 2025 •	→	Population using the internet (%)	64.4	2023	•	1
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	58.6	2023	•	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	22.2 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2023	•	-
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7 2013 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	17.8	2025		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1 2013	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.0	2025	Ĭ	
1 Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	24.9 2013 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023	•	-
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.0 2022 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2022	•	-
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	• • •	•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	27.9	2023	•	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6 2022	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3 2018 •	→	Gini coefficient	59.1	2015	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.0 2022	•	Palma ratio	5.5	2015	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	138.9 2023	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	41.4	2022	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.1 2023	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	18.0	2023	•	•
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	40.7 2023	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.1	2022	•	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	468.0 2023	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	2.2 2023	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	23.1 2021 •	7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	6.8	2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	142.0 2019 •		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.0 2021 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	38.1			
e expectancy at birth (years)	67.4 2023 •	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	11.4			
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	63.9 2016 •	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2023	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.2 2013 •	•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83.0 2023 •	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	16	2023	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	62.6 2021	T	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		
worst 0–100 best)		Ť	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2023		
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2024 •	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2025	Ť	
DG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.0	2023		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	66.6 2022	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	80.2			
% of children aged 4 to 6)			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.9 2023 •	T	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	76.9 2017 •			34.7	2019 2019		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.6 2021 •	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				
DG5 – Gender Equality				0.5	2018	_	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	83.3 2024 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.2	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	108.0 2022 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.7	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.6 2024 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	•	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.6 2025	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)			•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	6.6	2022	•	
epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.9 2022	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.2	2021	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.3 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.71			
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	20.7 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2016		
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	490.8 2024	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	78.1			
	+30.0 202+ •	•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.0			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	E6 2 2022 -		Children involved in child labor (%)	49.0	2024		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		→	Exports of major conventional wayners (TIV constant million LICD nor	•			
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		→ →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		2024		
MtCO ₂ /TWh)			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.4			
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	19.8 2021 •	<u>+</u>	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.40	2023	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.47	2023	•	
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	41.4 2023 •		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2023	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4 2022 •		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	71.4 2021	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	13.3	2023	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	18.9 2025	→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•		•	
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 2023			21.2	วกวา	_	
ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.53 2023	-	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	31.3			
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024		
earns or modern siavery embodied in imports	28.9 2018		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0	2021		
(per 100,000 population)			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.7			

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

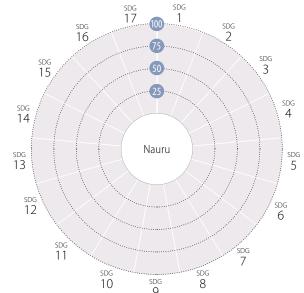




NA

data

Average Performance by SDG

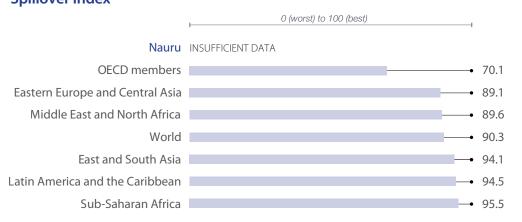


SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)*



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

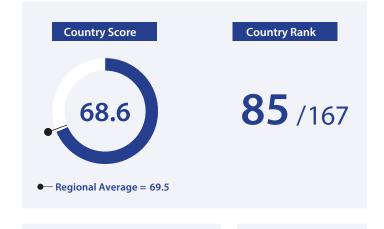
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value				•		Year F		irei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	•	•	•	•			2025		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•			2020		_
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						33./	2023	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		•	, ,	•	•	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	24.0			•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2025	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0	2007		•	A state of the late of the state of the stat	0.3	2023		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	60.0	2025		.1.	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2023		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	69.9			•	Table to the state of the state				
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	2022			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Ť	_	_	Ė
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018		_		3.2 V	2012		
	0.7	2010					2012		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		_	_	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.2	2012	_	_
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	272.4	2022		.1.	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2017		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	273.4	2023		1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2017		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		•	• Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2019		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	174.0			1		•	2017		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	1/4.0	2023		•			Ť	Ť	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		-	-		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	13	2020		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	•			•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2020		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				_	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.5			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•		•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2021	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
e expectancy at birth (years)	62.1	2023	8	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	56.1	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.4	2007	7 🛑	•					Ī
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0	2023	3	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	45	2023	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	60.4	2021		-	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		•	0	
(worst 0–100 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0	2023	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0		Ť	F
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	96.3	2023	3	7			2024		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	00.6	2027					2017		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6			T	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	79.7	2023			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2003		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	•	_	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land				Ī
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	58.0	2024	1 •	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.7	2022)	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	0	0	•	•		0.81	2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.5			-	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	10.5			_	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.0	2010) _	-					
opulation using at least basic unliking water services (70)	65.9			4	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		•	•	
onulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	05.5	2021						•	
		_							
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2015		-	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•			
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.2			•	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	05.0	2013		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		2015	•	•	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.9	2013	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	43.2	•	•		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	95.9	2013	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)	43.2	2022	2		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	95.9	2013	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	43.2	2022	2		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	2013	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	43.2 100.0 100.0	2022	2	• ↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	•	•	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels (%) Interpolation with access (%) Interpolation with access (%) Interpolation with access (%) Interpolat	100.0 100.0 1.4	2022 2022 2023	2 • 2 • 3	• ↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Itarace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Inpulation with access to electricity (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels (%) Inpulation with access (%) Inpulation with access (%) Inpulation with access (%) Inpulation with access (%) Inpulatio	100.0 100.0 1.4	2022	2 • 2 • 3	• ↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) It carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpolation with access to clean fuels (%) Interpolation with	100.0 100.0 1.4 1.6	2022 2022 2023 2021	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• ↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) It carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Intuition with access to electricity (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Intuition with access to	100.0 100.0 1.4	2022 2022 2023 2021	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• ↑ ↑ 7	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.0	•	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	100.0 100.0 1.4 1.6	2022 2022 2023 2021	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• ↑ ↑ 7	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.0	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	100.0 100.0 1.4 1.6	2022 2022 2023 2021	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• ↑ ↑ 7	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.0	•	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpoperation consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Interpopulation with access to electricity (%) Interpopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Interpopulation with acceptable and technology for cooking (%) Interpopulation fuels consider the fuel cooking (%) Interpopulation fuels are cooking from the fuel cooking fuel cooking fuels are cooking fuels and the fuel cooking fuels fuels are cooking fuels fuel	100.0 100.0 1.4 1.6	2022 2022 2023 2021	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• ↑ ↑ 7	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.0	2024	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) IDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) IDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 100.0 1.4 1.6	2022 2022 2023 2021	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• ↑ ↑ 7	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.0	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	100.0 100.0 1.4 1.6	2022 2022 2023 2021	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• ↑ ↑ 7	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.0	2024	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation wastewater that receives treatment (%) Interpolation with access to electricity (%) Interpolation with a	100.0 100.0 1.4 1.6	2022 2022 2023 2021	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• ↑ ↑ 7	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.0	2024	•	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





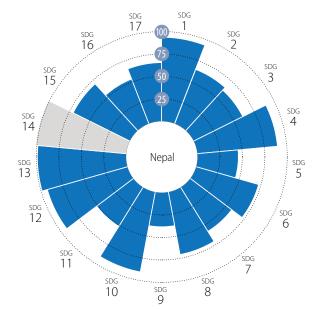
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+11.1

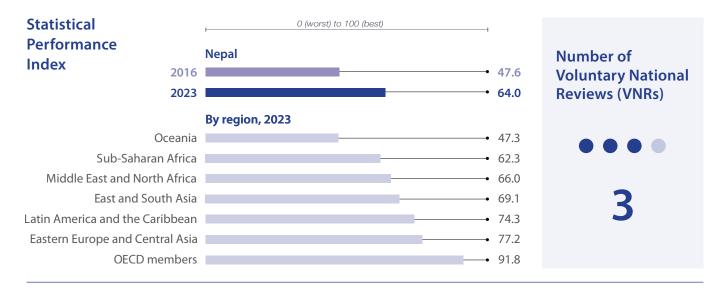
Missing data

1%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year F	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.0	2025	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	6.3	2025	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.7	2022	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	24.8	2022	•	7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022	•	T
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		2022	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2022 2018		→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4	2010	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			_	_
Waternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1/20	2023		1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		+
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	229.0		•	÷
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	19.4	2021	•	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	178.0	2019	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021	•	4
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2023		7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020		7
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2022	•	T
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3	2024	•	7
SDG4 – Quality Education				_
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	80.0	2024	•	+
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0	2024		4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2023		1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2021		4
SDG5 – Gender Equality	7 1.2			Ť
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	60.4	2024	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	59.9	2022		4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2024		÷
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2025		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.7	2022	•	7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2015		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		2024		→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	91.3	2022	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2022		→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2023		7
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	16.1	2021	•	4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	***			Ť
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	66.5	2023	•	•
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2023	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2021	•	7
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.7	2025	•	T
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2023		7
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		→
victims of modern slavery embodied in imports				Ť
,p=	13.6	2018		

Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	81.6	2025	•	1
Population using the internet (%)	55.8	2023	•	1
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.5	2023	•	1
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	•	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.8	2025	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023	•	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2010	•	•
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.7	2017	•	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	30.0	2022	•	
Palma ratio	1.1	2022	•	•
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	40.1	2022	•	→
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	43.5	2023	•	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022	•	4
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	48.7	2020	•	•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020	•	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022	•	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	•	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	•	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2022	•	<u> </u>
SDG13 - Climate Action	0.5	2022		
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023	•	7
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024	•	7
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2021	•	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	•			
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	_	_
Fish caught from average leited or collapsed stacks (0% of total satch)				
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•	•	•	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	•	•	•	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	•	•	•	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2018	•	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	•	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 51.7 35.1	2018 2023 2023	•	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85	2018 2023 2023 2023 2023	•	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0	2018 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023		•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0	2018 2023 2023 2023 2023		•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4	2018 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023 2022		•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4	2018 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023 2022 2020		•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78	2018 2023 2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2020 2023	•	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0	2023 2023 2023 2023 2023 2022 2020 2020	•	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0 73.2	2018 2023 2023 2023 2023 2022 2020 2020 202	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0 73.2 34.0	2018 2023 2023 2023 2023 2022 2020 2020 202	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0 73.2 34.0 21.7	2018 2023 2023 2023 2023 2022 2020 2020 202	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0 73.2 34.0 21.7 0.0	2023 2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2022 2022	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0 73.2 21.7 0.0 55.2	2018 2023 2023 2023 2023 2022 2020 2023 2022 2024 2014 2024 2025	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0 21.7 0.0 55.2 0.41	2023 2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2020 2023 2022 2024 2014 2024	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0 21.7 0.0 55.2 0.41	2018 2023 2023 2023 2022 2020 2020 2022 2022 2024 2014 2024 202	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0 21.7 0.0 55.2 0.41	2018 2023 2023 2023 2022 2022 2020 2023 2022 2024 2014 2024 2024 2025 2023	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Exporpriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0 73.2 34.0 21.7 0.0 55.2 0.41 0.44 0.52	2018 2023 2023 2023 2022 2020 2023 2022 2024 2014 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023 2023	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Exporpriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0 73.2 34.0 21.7 0.0 55.2 0.41 0.44 0.52	2018 2023 2023 2023 2022 2020 2020 2022 2022 2024 2014 2024 202	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Exporpriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0 73.2 34.0 21.7 0.0 55.2 0.41 0.44 0.52	2018 2023 2023 2023 2022 2020 2023 2022 2024 2014 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023 2023	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0 73.2 21.7 0.0 55.2 0.41 0.44 0.52	2018 2023 2023 2023 2022 2020 2023 2022 2024 2014 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023 2024 2024 2024 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023 2024 2024 2024 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023 2024 2024 2024 2024 2024 2025 2026 2026 2027 2027 2028 2029	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0 73.2 34.0 21.7 0.0 55.2 0.41 0.44 0.52	2018 2023 2023 2023 2022 2020 2023 2022 2024 2014 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023 2023 2024 2024 2024 2024 2024 2024 2023 2023 2023 2024 2026 2027 2028 2028 2029	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) **	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0 21.7 0.0 55.2 0.41 0.44 0.52 5.8 0 0 0.0	2018 2023 2023 2023 2022 2020 2023 2022 2024 2014 2024 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023 2024 2024 2024 2024 2024 2024 2024 2024 2024 2024 2024 2024 2024 2023 2023 2023 2022 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2028 2029	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 51.7 35.1 0.85 0.0 0.4 2.1 0.78 53.0 21.7 0.0 55.2 0.41 0.44 0.52 5.8 0.0 0.0 0.4	2018 2023 2023 2023 2022 2020 2023 2022 2024 2014 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023 2023 2024 2024 2024 2024 2024 2024 2023 2023 2023 2024 2026 2027 2028 2028 2029	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

NEPAL

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

Country Score Country Rank 23 /167 80.0 ● Regional Average = 78.1

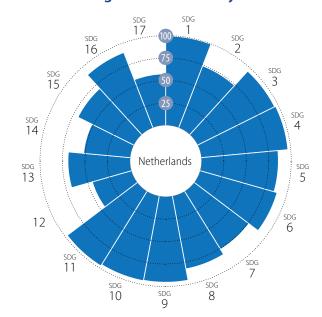
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

3.4

Missing data

1%

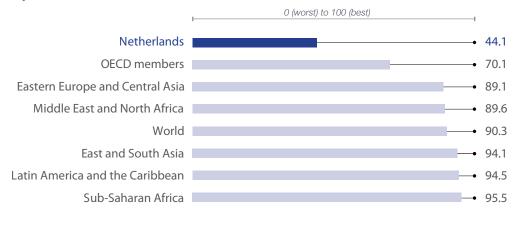
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

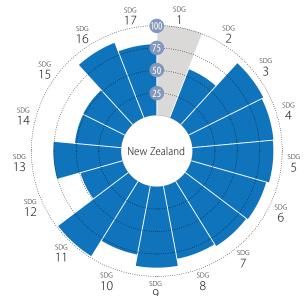
NETHERLANDS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	_
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025		1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		2025		1	Population using the internet (%)		2023	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	7.4	2022	2 •	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2023	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	73.8	2025	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.5	2009	•		universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)			
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0	2009	•				2023	
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) *	90.0	2022	<u> </u>		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1,920.1	2022	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.5	2022	0	1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	,	2023	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	•		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)			
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.9	2022	•	1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2020	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	•	1	-	33.2	2022	_
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	76.2	2023	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	45.2	2022	2 •	•	Gini coefficient		2021	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio		2022	
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	4.3	2023		1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	4.5	2022	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	2023	3	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.0	2023		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2004	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.5	2023	8	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	8.5	2023	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2022		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Population with rent overburden (%)	12.8	2022	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.9	2021		1	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	94.7	2025	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	13.0	2010			Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	91.9	2020	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	9.1	2022	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	82.2			T	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	11.3	2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2021		1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	16.3	2024	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	44.0	2024	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89.0	2023	}	4	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	69.3	2024	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85.2	2021		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	30.6	2024	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.3	2024	•	→	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2022	
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.3	2022	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	28.2	2023	9	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.7	2023	
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	12.7	2022	•	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fingoits (co ₂ /capita)		2024	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.5	2022		→	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2024	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6	2022		→	SDG14 – Life Below Water	71.5	2021	Ť
ower secondary completion rate (%)	€ 88.9	2023	3	→		040	2022	
	100.0			•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	54.5	2023		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	480.1	2022	0	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	
'ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	27.4			4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	_
pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	88.3	2024	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.4	2022) _	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.4	2023	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.1			1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.3			4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	•
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2023		1	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	53.0	2022	•
DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	0.1	2023		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
	100.0	2022			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2023	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			T	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.7			7	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	16.7			→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	99.5				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
	4,133.4			*	Children involved in child labor (%)		2021	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	100.0			→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per			
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.5	2022	2	1	100,000 population)	2.0	2024	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.6	2025	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2023	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2023	•	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2023	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.2	2021	•	7	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	64.0	2022	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	76.5	2023		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.0	2022	•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2022		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.6	2024	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.7	2021	•	T	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023		→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	72	2024	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		+	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	70.5	2022	•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	121.2				Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	135.7	2021	•
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	82.3			1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	94.3	2023	•
					Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		2025	
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)	~ -	2022						

Country Score Country Rank 28 /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Average Performance by SDG



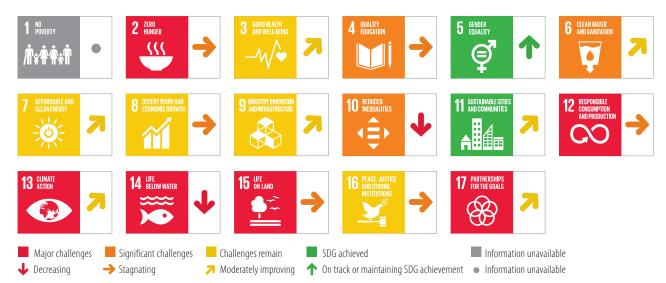
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

NA

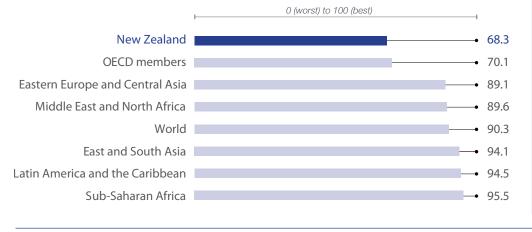
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SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

NEW ZEALAND

Performance by Indicator

DG1 – No Poverty				g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) *		NA		•	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		NA		•	Population using the internet (%)		2023	
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	14.3	2022	•	4	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2023	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	53.2	2025	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2022		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.1	2023	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2022			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2021	•
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		NA			Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	509.9		•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		4	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.4	2021	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		*	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	19.0	2012	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2022			Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	43.3	2022	•
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)		NA NA		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	152.2				Gini coefficient	NA	NA	
	132.2	2022	_		Palma ratio	1.3	2022	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	7.0	2022			Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	33.7	2022	•
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		2023		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			П
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022	•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		T	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2023	•
acidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0	2023		•	Population with rent overburden (%)		NA	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	10.3	2021	•	1	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2025	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	12.0	2010			Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2020	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2019	•		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.6	2021	•	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	196	2022	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	82.1	2023	•	1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	11.1	2022	•	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.8	2021	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	218.6		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88.0	2023	•	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84.8	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	2024	•	→	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)			•
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.0	2018	•		SDG13 – Climate Action			
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	5.5	2023	•	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.8	2023	•
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	6.8	2023	•	<u> </u>	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2024	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.1	2023	•	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2021	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7	2023	•	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water			П
ower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.1	2023	•
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	100.0	2022	•	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	43.9			1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	•
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	494.7			\rightarrow	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
	15.8			*	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.3	2019	•
Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	28.8	2022	•	<u>+</u>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	87.9	2024	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.2	2023	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.9			T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.9			1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	45.5			1	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2022	
iender wage gap (% of male median wage)	4.2	2023	•	T	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2021	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	84.1			•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
	,977.5			•	Children involved in child labor (%)		2021	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	100.0			1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per			
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	88.7	2022	•	7	100,000 population)	0.5	2023	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	81.4	2025	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2023		1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	28.9	2021	•	→	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	153.6	2022	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	69.1	2023	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.4	2022	•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.6	2022	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	03	2024	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	98.8	2021	•	→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	J.J	_527	,
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.76			1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024	-
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		4	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022	
fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	84.2			•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2021	
imployment-to-population ratio (%)	78.6	2024		T	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023	
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)			•	_	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	/3.1	2025	

NICARAGUA

Overall Performance

Country Score Country Rank 108/167 ● Regional Average = 70.3

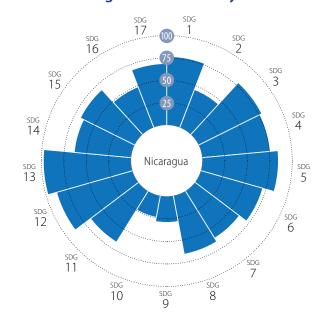
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 5.1

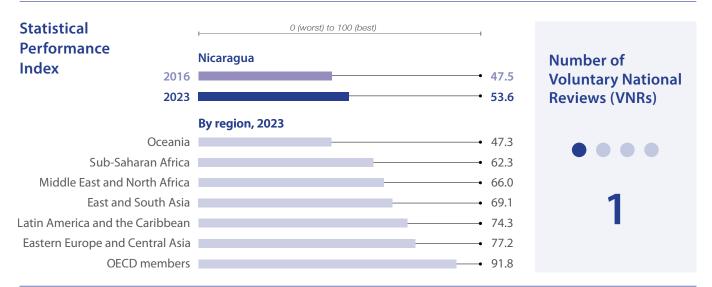
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2%

Average Performance by SDG







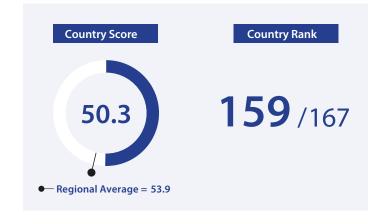
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

NICARAGUA

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		_
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	6.8 2025 •	7	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	86.9	2025	5 •	7
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	20.0 2025 •	→	Population using the internet (%)	58.2	2023	3 •	1
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	70.7	2023	3 •	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	19.6 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2023	3 •	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.3 2012 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	202	5 •	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2 2012 •		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	202.		
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	• • •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	3 •	•
revalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	33.6 2022 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2015	5	(
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022 •	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.3	2014	4	(
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4 2022 🔸	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018 •	7	Gini coefficient	46.2	2014	4 •	, ,
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.6 2022 •		Palma ratio	2.6	2014	4 •)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	60.4 2023	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	67.2	201	1 •	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.4 2023	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	19.9	2023	3 •	, •
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.4 2023	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.5	2020) •	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	43.0 2023	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	64.3	2020	0 •)
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	12.6.2021		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2020) •	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	12.6 2021 •	-1,	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	3.0	2022	2	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	84.0 2019		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.8	2024	4	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	04.0 2017		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.9	2024	4	Ī
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.6 2021 •	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	35.8	2024	4	
e expectancy at birth (years)	74.9 2023 •	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	7.3	2024	4	
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	79.4 2022 •	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.6	2023	3 •)
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.1 2017 •	•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85.0 2023 •	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2023	3	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	70.3 2021	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		
worst 0–100 best)			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2020		
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3 2024 •	T	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
DG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	49 9	2023	3 •	, ,
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	85.1 2023	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		,
% of children aged 4 to 6)			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	93.3 2023	•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	61.2 2010		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	91.6 2015	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	88.3 2024 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.7	202	3	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	108.5 2022 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.8	2023	3	,
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	61.3 2024	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2023	3)
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	55.0 2025	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.7	202	3	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	2.9	2022	2)
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	81.7 2020 •	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	73.0 2020 •	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.3	202	1	, .
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.3 2015		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018)
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2012		
	730.2 2024	•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	06 E 2022 -		Children involved in child labor (%)	14.0	2024	7	
epulation with access to electricity (%)	86.5 2022		Exports of major conventional wayners (TIV constant million LICD per		-	-	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 02 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	59.2 2022	^	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2024	4	
MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3 2023 •	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		,
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.5 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.41	2023	3 •	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	59.2 2023 •		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.29	2023	3	,
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.3 2022 •		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	26.0 2021 •	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.0	2022	2 •)
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.5 2025	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•	,
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		مار		24	20-		
, ,	0.49 2023	4	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2022		
ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018	7	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2024		
times of mandage along a control in the land of						1	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.5 2018 •	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0	202)

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





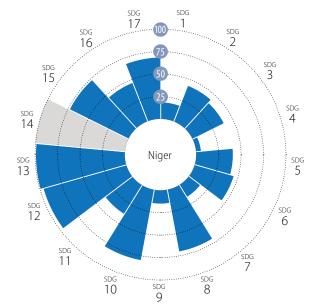
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 9.1

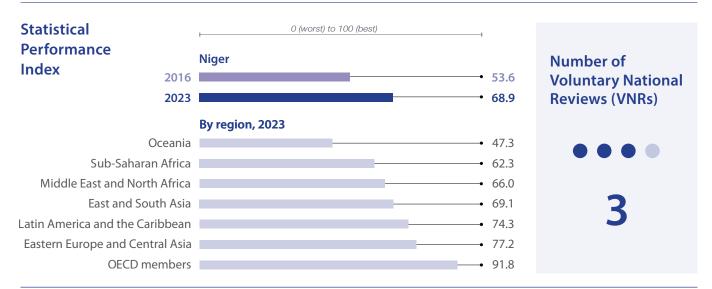
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2%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating T		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		-
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	45.3 2025	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	62.4	202	5	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	80.7 2025	→	Population using the internet (%)	23.2	2023	3	
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	32.4	2023	3	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	13.3 2022	→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	3) (
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	47.7 2022 •	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	202	5	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.9 2022 •	7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	13.1 2022 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.0 2022	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *		2023		1
ıman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 •	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	5.9	2023	3	
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6 2022	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018	Ψ	Gini coefficient		202		
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	14.9 2019	•	Palma ratio	1.3	202	•	1
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	350.3 2023 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022		1
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.8 2023	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		1
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	114.8 2023	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022)
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	16.9	2020)	1
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.2 2021	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		
iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		1
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	213.0 2019 •	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.9 2021	→	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
expectancy at birth (years)	61.2 2023	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	150.3 2020	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		1
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	43.7 2021	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0	2023	5	_
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80.0 2023	4		0.1	202		
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	35.0.3031	_	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023		
worst 0–100 best)	35.0 2021	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7 2024 •	7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	202	5	
OG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	23.3 2023	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	-			
% of children aged 4 to 6)			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	-			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	60.6 2023 •	÷.	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				
wer secondary completion rate (%)	15.0 2023	Ψ	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	48.2 2022 •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	₹ •	
OG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010	, -	_
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	40.6 2024 •	+	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		202		,
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	54.5 2022	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		1
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	71.1 2024	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2023	3	1
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.7 2023	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•	•)
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.6	2022	2	_
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	48.9 2022	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	16.4 2022	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.4	2012	2	,
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.0 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2023	3)
chropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015 •	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	61.8	202		•
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	98.5 2024	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	65.9	202	•)
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34.0	2024	1)
oulation with access to electricity (%)	19.5 2022	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	34.4	2012	2)
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	5.7 2022	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2024	1 •	
₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.2 2023 •	7	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		202)
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.8 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023)
GS – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023		,
iusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	51.4 2023	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		202)
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				ĺ
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	11.7 2022	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.6	2022	2	,
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.3 2025	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•	į
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		•					
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	_	202		
	U.1 ZUIU -	*	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024		
			Chifted profits of multipationals (LICC hillian) *				
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	3.6 2018 •	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



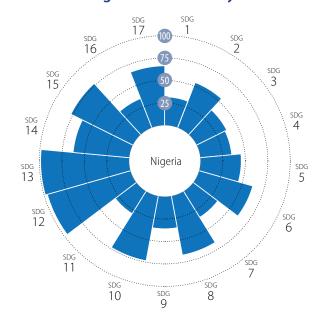
Country Score Country Rank 147 /167 ● Regional Average = 53.9

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing data

2%

Average Performance by SDG







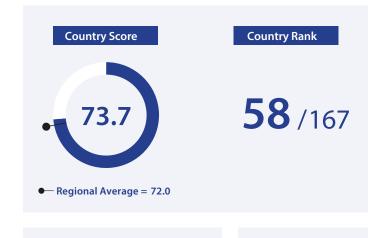
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre		Value Year R	
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	31.2 2025 • •		90.8 2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	48.8 2025 • •	Population using the internet (%)	39.2 2023	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	41.6 2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	18.0 2022 • •	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2023	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.5 2020 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	33.8 2025	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.5 2020 •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	31.1 2021	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2023	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.4 2022 • •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2019	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022 •	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	2.1 2020	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7 2022 • •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018	Gini coefficient	33.1 2010	
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	13.5 2022	Palma ratio	1.4 2018	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	992.8 2023 • -	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.5 2022	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.7 2023 • •	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	58.9 2023	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	104.9 2023	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	15.5 2022	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	219.0 2023 • •	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	31.5 2020	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.3 2023	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.7 2021 • •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2020	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	2.3 2022	
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and imbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165.0 2019 •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3 2024	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.2 2021	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4 2024	
e expectancy at birth (years)	54.5 2023	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.1 2024	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	74.6 2020	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.1 2024	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	50.7 2021	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2023	•
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	60.0 2023	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.6.2022	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	20.4.2021	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6 2023	
worst 0–100 best)	38.4 2021	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 2024	
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2024 • •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	1.5 2023	_
OG4 – Quality Education		SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0.2022	
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2023	
% of children aged 4 to 6)		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	30.0 2024	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	61.9 2010 • •	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	10.2 2018 16.6 2019	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	45.9 2010	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2 2019	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.7 2021 • •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
OG5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	44.8 2024 • •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.9 2023	•
itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	75.4 2022	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.7 2023	•
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.6 2024	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85 2023	•
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	3.9 2025 • •	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5 2023	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	1.0 2022	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	79.6 2022 • 3	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	46.6 2022 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	21.1 2019	•
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.7 2022		0.53 2023	•
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.4 2015	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	72.4 2022	•
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	69.9 2024 •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	57.3 2021	•
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	26.0 2024	•
pulation with access to electricity (%)	60.5 2022 • •	Children involved in child labor (%)	31.5 2021	•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	25.6 2022 • 2	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0 2022	•
l ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.0 2023 • -	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.8 2025	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.3 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.57 2023	
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.34 2023	
usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	43.1 2023 •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.46 2023	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.8 2022	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	45.3 2021	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	1.0 2022	•
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	• •	
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.0 2025	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	_	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.46 2023	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	• •	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2024	•
time of modern clayery ambadiad in increase		(le tre el constitue et consti	0.0 2021	
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	5.8 2018 • •	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * - Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.9 2023	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



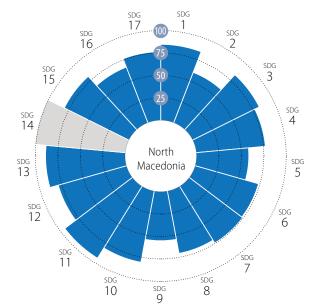


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data

Average Performance by SDG



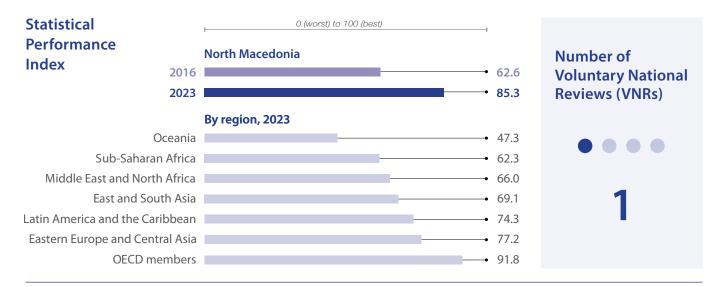
SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*



2%



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

NORTH MACEDONIA

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty bendeaunt ratio at \$2.15 (day (04))	Value Year Rating Tren	-	Value Year R	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	9.6 2025	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.4 2025	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	9.7 2025 • →	Population using the internet (%)	87.2 2023	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	85.3 2023	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022 • 1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.0 2023	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3 2019 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.8 2025	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4 2019		0.6.2022	
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	54.2 2019	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6 2023	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.5 2022 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2023	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022 • •	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	16.3 2023	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5 2022 • 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 • 7	Gini coefficient	33.3 2017	
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	• • • •	Palma ratio	1.3 2019	_
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2.8 2023 • ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.3 2022	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4 2023 • 1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	20.6 2023	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.3 2023 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.9 2022	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0 2023 • 🛧	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	• •	•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.6 2021 • 7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.4 2022	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	96.0 2019 • •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.9 2024	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5 7 2021	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.4 2024	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	5.7 2021 • T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	21.8 2024	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	12.4 2024	•
	11.1 2022	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.9 2024	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2021	SDG13 – Climate Action		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73.0 2023 • •	\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	3.6 2023	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73.5 2021 🔸 👈	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.1 2024	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5 2024	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2023	•
DG4 – Quality Education	3.5 2024	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	• •	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	49.8 2022 • 👈	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	• •	(
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.0 2022 • →	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	• •	(
ower secondary completion rate (%)	93.0 2022	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	• •	-
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6 2012	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	• •	(
DG5 – Gender Equality	30.0 2012	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		SDG15 – Life on Land		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	40.1 2024 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.0 2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.3 2022 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.6 2023	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.5 2024 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.92 2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.2 2025	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2023	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	33.2 2023 -	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.9 2022	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.8 2022 • 🛧	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Ī
opulation using at least basic difficulty water services (%)	99.0 2022	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5 2023	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	52.6 2022		0.78 2023	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	33.7 2015 • • 7 53.2 2024 • 3		12.0 2021	
1 1 2 2 1 1 1	733.2 ZUZ4 • 7	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	99.8 2019	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0.2022	Children involved in child labor (%)	40.0 2024	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022		2.9 2019	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	81.3 2022 • 🛧	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	2.2 2023	•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1 2023 • 🗾	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.4 2025	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	19.5 2021 • 🔸	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 2023	
	12.DZ C.E1			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	70.0.2022	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.47 2023	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	70.9 2023	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 2023	_
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.6 2022 • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	85.3 2021 • 🛧	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.6 2022	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	• •	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.7 2025	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	_	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.60 2023	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	28.8 2021	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 2018 • →	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2024	
ictims of modern clayery embedied in import-			0.0.2021	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	25.3 2018 • •	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * - Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2021 85.3 2023	

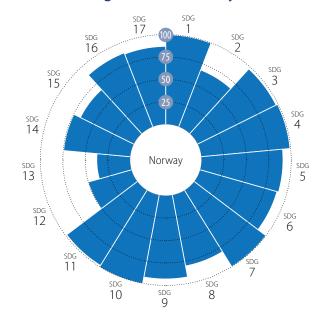
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available





Country Score Country Rank 7 /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Average Performance by SDG



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



Missing data

1%

SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



DG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year I	Rating	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	atin
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.3	2025	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.9 2025	•
verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.6	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	99.0 2023	
verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		2022		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	115.0 2023	•
GG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.9 2023	
valence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	•	4	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3		
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022			universities (worst 0–100 best)	57.4 2025	•
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.2 2023	•
imum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0			•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.6 2022	•
/alence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		1		,024.5 2023	
nan Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		→	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	13.7 2022	•
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		->	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	O.E EUEU	
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		Ţ	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	30.6 2022	•
Id gap closure (% of potential yield)		NA			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2022		•	Gini coefficient	27.7 2019	
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being		LULL			Palma ratio	0.9 2022	
ternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1 2	2023		1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	4.1 2022	•
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 2003	•
idence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live births)		2023		T	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	6.0 2023	
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023 NA			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2022	•
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Population with rent overburden (%)	15.9 2020	
abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	7.8	2021	•	1	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.0 2025	•
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	0.0	2017			Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	91.8 2020	
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2019	•		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Ė
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2021	•	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	7.0 2022	
e expectancy at birth (years)	83.3	2023	•	1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.8 2024	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	1.4	2022	•	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	15.8 2024	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1	2022	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	47.6 2024	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	2023	•	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	59.9 2024	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	87.0	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	12.9 2024	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.3	2024	•	→	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2022	
p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.9	2022	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	1.2 2022	Ť
p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	16.4	2023	•	1		7.1 2022	
ily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	7.0	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.1 2023	
DG4 – Quality Education					GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.8 2024	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.4	2023		->	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	89.3 2024	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.7			4	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	72.9 2021	-
wer secondary completion rate (%)	* 99.8			1	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
	* 100.0				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.1 2023	
rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	56.6			4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	73.6 2024	
SA score (worst 0–600 best)	474.4			4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.3 2018	
riation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2022		•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	31.1 2019	
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)		2022		4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.4 2019	
	21.2	2022	_	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4 2018	
OG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land		
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	88.6	2024	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.8 2023	•
% of females aged 15 to 49)				•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.5 2023	•
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.3			T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95 2023	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.1			7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2023	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	44.4			1	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	40.9 2022	
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	4.5	2023	•	<u> </u>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7 2023	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2023	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.0			→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.2 2022	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2022	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	86.7			•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	81.0 2024	
	3,376.8			4	Children involved in child labor (%) *	0.0 2024	-
pulation using safely managed water services (%)	98.8			→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per		Ĭ
pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.1	2022	•	→	100,000 population)	4.2 2024	
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	92.3 2025	
oulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.72 2023	
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.81 2023	
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.3	2023	•	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.91 2023	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	61.4			1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	67.8 2022	
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		j
justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	83.0	2023		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.8 2022	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2023		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		•
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	U.3	ZUZZ			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.0 2024	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.5	2021	•	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** :	*
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023		4	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2024	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2023		1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	53.3 2022	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0 2021	•
rums of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population).				1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	93.6 2023	
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)	77.1	2024			Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	62.2 2025	
auth not in ampleyment adjustion or training (All II)					mach of countries support to OTA pasca manualchalistif (WOISt O=100 DESt)		



Country Score Country Rank 97 /167 **67.**1

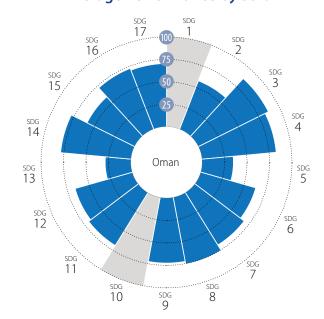
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

NA

Missing data

15%

Average Performance by SDG

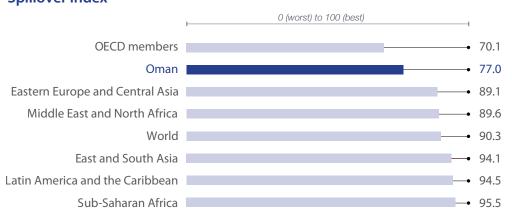


SDG Dashboard and Trends

Regional Average = 65.6



International Spillover Index



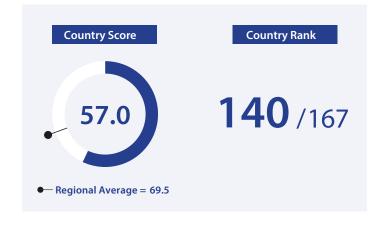
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	rear			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		y Ire
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)					Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)		2024		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	116.8			1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		T	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2023	3	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.4	2017	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	40.7	2025	•	4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	2017	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2027		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.1			4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2023		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022	_	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	379.0	2023	3	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	24.8			T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		4	Gini coefficient	•	•	•	
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.7	2020	•	•	Palma ratio	•	•	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	12.6	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022		•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.4	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2023	•	4	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	26.9	2020	•	-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2023	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	14.6	2021	•	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2020) •	-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)					Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	15.7	2022	9	-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	104.0	2019	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.5	2024	•	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2021	•	•	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	80.0			•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.3	2024	-	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2023		•	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	43.6	2024	•	•
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)				•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2023	3	_ '
·	100.0			•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	2023	•	-	$\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2/\mbox{capita})$	17.0	2023	8	•
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69.9	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.2	2024	•	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2024		4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	34.8	2023		
5DG4 – Quality Education	0.2	2027	_		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
•					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.7	2023	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	72.6	2022	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.1	2024	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	88.9	2022		T	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.3	2018	3	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	94.7			4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.1	2011	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0			4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.0	2019	•	
5DG5 – Gender Equality	100.0	2022	Ť	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	3	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	42.9	2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.2	2023	8	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.9	2022		4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	35.2			•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	3 -	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2025		1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.00	2023		
5DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	0.0	2023	_	_	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2022	, _	
	02.4	2022			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	11.5	2022		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.4				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2023		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.3			1		0.1	2023		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	116.7			→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•		-	
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	99.0				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			•	
	5,797.1	2024	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.0	2024	-	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2024	•	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.7	2023	•	7	100,000 population)				
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2021		_	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.3	2025	•	
senewanie energy snare in Total final energy constimution (%)	0.1	2021	•	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		2023		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	56.7				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2022							
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Tictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Tickly with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6./	2022	_	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	6.5 73.6	2011	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	6./	2022	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.5 73.6 3.1	2011 2025	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	6./	2022	•	
dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	6.5 73.6 3.1	2011 2025	•	• ↑ • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	
indigen and indige	6.5 73.6 3.1	2011 2025	•		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	**	** 2024	**	
dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	6.5 73.6 3.1	2011 2025 • 2018	•		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** 6 0.0	**	**	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





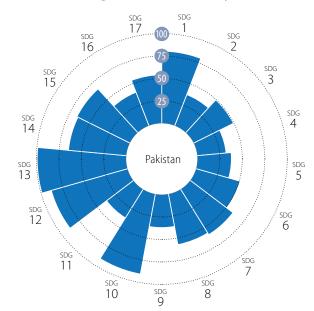
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

2.5

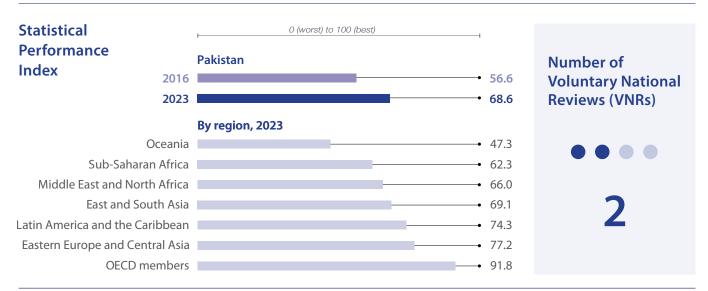
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Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

PAKISTAN

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value \	'ear Ra	ating
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	3.5 2025 •	7	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	88.0 2	025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	18.6 2025 •	→	Population using the internet (%)	27.4 2	023	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	51.6 2	023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	20.7 2022 •	•	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2	018	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.6 2018 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	43.0 2	175	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1 2018	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	45.0 2	JZJ	
Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	15.0 2018 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2	023	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.0 2022	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2	023	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 2022 •	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	2.1 2	023	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4 2022	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 •	4	Gini coefficient	29.6 2	018	•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2013	•	Palma ratio	1.1 2	018	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	155.0 2023 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	56.0 2	022	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	37.6 2023	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	54.7 2	023	•
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.5 2023	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	39.0 2	022	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	277.0 2023 •	4	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	41.0 2	020	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	25.5.2021	_	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2	020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	25.5 2021 •	7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	2.4 2	022	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	192.0 2019 •	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	9.4 2	024	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.5 2	024	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.9 2021	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.9 2	024	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	67.6 2023 •	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	2.7 2	024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	41.0 2021	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2	023	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	68.0 2020 •	7	SDG13 – Climate Action			
rrviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84.0 2023 •	T	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8 2	023	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45.2 2021	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 2	024	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.8 2024	ماد	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2	023	•
DG4 – Quality Education	4.0 2024	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
•			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.6 2	023	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	11.4 2022 •	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	45.9 2	024	•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	71.5 2022		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	30.1 2	018	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	48.0 2022	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	19.5 2	019	•
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.0 2019	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.5 2	019	•
DG5 – Gender Equality	7 3.0 20.7		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	018	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	54.7 2024	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.8 2	023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.0 2022 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.9 2	023	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	30.2 2024	4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82 2	023	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.0 2025	4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2	023	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.1 2	022	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.6 2022	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	70.5 2022	7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.3 2	023	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.57 2		•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.9 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	67.7 2		•
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.2 2		•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	213.0 2021		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	27.0 2		•
	95.0 2022	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	11.4 2		•
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	11.4 2	010	
opulation with access to clean ruels and technology for cooking (%) 2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	32.0 2022		100,000 population)	0.0 2	024	•
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2 2023 •	7	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	29.6 2	025	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.1 2021 •	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.38 2		•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	, 2021	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.30 2		•
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	49.6 2023 •		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.32 2		•
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.6 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	U.TO Z	J_J	_
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	10.0 2022		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	20.2	าวจ	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.0 2021 •	→		3.0 2	J23	•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.5 2025	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.32 2023	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	1112	200	
ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	→		11.1 2		•
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Shifted profits of multipationals (USS billion) **	0 2		•
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3.0 2018 •		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0 2 68.6 2		•
(per 100,000 population)			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)			

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





Country Score Country Rank NA /167 NA ● Regional Average = 53.4

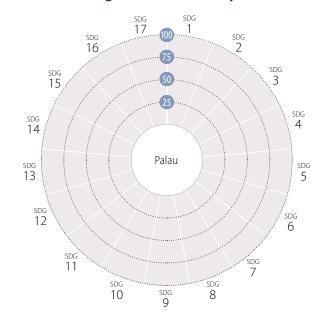
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46%

Average Performance by SDG



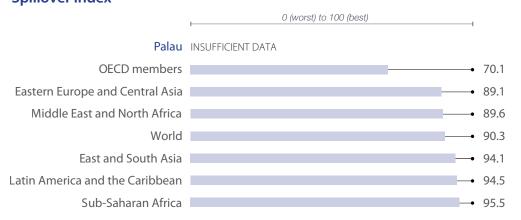
SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*



International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



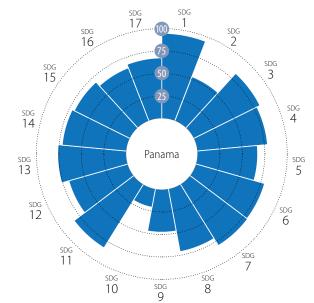
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year I		Tren	•		Year R	,	Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)						99.2			7
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)		2004		•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2013	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2022			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•		•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2025	•	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2022	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1 2	2023	•	4
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0		
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	41.1	2022			Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	•	•	•	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		•	•	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	•	•			Gini coefficient	•	•	•	•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•	•	•	Palma ratio	•	•	•	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	89.4	2023		-	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022	•	1
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		-	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	5.2	2023	•	1
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.3	2023	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.4	2022	•	1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	97.0	2023	•	-	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•	•	•	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			•		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2020	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				_	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	12.2	2022	•	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	•	•	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•			•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.2	2021			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2021		-	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019			Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		•	•	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2022		-	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.4	2018	•	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2023		1	SDG13 – Climate Action	400	2022		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	640	2021		٠		12.3	2023	•	4
(worst 0–100 best)	64.8	2021	•	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)			•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) SDG14 – Life Below Water	•	•	•	_
DG4 – Quality Education						72.3	2023		_
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	90.5	2022	•	-	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	82.0			4
(% of children aged 4 to 6)					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2024		4
let primary enrollment rate (%)		2023		4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2023		7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2011		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	2015	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	64.4	2024	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.1	2023	•	7
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.6	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	•
latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	•	•	•	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2023	•	1
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.0	2025	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	•	-
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)			•	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6	2022	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.0	2022	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.2	2018	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	•	•		•	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)			•	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	55.2	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			•	•
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•			•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)			•	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)			•	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Children involved in child labor (%)			•	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	29.5	2022	•	4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per $aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa$	0.0	2024	•	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	•	•	•		100,000 population)	0.0	2027		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.9	2021	•	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	•
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	40.4	2023	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•		•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.2	2023	•	4
			•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15±)					-	**	**	**	**
		_		_	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		•				^	2024		_
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	•	•	•	•			2021		•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



data

Average Performance by SDG

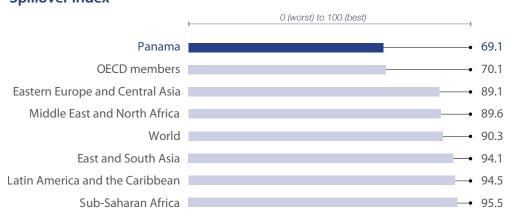


SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)*



International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			g Ire
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	2.0 2025	-	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	90.9			•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	4.5 2025	7	Population using the internet (%)	78.0			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	106.3			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.6 2022	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2023	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.9 2019 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	3.4	2019	•)
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.1 2019 •		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0 2022 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	36.1 2022 •	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2023		•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022 •	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	16.2	2021	•	•
Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5 2022	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018 •	→	Gini coefficient	48.9			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	186.7 2020 •	•	Palma ratio	3.1	2023	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	37.0 2023 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2019		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.6 2023 •	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	16.0			
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.3 2023 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.8	2022	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	58.0 2023 •	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	47.3	2020	•	_
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.4 2023 •	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10.9 2021	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	2021	•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	12.4	2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	27.0 2019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.1	2024	•	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.3 2021	•	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	13.4	2024	•	
7 1 1 7		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	29.7	2024	•	,
ife expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	79.6 2023	T	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	62.5	2024	•)
sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	61.7 2020	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.1	2024	•	
	92.5 2021	1.	SDG13 – Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	66.0 2023 •	•	$\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2/\mbox{capita})$	3.2	2023	•	,
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78.2 2021 •	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.3	2024	•	r
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2024	4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0	2023	•)
5DG4 – Quality Education	0.4 2024		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	2023	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	73.2 2023	4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	67.2	2024	•	, ,
let primary enrollment rate (%)	91.1 2023	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.1	2018	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	76.7 2023	•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	6.3	2019	•)
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3 2022	4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.5	2019	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality	JJ.J 2022	Ė	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	74.0 2024 •	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.9	2023	•	
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	105.2 2022	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.4	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.8 2024	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2023	•)
seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.7 2025	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2022		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.7 2022	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic armining water services (%)	85.9 2022	7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.3	2022	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.9 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.67			
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	54.4 2021	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	34.6			
_	2,513.9 2024	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.7			
	2,313.9 2024		71				
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	05.0.0000		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.0			
opulation with access to electricity (%)	95.0 2022	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	2.5 .	2016		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2022 •	Т	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	•	
	1.1 2023	>	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	66.8	2025		
	1.1 2025		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.58			
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)		4	Access to and anordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.50	2023		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	23.3 2021	1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (west 0 1 heat)	0.40	ירחר		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	23.3 2021		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.48			
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	23.3 2021 • 68.5 2023 •	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.48			
(MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	23.3 2021		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.53	2023	•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	23.3 2021 • 68.5 2023 •	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.53		•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	23.3 2021 • 68.5 2023 • 4.7 2022 • 45.0 2021 •	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.53	2023	•	
(MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	23.3 2021 • 68.5 2023 • 4.7 2022 • 45.0 2021 • 6.5 2025 •	• • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.53	2023	•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) dipused GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) dictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) denemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	23.3 2021 • 68.5 2023 • 4.7 2022 • 45.0 2021 • 6.5 2025 • 0.68 2023 •	• • → → →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.53	2023	•	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Addits of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Addits with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jumenployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	23.3 2021 • 68.5 2023 • 4.7 2022 • 45.0 2021 • 6.5 2025 •	• • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.53 2 8.1 2 • ** 72 2	2023 2022 • ** 2024	**	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	23.3 2021 • 68.5 2023 • 4.7 2022 • 45.0 2021 • 6.5 2025 • 0.68 2023 •	• • → → →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	8.1 2	2023 2022 ** 2024 2021	**)

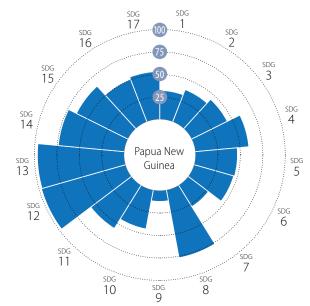
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



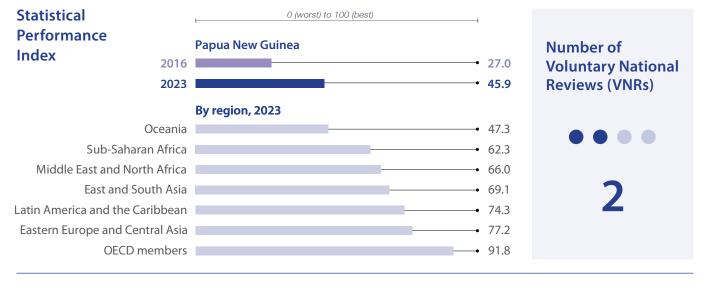
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing 10% data

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		Value Year Ratio
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	27.4 2025	1.1	40.0 2025
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	50.8 2025 •		24.1 2023
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	25.0 2023
revalence of undernourishment (%)	27.7 2022 •	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2023
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	49.5 2010 •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2025
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.1 2010		0.0.2022
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	32.2 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2023
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.5 2022 •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2016
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.4 2022
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.8 2022	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 •	Gini coefficient	41.9 2009
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	• • •	Palma ratio	2.1 2009
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	188.6 2023 •	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	22.3 2022
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.5 2023 •	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	13.8 2023
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	40.3 2023 •	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	53.3 2022
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	432.0 2023 •	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	16.3 2020
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.7 2023	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	28.5 2021	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2020
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.3 2022
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	190.0 2019 •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4 2024
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.9 2021	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.7 2024
ife expectancy at birth (years)	66.1 2023	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.9 2024
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	67.7 2016	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	4.8 2024
		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	56.4 2018	SDG13 – Climate Action	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	35.0 2023 •	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8 2023
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	30.4 2021 •	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6 2024
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	2.6 2021
DG4 – Quality Education		SDG14 – Life Below Water	
•		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.9 2023
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	66.4 2018 •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.9 2024
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1 2018 •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.0 2018
ower secondary completion rate (%)	35.2 2018	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.5 2019
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	82.7 2017	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.8 2019
DG5 – Gender Equality	02.7 2017	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		SDG15 – Life on Land	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	51.6 2024	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.3 2023
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	74.5 2022	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.0 2024	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82 2023
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	2.7 2025		0.1 2023
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	2.7 2023 -	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.6 2022
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	50.2 2022 •		
opulation using at least basic unificing water services (%)		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.3 2010
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	9.5 2010
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	34.4.2010 (
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	0.0 2015 • 274.1 2024 •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	34.4 2019
	2/4.1 2024	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	13.4 2018
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	10.0.2022		31.0 2024
opulation with access to electricity (%)	19.0 2022		• • •
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	10.0 2022 •	 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 	* 0.0 2024
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.8 2023 •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.4 2025
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.5.2021 📤	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	JU. 1 ZUZJ
	13.5 2021	· ·	0 0 1
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	42.0.2022	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	43.9 2023	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.3 2022 •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	• • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.9 2022
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2.8 2025	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• • •
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.0 2023	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15 2 2022 4
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0–1 best)			15.3 2022
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		Other countries, dovernment revenue excluding grants (70 or dbi)	t 0.2024 -
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018 •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2024
		Other countries, dovernment revenue excluding grants (70 or dbi)	* 0 2024 * 0.0 2021 45.9 2023

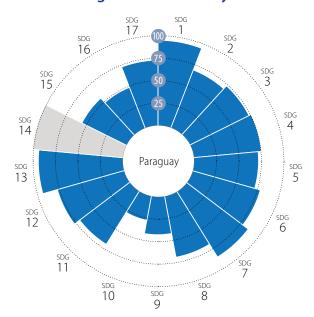
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available





data

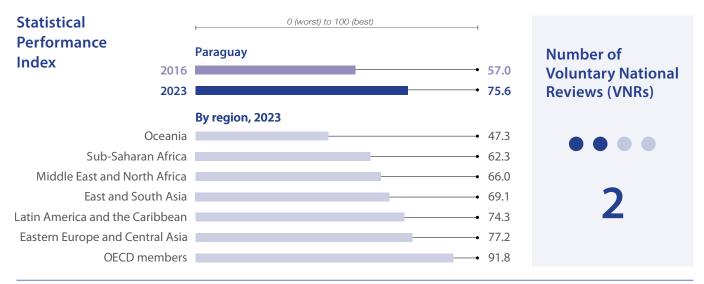
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)*





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.7 2025 • ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.6 2025	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	5.0 2025 • 7	Population using the internet (%)	78.1 2023	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	75.0 2023	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	4.5 2022 • 👈	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 2023	_
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6 2016 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	17.8 2025	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0 2016	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.1.2022	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	52.1 2016	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2023	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	33.0 2022 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2022	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 • 7	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1.6 2022	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3 2022 • 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.3 2018 • →	Gini coefficient	45.1 2022	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	27.6 2022 • •	Palma ratio	2.4 2022	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	58.3 2023 • ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	15.1 2022	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.1 2023 • ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	18.0 2023	
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.0 2023 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2022	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	62.0 2023 • →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	15.6 2020	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023 • ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.1 2021 • 🗷	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2020	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.4 2022	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	56.0 2019 • •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.9 2024	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.0 2021 • →	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.0 2024	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	73.8 2023	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	94.5 2024	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	72.0 2015	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	9.3 2024	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.2 2021	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2024	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71.0 2023 • •	SDG13 - Climate Action		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2 2023	
(worst 0–100 best)	72.3 2021 • →	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.5 2024	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2 2024 • 🛧	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	• •	•
DG4 – Quality Education		SDG14 – Life Below Water		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	767 2022	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	• •	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	76.7 2023 • 🔸	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	• •	•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	87.3 2023 • 🔸	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	• •	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	72.1 2023 • 🔸	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	• •	•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1 2022 • 1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	• •	•
DG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	82.9 2024 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land	262 2022	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.3 2023	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.9 2022 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.8 2023	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	71.5 2024 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95 2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.8 2025 • 7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.2 2023	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	6.4 2022	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6 2022 • 🛧	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.6 2022 • 🛧	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.0 2022	•
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8 2022 • 🛧	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.65 2023	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.8 2015	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	67.8 2022	•
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	388.1 2024 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	71.6 2020	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	24.0 2024	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (%)	17.9 2016	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	68.5 2022 • 👈	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *	0.0 2024	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.2 2023 • →	100,000 population)		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.2 2023	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.8 2025	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	42.5 2021 • →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 2023	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.38 2023	•
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	59.1 2023 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.49 2023	•
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.4 2022 • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	54.4 2021 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.5 2023	•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.0 2025 • 🔸	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• •	•
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.49 2023		17 4 2022	_
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7 2018	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	17.4 2022	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0 2024	
		SHIFTED DIOLITS OF THURLIFIALIONALS (OSS DIIIION) *	0.0 2021	•
(per 100,000 population)	15.8 2018 • •	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.6 2023	_

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available





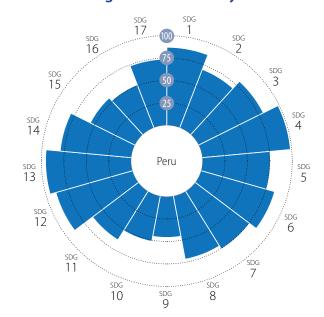
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 8.7

Missing data

0%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating T		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	3.7 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	11.7 2025	→	Population using the internet (%)		2023		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023		1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2023	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	22.7	2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.5 2022	T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2023		٠,
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	7 11.1 2022 -	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2023		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	E7.IS EULE -	•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		2022		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.0	2023	_	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		T	Gini coefficient	40.2	2022		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		•	Palma ratio		2022		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	6.1 2022	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.9	2022	_	_
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	E1 E 2022		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	27.2	2011		
Aaternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2023		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2023		
	15.8 2023 • 173.0 2023 •	T	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2022		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	173.0 2023	₩	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	32.3	2020	Ť	
nge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.2 2023	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2020		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	12.3 2021	→	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2020		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	20.0.222		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2022		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38.0 2019 •		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.7 2021 •	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	77.7 2023 •	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	33.7 2022 •	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2023		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.9 2021 •	1	SDG13 - Climate Action	0.0	2023	Ť	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84.0 2023 •	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	16	2023	•	
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	71.1 2021	T	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		
(worst 0–100 best)		•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2023		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2024	<u>T</u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.1	2023	Ť	
DG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	2023		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	100.0 2018	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7 2023	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	93.6 2023	T	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3 2022	T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	71.3 2024 •	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.8	2023	•	
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.2 2022	.	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
seats held by women in national parliament (%)		<u>+</u>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	11.5 2025	Ė	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2022		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.8 2022	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	3.5	LULL	Ť	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	78.5 2022	<u>.</u>	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	86	2021	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)		→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	040.8 2024		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
	06.2.2022		Children involved in child labor (%)		2015		
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		1		14.3	2013	•	
3, 3, ,	88.1 2022 •	T	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2024	•	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9 2023	1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	429	2025	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	19.1 2021	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	19.1 2021		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	62.2 2023	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.02	2023		t
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	7.1 2022			0 1	2027		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	57.5 2021	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	ŏ. I	2023	_	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.8 2025	→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		•	•	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.52 2023	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	20.7	2021		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2021		
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2024		
(per 100,000 population)	14.0 2018 •		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2021		
		_	Statistical i enormanice mack (WOIst 0-100 DCSt)	/ U.J	2UZ)	_	

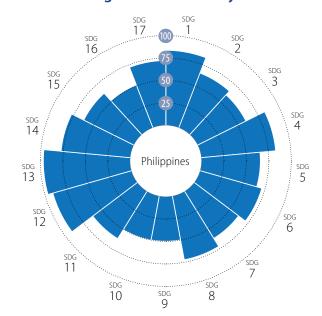
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

PHILIPPINES

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 8.6

Missing data

1%





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

PHILIPPINES

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tr	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infras	•
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	4.5 2025	Rural population with access to all-season roads	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	14.6 2025	Population using the internet (%)	83.8 2023
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 popula	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	5.9 2022	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.7 2021	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking	: Average score of 26.1 2025
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.4 2021 • '	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.1.2022
Alinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	47.2 2022 •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,00	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.7 2022	Expenditure on research and development (% of	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 • •	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (pe	er million population) 8.0 2023 • •
Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.8 2022	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018 • •	Gini coefficient	40.7 2021
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.7 2022	Palma ratio	1.9 2021
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Comm	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	83.8 2023	Proportion of urban population living in slums (9	
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.0 2023 •	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	23.5 2023
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	26.9 2023 •	Access to improved water source, piped (% of url	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	643.0 2023 •	Population with convenient access to public tran	<u> </u>
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023 •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption an	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	31.9 2021 •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2020
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to nouseriold air poliution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	203.0 2019 •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.7 2021	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	69.8 2023	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	47.0 2017	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.6 2022	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.8 2023 •
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81.0 2023	SDG13 – Climate Action	1.2.2022 •
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	50.2.2021	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cemer	
(worst 0–100 best)	58.2 2021 • •	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capit	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1 2024 • •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (to	onnes/capita) 0.2 2023 •
DG4 – Quality Education		SDG14 – Life Below Water	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	74.0 2023	Mean area that is protected in marine sites impo	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	74.0 2023	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-	,
et primary enrollment rate (%)	89.5 2023 •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stoc	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	93.2 2023	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	=
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2022 •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.8 2019 • 0.8 2019 • 0.8 2018 •
DG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (p	per million population) 0.0 2018
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	60.1 2024	SDG15 – Life on Land	extent to bindiversity (0/) 42.0.2022
(% of females aged 15 to 49)		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo	·
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.4 2022	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites imp	* * *
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	69.1 2024	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.0 2025	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	2.5 2022 •
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.9 2022 •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Ins	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	84.8 2022	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.3 2019
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	27.8 2022 •	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.68 2023
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.8 2015	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	65.2 2022 •
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	441.2 2024 • •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children und	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.0 2024
opulation with access to electricity (%)	94.8 2022 • •	Children involved in child labor (%)	• • •
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	59.1 2022	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV con	stant million USD per * 0.0 2024 •
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4 2023	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.6 2025
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.4 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 b	oest) 0.52 2023 •
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst of	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	63.9 2023	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compe	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.8 2022	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Government spending on health and education	(% of GDP) 5.9 2023 •
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	51.4 2021 • 3 2.1 2025 • 4	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: Int public finance, including official development a	ternational concessional
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
- · ·		Other countries: Government revenue excluding	grants (% of GDP) 15.7 2023 • 1
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.51 2023	9	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2024 •
- · ·		9	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Country Score Country Rank 9 /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

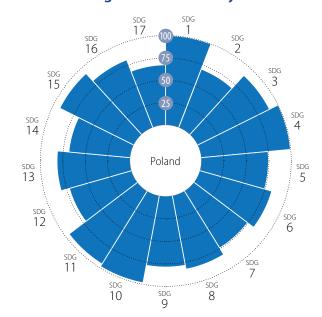
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 5.1

Missing data

1%

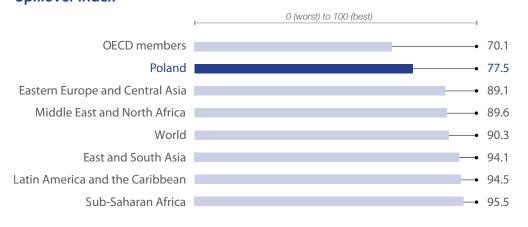
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

POLAND

werty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) werty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%) werty rate after taxes and transfers (%) DG2 – Zero Hunger evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2025 2025 2022	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025	
verty rate after taxes and transfers (%) OG2 – Zero Hunger evalence of undernourishment (%)								
DG2 – Zero Hunger evalence of undernourishment (%)	9.1	2022			Population using the internet (%)		2023	
evalence of undernourishment (%)			_	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023	
					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.5	2023	•
avalence of stunting in children under 5 vears of ago (06)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	42.0	2025	•
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2014		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2023	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2011			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2022	
nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0				Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		2023	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.5			+	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2022	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	24.2	2020	•
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2022	
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)	48.1			•	Gini coefficient	28.5	2021	•
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2./	2022		•	Palma ratio		2022	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2022	
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		2023		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	12.0	LULL	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *	. 00	2022	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2022	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0			1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)			•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	NA			Population with rent overburden (%)		2022	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	17.0	2021	•	1	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2022	
pe-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Population with access to points of interest within a 13min waik (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2023	
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	41.0	2019	•	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	73.3	2020	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.5	2021	•	1	·	2.0	2022	
e expectancy at birth (years)	78.6			7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022	
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2022		1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6			→			2024	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0			→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	82.0			1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2024		4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024	
up in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2020		•	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2022	•
ip in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	25.6			1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
illy smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.1				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023	
DG4 – Quality Education	.,	2013			GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9	2025		1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2024	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9			†	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	61.4	2021	_
wer secondary completion rate (%)	* 98.7			1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2023	•
rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	46.3			1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.1	2024	•
6A score (worst 0–600 best)	492.3			4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	51.0	2018	•
riation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	36.8	2019	•
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	23.0			T	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.5	2019	•
	23.0	2022			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•
OG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	72.7	2024		7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.7	2023	•
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.9	2022		•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.7	2023	•
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	•
	78.0			7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	•
ats held by women in national parliament (%) ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	31.3			al.	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	9.4	2022	•
3 3 1 1	10.9	2023	5	_	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2023	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.4			+	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.0			1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.5			7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018	
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	75.2				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
	1,679.9			→	Children involved in child labor (%)		2021	
pulation using safely managed water services (%)	88.9			Ψ	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per			
pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.9	2022		<u> </u>	100,000 population)	0./	2024	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	74.8	2025	•
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2023	•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)			•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.2	2021	•	→	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	180.0	2022	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	79.4	2023	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.4	2022	•
		2022		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		2024	•
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Iults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0	2021		T	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**
	95.7				Composite Total Investor Composite October 100 (composite)	ΕD		_
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	95.7 0.64		3	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	32	2024	•
fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	0.64			+	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2024	
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2023	3	+		46.1		•
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.64	2023 2018 2018	8 •	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	46.1 0.0	2022	•



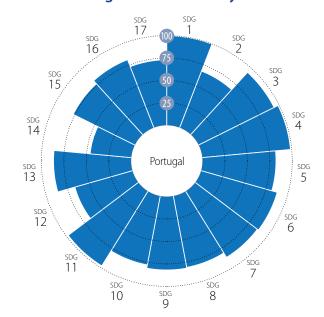
Country Score Country Rank 20 /167 80.6 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing data

0%

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

PORTUGAL

DG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year Rat	ting .	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year	Rati	tinç
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.5 2	2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.7 2025		•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.8 2	2025	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	85.8 2023	3	•
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	11.2 2	2022	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100.2 2023		
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6 2023	3	•
evalence of undernourishment (%)		2022	-	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	47.6 2025		•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.2 2023	3	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.7 2022		
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) *	90.0 2			₽	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	196.3 2023	3	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Juman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	21.8 2	2022	-	T.	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	11.7 2022	2	•
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		*	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	35.3 2020)	•
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2			÷	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	36.3 2022	2	•
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA		0	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2022		•	Gini coefficient	34.6 2021		•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.3 2022		•
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	15.0 2	2023	•	→	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.0 2022	2	<u> </u>
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.6 2	2023	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.2 2	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2022		
dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0 2	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	8.6 2023		•
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6 2022		
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10.5 2	2021	•	1	Population with rent overburden (%)	19.0 2022		
abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	98.7 2025 92.4 2020		
r-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.0 2	2019	•		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	92.4 2020	,	=
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.2 2	021	•	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	11.0.2022		
expectancy at birth (years)	82.4 2	2023	•	1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	11.9 2022 3.9 2024		
lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.8 2	2021	•	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.7 2024		
ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.3 2	2022	•	4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.5 2024		
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0 2	2023	•	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	38.0 2024		
rersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	87.9 2	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.9 2024		
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2	2024	•	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2021		
in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.2 2	2022	•	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			Ī
in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	23.7 2			4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.6 2023	3	
y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	14.2 2	2019	•	•	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1 2024		•
G4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2024		•
cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.8 2		•	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	61.2 2021	•	•
primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7 2		•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			Ī
rer secondary completion rate (%)	93.3 2			→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.8 2023	3	•
racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2		•	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.8 2024	•	•
iary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) a score (worst 0–600 best)	40.9 2 477.6 2		•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	68.9 2018	3	8
,	18.2 2			T .	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	27.9 2019) (
lerachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	29.7 2			Ţ	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	25.7 2019		0
G5 – Gender Equality	23.1 2	.022		•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6 2018	3	•
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land			
of females aged 15 to 49)	80.0 2	2024	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.3 2023		•
o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.7 2	2022	•	Λ	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.6 2023		
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.0 2		•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90 2023		
ts held by women in national parliament (%)	34.8 2	2025	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2023		
der wage gap (% of male median wage)	10.1 2	2023	•	1	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	20.2 2022		
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.3 2	2022	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2022		1
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.7 2			1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.92 2023 19.8 2022		•
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.3 2	2022	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	19.8 2022		
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	91.8 2			•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.0 2024		
	,277.5 2		•	4	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0 2024		
ulation using safely managed water services (%)	95.2 2		•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per			
ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.8 2	2022	•	<u>T</u>	100,000 population)	0.2 2024		•
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.3 2025		0
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2			1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.65 2023		
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2			1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.41 2023		8
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2023		T	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.63 2023		
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	32.3 2	2021	_	<u> </u>	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	121.7 2022		
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	75.0	0022		6	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	11.2.225		
usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	75.0 2			•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	11.3 2022		d
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.8 2	<u>2</u> U22			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2 2024	•	1
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	92.7 2	2021	•	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** **	*	(-)
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.67 2	0023		1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	46 2024		•
I work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		Ť	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.9 2022		C
at work-related accidents embodied in imports the million boldmandin					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0 2021		0
	49.8 2	2018		_				
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) ployment-to-population ratio (%)	49.8 2 72.8 2			1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	93.8 2023	3	1





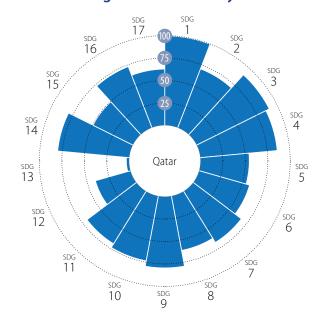
Country Score Country Rank 107/167 65.1 Regional Average = 65.6

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

NA

Missing 11% data

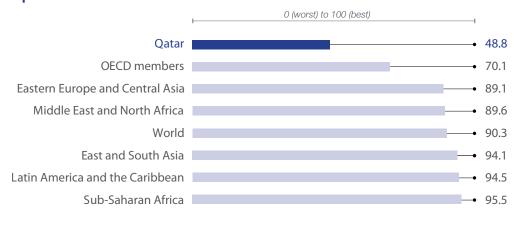
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)			r Ratin 25			9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year 2025		-
						• •				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.5	202	25 •	7	_	lation using the internet (%) le broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	* 25	201						2023		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)			22	•		tics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	3 2023		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		202		•		imes Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	57.2	2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			22	•		es published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2 2023		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)			22	•		nditure on research and development (% of GDP)		7 2021		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)			22	4		patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		3 2023		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			22	•	_		/5.8	, 2023		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)			22 •	T		10 – Reduced Inequalities	25.4	204		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)			8 •	→		oefficient		2017		
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	201	6 •	•		a ratio	1.4	2017	_	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		2001		
Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		202		1		ortion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			23	1		al mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	//.9	2023	•	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.0	202	23	1		is to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		•		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)			23 •	→		lation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	94.2	2020	•	_
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	202	23	→		12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	12.1	202	21	1		cipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		3 2020		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				·		onic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.0	201	9 •	•		action-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2 2024		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7 7	202	1 -	•		ollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	36.8	3 2024	•	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	202		•		iction-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		202		A		gen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	71.0	2024	•	
sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)				1	Expoi	ts of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•		•	
	100.0			4	SDG	13 – Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0) 202	.3	7	CO ₂ e	missions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	42.8	3 2023	•	
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76.4	202	21 -	1	GHG	emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	14.7	7 2024	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	201	8 •		CO₂ €	missions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	133.3	2023	•	
	0.7	201	0	_	SDG	14 – Life Below Water				Ī
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean	area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	2023	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	76.6	202	22	4	Ocea	n Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	71.1	2024	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	92.4	1 201	22	.	Fish c	aught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•		•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)			2 •	4	Fish c	aught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)			4		Fish c	aught that are then discarded (%)	4.0	2019	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality	77.0	201	7 •	_	Marin	e biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	
					SDG	15 – Life on Land				Ī
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.3	202	24 •	→	Mean	area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	121.1	201))	4		area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•		•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			24	1		ist Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2 2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)			25	•		anent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.02			
SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	4.4	F 202				rted deforestation (m²/capita)		2022		
	1000	200			_	16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	JT.1	2022	_	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)			22	1		cides (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2021		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9			1			0.1	2022		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	431.0			→		e is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	26.0	2014	_	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)			5	•		itenced detainees (% of prison population)		2016		
	12,552.8	3 202	.4	7		egistrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						ption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.0	2024	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	202	22	1		ren involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	202	22 •	1		rts of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.7	7 2024	•	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.1	202	23	→		.000 population)				
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)						Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.3	3 2025	-	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	202	1 •	7		is to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	•			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						iness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	68.6					priations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.8	3 202	22 •	•	SDG	17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	65.9	201	1 •	•	Gove	rnment spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.0	2022	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)						gh-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	Uβ	3 2024		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		202	25	1	pub	lic finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2024		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				•	Other	countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	4.9	201	8 •	→	Corpo	orate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	^E 0	2024	•	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	255.0	201	8	•	Shifte	d profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.0	2021	•	
(per 100,000 population)		-			Statis	tical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	66.8	3 2023	•	

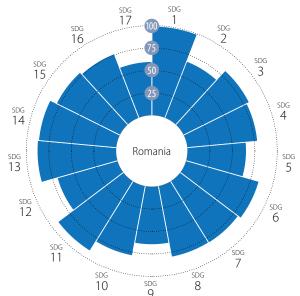
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Average Performance by SDG

Overall Performance

Country Score Country Rank 37 /167 ● Regional Average = 72.0



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 5.9

Missing data

2%

SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value Yea		ng Ire
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.5 2025	1	1.1	99.9 202		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.8 2025 •	<u>↑</u>	Population using the internet (%)	89.2 202		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5.2022	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	97.2 202 2.9 202		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2022 • 12.8 2002 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	2.9 202	15	
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.5 2002	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	35.1 202	25	•
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0 2022	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9 202	23	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	34.0 2022	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 202	22 •	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022	j	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	56.0 202	23 (•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6 2022	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.2 2018	Λ.	Gini coefficient	33.9 202	21	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.2 2022		Palma ratio	1.3 202	21 •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	11.7 2023	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 200)6 (•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.3 2023	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	14.6 202	23 (
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.6 2023	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.8 201	18 🕤	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	55.0 2023	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	85.4 202	20 🕻	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.5 2021	_	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 202	20 •	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	21.3 2021	7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	9.3 202	22 (• (
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	68.0 2019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	14.3 202	<u>2</u> 4 •	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.2 202	24	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.6 2021	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	46.6 202	24 (-
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	75.9 2023	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	21.6 202	24 🥊	-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	33.9 2021 • 94.7 2021 •	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.9 202	23	-
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78.0 2023	4	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	76.0 2023		${\rm CO_2emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	3.4 202	23	-
(worst 0–100 best)	78.4 2021 •	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.5 202		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6 2024	Λ.	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.1 202	23	
SDG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.6 202	23	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	80.8 2023	Ψ	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	61.6 202	24	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.4 2023 •	4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	• •		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	78.8 2022 •	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.1 201		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0 2021 •	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.7 201		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	18	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	75.7 2024	7	SDG15 – Life on Land Man area that is protected in torrectrial sites important to hinding rity (0/)	76.0.202	22 4	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.0 202		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.2 2022	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.8 202		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.5 2024	4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89 202		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.4 2025 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 202		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	9.1 202	!2	_
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2022	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1 1 202	22 4	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.3 2022	7		1.1 202		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.92 202		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	55.2 2021	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	8.6 202		
	1,379.0 2024	Ψ	7. 3.	100.0 202		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.0 202	24	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	• •		,
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	100.0 2022 •	Т	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2 202	24 (•
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2 2023	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	66.4 202	25 🦪	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	23.6 2021	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.60 202		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		·	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.49 202		•
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	91.6 2023	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.65 202		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.6 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	202		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.8 202	22 🕝	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	69.1 2021 •	7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.2 2025	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2 202	24 •	-
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.71 2023 •	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** **	· *	* 1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0 2018 •	4	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58 202	24	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	30.6 2018		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)			
(per 100,000 population)	55.5 2010		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.6 202	23	•
			Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	55.5 202		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Country Score Country Rank 51 /167 74.1 ● Regional Average = 72.0

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 5.4

Missing data

3%

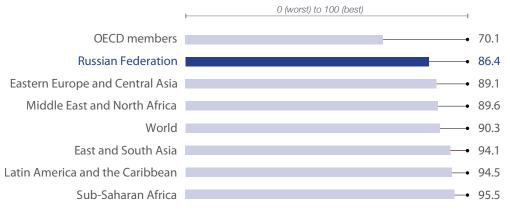
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			j Ire
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		T	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.1 2			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.8 2025 •	<u> </u>	Population using the internet (%)	92.2 2			1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	118.9 2			1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 2	2023	_	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6 2022 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	56.8 2	2025	•	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.3 2005		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	07.	2022		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0 2022 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7 2			Ĭ
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.2 2022 •	+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.9 2			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022	+	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	187.7 2	2023	_	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4 2022	T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	254	2024		١,
sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018	→	Gini coefficient	35.1 2		•	•
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1 2021	•	Palma ratio	1.4 2	2021	•	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	0.0 '	2022		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	9.4 2023	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.7 2023 •	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	11.3 2			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.5 2023	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.2 2			
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	38.0 2023	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	86.3 2	2020	•	_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	• • •		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	10.	2020		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	22.4 2021 •	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2			1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	12.4 2			,
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	67.0 2019 •	•	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	10.0 2			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.6 2021	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	3.0 2			
fe expectancy at birth (years)	73.2 2023	→		35.8 2			
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	13.4 2022	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	12.5 2	2024		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7 2022	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.2 2	2021	_	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0 2023 •	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	126	2022		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	79.2 2021	•	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	12.6 2			
(worst 0–100 best)	79.2 2021	-1-		1.4 2			
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2024 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) SDG14 – Life Below Water	9.4 2	2021	•	
DG4 – Quality Education				22.0	2022		H,
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	83.4 2023	T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	22.8 2			
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		Ť	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	63.6 2			
let primary enrollment rate (%)	95.1 2023	Ψ	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	36.6 2			
ower secondary completion rate (%)	97.0 2019 •		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	23.4 2	2019		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0 2021 •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2019		
DG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.1 2	2010	Ť	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	75.4 2024 •	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.5 2	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.3 2022	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.2	2023	•	
latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.4 2024	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95 2	2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.4 2025		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2022		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.1 2022	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic armining water services (%)		→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.8 2	2021	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.79 2			
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	55.1 2015		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.6 2			
1 3	1,244.0 2024	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1,211.0 2021	_	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	22.0 2			
	100.0 2022 •	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	22.0 2	021		
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.4 2022	4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		7	100,000 population)	1.5 2	2024	•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6 2023 •	7	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	24.6 2	2025	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.5 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.63 2	2023	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.59 2	2023	•	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	82.8 2023 •	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.35 2	2023	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.0 2022 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	89.7 2021 •	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.9 2	2022	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	•	•	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15.1)	2.9 2025	↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	,	y 0	· · ·	
	0.50 2022 🗢		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.58 2023			,			
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2024	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				* 0.0 2 * 0.0 2 82.9 2	2021	•	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

RWANDA

Overall Performance

Country Score Country Rank 122/167 ● Regional Average = 53.9

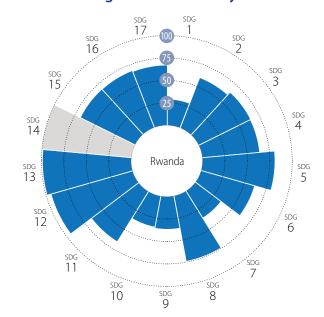
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 8.7

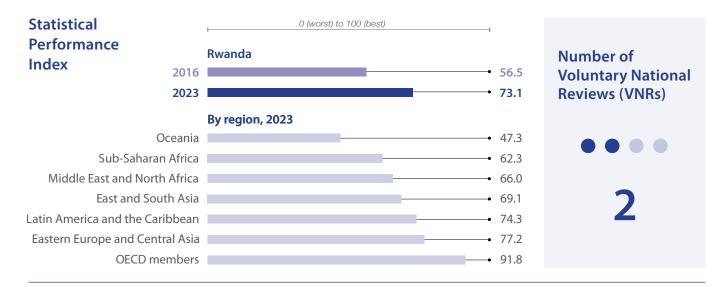
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0%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating	g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	31.1 2025 • 🔫	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	78.1 2025 •	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	54.9 2025 • 🚽	Population using the internet (%)	34.2 2023	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	66.5 2023	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	31.4 2022 • 👈	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 2023	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.1 2020 • 7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	17.8 2025	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.1 2020 • 1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.8 2025	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	34.4 2020 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2023 •	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.9 2022 • 🚽	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8 2023 •	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.0 2022 • 1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.9 2023 •	-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2022 🔸 🔫	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018 • 7	Gini coefficient	43.7 2016	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1 2022	Palma ratio	2.3 2016 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	229.5 2023 • 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	38.3 2022 •	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.1 2023 • 👈	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	32.2 2023 •	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	40.0 2023 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	82.0 2022 •	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	55.0 2023 • 🔫	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	60.6 2020 •	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023 • 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.0.2021	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2020 •	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.0 2021 • 🚽	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.6 2022	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	166.0 2019 • •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.1 2024	1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.6 2024	-
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.6 2021 • 1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.3 2024	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67.8 2023 • 🚽	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	6.2 2024 •	-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	31.3 2021 • 1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2022	-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.2 2020 • 1	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0 2023 • 🚽	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2023	-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	48.6 2021 • 🔫	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7 2024	-
(worst 0–100 best)	2.2.2021	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2022	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3 2021 • 🔻	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	68.9 2023 • 1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		•
-	00 5 2022	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5 2023	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	32.3 2023	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.0 2022 • 🚽	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	75.2 2024 • 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6 2023	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	84.5 2022 • 7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.7 2023	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.1 2024		0.89 2023	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	63.8 2025	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3 2023	-
	03.6 2023	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	6.3 2022	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	CE 1 2022 A	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.5 2022	-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.1 2022	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6.2020	_
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	73.8 2022		3.6 2020	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	20.2 2022 • 🚽		0.73 2023	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.4 2015	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	187.3 2024 • 1		85.6 2020	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.0 2024	7
Population with access to electricity (%)	50.6 2022 • 7		19.0 2014 •	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	8.3 2022 • 🚽	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.0 2024	•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.5 2023 • 7	100,000 population)	25.0.2025	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)		Press Freedom Index (worst U=100 best)	35.8 2025	4
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.4 2021 • 🔫	=	0.69 2023	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.52 2023	•
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	65.8 2023	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.71 2023	•
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.3 2022	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	50.0 2017 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	7.7 2023	7
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.9 2025 • 🕨	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• • •	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.68 2023 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.4 2020	7
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018 • 🔫	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2024	•
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	5.9 2018 • •	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0 2021	•
(nor 100 000 nonulation)	3.3 2010	- Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	73.1 2023	4
(per 100,000 population)		= Statistical Performance index (worst 0=100 best)	73.1 2023	

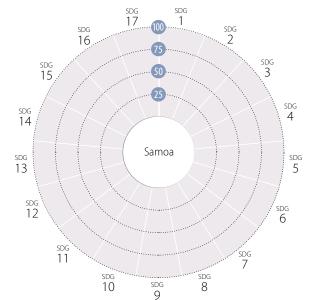
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





Country Score Country Rank NA /167 NA ● Regional Average = 53.4

Average Performance by SDG



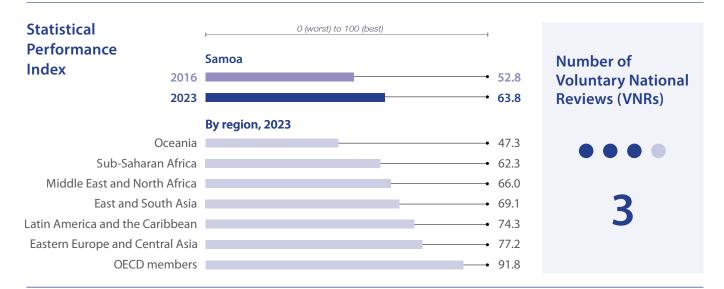
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



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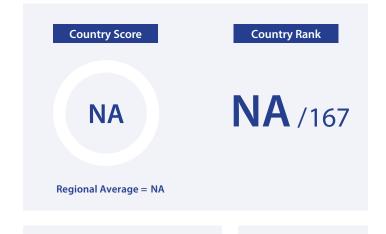


^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra					Year		g Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.0	2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	91.1	2025	•	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	4.2	2025	•	<u> </u>	Population using the internet (%)	58.1	2023	3	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	92.3	2023	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.4	2022	•	→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•	•	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.3	2019	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	2019	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	20.0	2019	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2023	3 •	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	62.4	2022	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•		•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	•	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	250.0	2023	3 -	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	•				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient		2013		(
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2014	•	•	Palma ratio	1.8	2013	3 •	- 1
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	101.5	2023	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022		•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.2	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		_
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	18.8	2020) •	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	_	20-		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	32.3	2021	•	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	3.1	2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145.0	2019	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.6	2021	•	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)			-	
e expectancy at birth (years)		2023		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.9		•	0	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2023		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.9	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0	2023	, •	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83.0	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1	2027		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	EE 1	2021		_	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1	2023		
worst 0–100 best)	55.1	2021	•	7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2023		
ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•		•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2023	, •	
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	542	2023		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	37.0	2023	•	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		
% of children aged 4 to 6)					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
et primary enrollment rate (%)		2023		*	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2010		
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2023		7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1 .	2021	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	7.5	2017		
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land				
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	31.7	2024	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.1	2023	3	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	107.4	2022		4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2024	•	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2023	3	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2025		4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.70			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	15.0	2023	Ť	Ť	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.0	วกวว	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9		•	†	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	63	2018	₹ 🛑	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	37.3 .	2022	•	•	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2010		
			•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.2	2019		
		2015			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	25.3		_		birti registrations with civil authority (70 of children under age 5)		2020		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	25.3	•	•	•	Corruption Percentions Index (worst 0_100 hest)			_	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	•				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	2020		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy upulation with access to electricity (%)	98.3	2022	•	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	2020) •	
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	•	2022			Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per **	13.9	2020		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy copulation with access to electricity (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation strom fuel combustion per total electricity output	98.3 2 39.6 2	2022	•		Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per * 100,000 population)	13.9	2024	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy copulation with access to electricity (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Copulations from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	98.3 2 39.6 2	2022 2022 2023	•		Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	13.9		•	
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulations from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	98.3 2 39.6 2	2022 2022	•		Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	13.9	2024	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy copulation with access to electricity (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) cenewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	98.3 2 39.6 2 1.6 2 5.8 2	2022 2022 2023 2021	•		Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	13.9	2024	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) narce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy epulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	98.3 2 39.6 2	2022 2022 2023 2021	•	^ 	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 69.3	2024	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) harce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy hopulation with access to electricity (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) herewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	98.3 2 39.6 2 1.6 2 5.8 2	2022 2022 2023 2021	•	^ 	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	13.9 0.0 69.3	2024		
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy epulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with acc	98.3 2 39.6 2 1.6 2 5.8 2	2022 2022 2023 2021	•	^ 	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.9 0.0 69.3	2024		
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy epulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) epulation wi	98.3 2 39.6 2 1.6 2 5.8 2	2022 2022 2023 2021 2023	•	^ 	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	13.9 0.0 69.3	2024		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy copulation with access to electricity (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with a clear fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation fuels (%)	98.3 2 39.6 2 1.6 2 5.8 2	2022 2022 2023 2021 2023	•	^ -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> ->	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	13.9 0.0 69.3 11.1	2024	•	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Dopulation with access to electricity (%) Dopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	98.3 : 39.6 : 1.6 : 5.8 : 45.6 : 44.3 :	2022 2022 2023 2021 2023	•	^ 	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.9 0.0 69.3 11.1 33.5	2024	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy expulation with access to electricity (%) Dypulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Do2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) enemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	98.3 : 39.6 : 1.6 : 5.8 : 45.6 : 44.3 :	2022 2022 2023 2021 2023	•	^ 	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	13.9 0.0 69.3 11.1.1 33.5 0	2024		

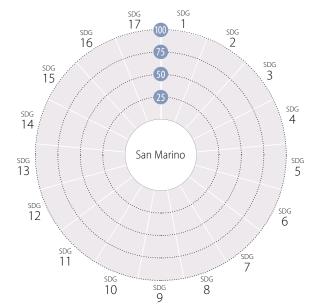
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* NA

Missing 56%

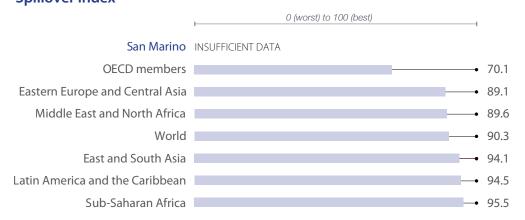
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SAN MARINO

DG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Tre	end	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rat	ing Tr
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)			•	•		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.6	202	5 (•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•		Population using the internet (%)	87.0	202	3	
DG2 – Zero Hunger						Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	139.3	202	3	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	2	•		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•		-	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2022	2	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	202	5 (
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2022	2	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	202.	,	
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•		•	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.5	202	3	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	•		•	•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•			
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	•		•	•		Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1,188.6	202	3	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	•			•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	•			•		Gini coefficient	•	•	-	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2022	2	•		Palma ratio	•	•	-	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	7.7	2023	3	-	>	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	202.	2	•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.6	2023	3	1	r	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	13.2	202	3 (
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	1.4	2023	8	1	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	•		(D
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2023	3	1	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		•	-	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•	•	•	•		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,						Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	202	0	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	•	•	•	-		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	22.1	202	2	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			•			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)						Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	(
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021				Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•	•		D
fe expectancy at birth (years)	85.7	2023	8	1		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•			D
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	1.2	2019	•	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	•		•			SDG13 – Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89.0	2023	3 •	1	r	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	77.1	2021		4	L	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•		
(worst 0–100 best)						CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	•	•		•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	_		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
DG4 – Quality Education						Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	97.5	2023	3	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		•		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)						Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	93.2					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				
ower secondary completion rate (%)	93.7			-		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2022	2	_		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	6.5	2018	8	
DG5 – Gender Equality						SDG15 – Life on Land	0.5	2011		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	•	•	•			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.7	2022	2	1	r	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			(•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	•	•	•	•		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	•			
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.0	2025	5	1	r	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	202	3	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•		D
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	2	4	r	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2022	2	4	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	201	1	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	•	•	•			Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•		D
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	83.9	2015	5	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	•	•		D
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	•	•			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	202	1	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	•		D
	100.0	202) 👝	4		Children involved in child labor (%)				
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0				.	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LICD per		_		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	100.0	2022				100,000 population)	* 0.0	202	4 (
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)						Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	•		,
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	•	•	•	-		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)			(
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	•
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	76.2	2022	2	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	-	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	•		SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•	•	•	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	10.0	202	2 (•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	•	•	•			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•		D
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)						Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	-36	: *
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)								202	, ,	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports		_	-	,		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		202		,
camb or modern siavery embodica in imports				•		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.0	202	1	
(per 100,000 population)						Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Country Score Country Rank 112/167 Regional Average = 53.9

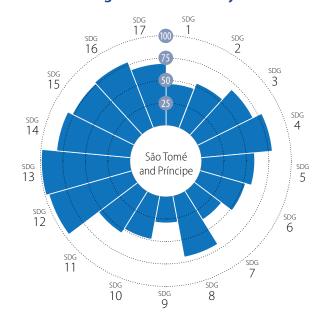
NA

Missing

data

25%

Average Performance by SDG

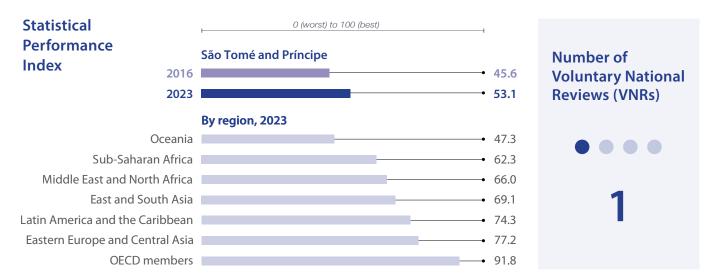


SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Performance by Indicator

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratir	ig Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	16.8 2025 •	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	72.9	2025	5	1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	43.7 2025 •	→	Population using the internet (%)	61.5	2023	3	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	42.0	2023	3	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	16.4 2022 •	→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	3	(
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.7 2019 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	5	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1 2019		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	32.3 2019 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023	3	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.5 2022 •		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•		•	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022 •	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	16.3	2011	1 •	1
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0 2022 •	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018 •	4	Gini coefficient		2017		•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	• • •	•	Palma ratio	2.0	2017	7	1
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	75.4 2023 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022	2 •	1
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.8 2023 •	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	•	•	•	1
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.9 2023 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0			1
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	111.0 2023 •	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	_
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	• • •		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.5 2021 •	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020)
liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.9	2022	2 •	
e-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	225.0 2019 •		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.7 2021	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)			-	
e expectancy at birth (years)	69.7 2023	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	86.1 2018		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	0.0	201		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.8 2019		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	3	_
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86.0 2023	4	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.7	202		
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	50.0.2021	_	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023	3	
vorst 0–100 best)	58.8 2021	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	• 00	202		
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	• • •	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	5	
OG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water	02.2	202		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	75.9 2021	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		
% of children aged 4 to 6)			,		2024		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	96.8 2021 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	66.3 2019		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2011		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.2 2022 •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
OG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010)	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	61.7 2024	>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.3	2023	3	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	78.8 2022 •	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.8	2023	3	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	96.2 2024 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2023	3	1
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.6 2025 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•	•	1
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•	•	1
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	77.3 2022 •	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	47.8 2022 •	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2011	1	1
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.9 2022 •	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•)
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.7 2015		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.8	2018	3 -	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	• • •	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.6	2019	9	
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.0	2024	4	
oulation with access to electricity (%)	78.0 2022 •	71	Children involved in child labor (%)	10.5	2019	•	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.1 2022	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per **	. 00	2024	1 -	
₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output httCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9 2023	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.9 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	,
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	===		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•		,
justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	71.2 2023		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•	•		,
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.2 2023		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		-		
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.3	2022	2	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	0.1.2025		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	•	•		
employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.1 2025	7	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		_		
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	• • •		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	•		•	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	• • •	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0	2024	4	
tims of modern slavery embodied in imports			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0	2021	•	
per 100,000 population)			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

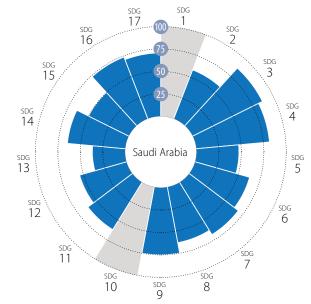
Country Score Country Rank 105/167 65.2 Regional Average = 65.6

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 8.1

Missing **12%** data

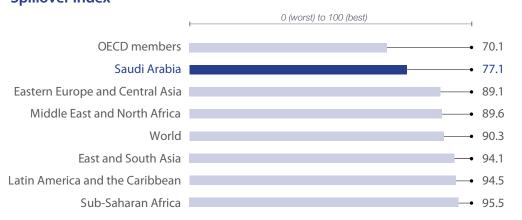
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SAUDI ARABIA

DG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year F	kating	irend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Ir
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)					Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)	100.0			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	169.2			
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		T	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2023	3	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	56.5	2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.6	2023	,	
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	10.6	•	•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2023		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		*	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	228.2			
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		7 ->	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	220.2	2023	, –	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		J	Gini coefficient				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		•	Palma ratio				
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3	2021	_		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	_		_	_
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	7.4	2022			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) **	0.0	2022) 👝	
Atternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		2023		1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2022		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2020		
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		<u> </u>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	25.2	LOZ		
every first infections (per 1,000 drifficeted population, all ages)	0.0	2023			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1 4	2020) –	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	13.6	2021	•	→	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	01.0	2010			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.0	2019			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.5	2021	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2023		7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.3	2021	•	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	2023	3	
lirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8			1	SDG13 – Climate Action				Ī
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	2023	•	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	20.1	2023	8	
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	74.4	2021	•	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.4	2024	•	
(worst 0–100 best)	6.6	2024			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	28.6	2023		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	0.0	2024	_	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.3	2023	8	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	54.9	2022	•	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	65.3	2024	•	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7	2022	•	Α.	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	15.8	2018	8	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	116.1			1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.3	2019	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	2020	•	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.1	2019	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	3 •	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	F4.5	2024		_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	54.5	2024	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.0	2022	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.5	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	42.6	2024	•	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	9 -	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.9	2025	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	12.8	2022	2 •	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.7	2022	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.3	2022	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2019	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	974.2	2022	•	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	61.0	2018	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.0	2019	•	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,849.9	2024	•	7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.2	2018	3	
Provide the control of the control o					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.0	2024	-	
					Children involved in child labor (%)			•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0	2022	•	T	Cililateri irivoivea iri Cilila Iabor (70)	•			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 100.0			T	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per		2023	8	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	100.0	2022	•		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2023		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	100.0	2022 2023	•	↑ →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2025		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	100.0	2022	•		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.0			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	100.0 1.7 0.1	2022 2023 2021	•	^ -	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 27.9	2025	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0 1.7 0.1 59.1	2022 2023 2021 2023	•	^ -	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.0	2025		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	100.0 1.7 0.1 59.1	2022 2023 2021	•	^ -	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.0 27.9	2025	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	100.0 1.7 0.1 59.1 21.3	2022 2023 2021 2023	•	^ -	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.0 27.9	2025	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0 1.7 0.1 59.1 21.3 74.3	2022 2023 2021 2023 2023 2022	•	^ -	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.0	2025	•	
CDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy In Experiment of the Affordable and technology for cooking (%) In E	100.0 1.7 0.1 59.1 21.3 74.3	2022 2023 2021 2023 2022 2021	•	^ -	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.0	2025	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) iDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	100.0 1.7 0.1 59.1 21.3 74.3 3.8	2022 2023 2021 2023 2022 2021	•	^ -	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.0 27.9 8.7 0.5	2025	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) IDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 1.7 0.1 59.1 21.3 74.3 3.8	2022 2023 2021 2023 2022 2021 2025 2018	•	^ 	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.0 27.9 8.7 0.5	2025	**	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



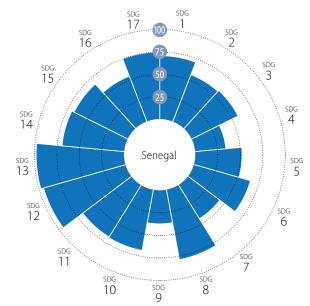
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+11.7

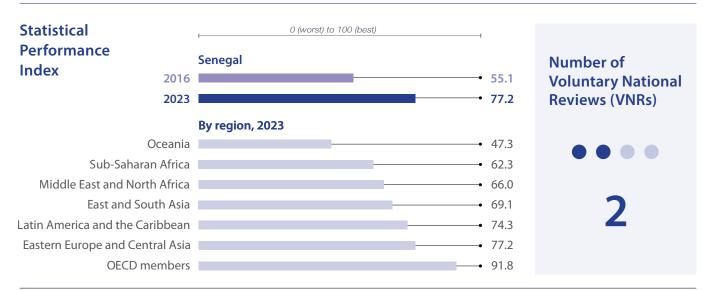
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1%

Average Performance by SDG







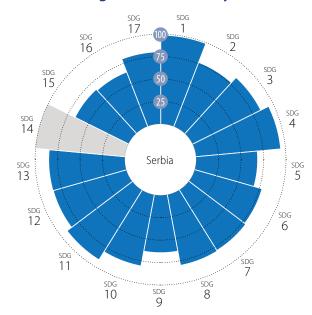
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	6.9 2025 •	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	87.1	2025	•	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	25.5 2025 •	7	Population using the internet (%)	60.6	2023	•	_
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	107.9	2023	•	4
revalence of undernourishment (%)	4.6 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.9 2019 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.1 2019 •		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023		
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	19.3 2019 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.2 2022 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2015	•	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022 •	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	20.4	2023	•	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9 2022 •	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2018 •	1	Gini coefficient	36.2	2021	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2 2022 •	•	Palma ratio	1.5	2021	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	237.4 2023 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	46.4	2022	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.3 2023 •	7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		1
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.5 2023 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.1	2022	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	110.0 2023 •	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	71.9	2020	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023 •	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.4 2021	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.5	2022	•	
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	146.0 2019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.7	2024	•	
iffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.8 2021	7	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
e expectancy at birth (years)	68.7 2023	->	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	67.4 2019		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74.5 2019	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2023	•	_
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76.0 2023	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		Ť	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023		
worst 0–100 best)	50.1 2021 •	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2024	7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	•	
OG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.7	2023	•	
% of children aged 4 to 6)	22.7 2023	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.0	2024	•	
t primary enrollment rate (%)	75.9 2023 •	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.4	2018	•	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	39.3 2023	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	78.1 2022 •	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
OG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	_
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	57.6 2024	71	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.4	2023	•	
,	62 F 2022	_	Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	62.5 2022	J .	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ats held by women in national parliament (%)	58.6 2024 • 41.2 2025 •	Y			2023		
	41.2 2025	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2023		
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	0.50.0000		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	3.1	2022	_	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		7	-				
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.66	2025		
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.7 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2023		
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	601.2 2024 •	<u>T</u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2019		
			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		-	Children involved in child labor (%)	22.8	2016	•	
oulation with access to electricity (%)	67.9 2022 •	7					
oulation with access to electricity (%)		→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2024		
oulation with access to electricity (%) oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output			100,000 population)		2024		
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to electricity output with access to electricity (%)	32.3 2022 • 1.5 2023 •	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.4	2025	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	32.3 2022 •		100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	59.4 0.56	2025 2023	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology fuels (%) pulation with access to elean fuels (%) pulation with access to elean f	32.3 2022 • 1.5 2023 • 4.1 2021 •	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	59.4 0.56 0.45	2025 2023 2023	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology fuels and technology fuels and technology fuels and technology fuels (%) pulation with access to elean fuels (%) pulation with access	32.3 2022 • 1.5 2023 • 4.1 2021 • 57.9 2023 •	→ ↑ →	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	59.4 0.56 0.45	2025 2023	•	
poulation with access to electricity (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) put the cooking for the cooking for cooking (%) put the cooking for the cooking for cooking (%) put the cooking for the cooking for cooking (%) put the cooking for the cooking for cooking (%) put the cooking for cooking for cooking (%) put the cooking for cooking for cooking for cooking (%) put the cooking for cooking for cooking for cooking (%) put the cooking for cooki	32.3 2022 • 1.5 2023 • 4.1 2021 •	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	59.4 0.56 0.45 0.65	2025 2023 2023 2023	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation fuels (worst o-100 best) pulation with a maccount at a bank or other financial institution or with a	32.3 2022 • 1.5 2023 • 4.1 2021 • 57.9 2023 •	→ ↑ →	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	59.4 0.56 0.45 0.65	2025 2023 2023	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a lectricity output witCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) pulation (32.3 2022 • 1.5 2023 • 4.1 2021 • 57.9 2023 • 2.9 2022 •	→ ↑ →	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	59.4 0.56 0.45 0.65	2025 2023 2023 2023	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Ijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	32.3 2022 • 1.5 2023 • 4.1 2021 • 57.9 2023 • 2.9 2022 • 56.0 2021 •	→ ↑ →	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	59.4 0.56 0.45 0.65	2025 2023 2023 2023	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 22 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Ijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Iults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) memployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	32.3 2022 • 1.5 2023 • 4.1 2021 • 57.9 2023 • 2.9 2022 • 56.0 2021 • 3.1 2025 •	→ ↑ →	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	59.4 0.56 0.45 0.65 6.9	2025 2023 2023 2023 2022 2022	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Ijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	32.3 2022 • 1.5 2023 • 4.1 2021 • 57.9 2023 • 2.9 2022 • 56.0 2021 • 3.1 2025 • 0.66 2023 •	→ ↑ →	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	59.4 0.56 0.45 0.65 6.9 24.1	2025 2023 2023 2023 2022	•	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Average Performance by SDG



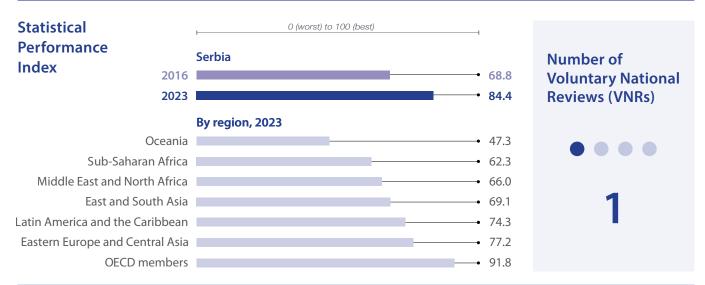
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



Missing data

1%





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

Value Year Rating Trend 96.4 2025 • 1 85.4 2023 112.0 2023

2.4 2023

27.6 2025 • 1.3 2023 •

1.0 2023

37.9 2023

33.1 2021

1.3 2021

0.5 2012 17.2 2023 •

97.7 2022

80.1 2020 •

0.9 2020 6.8 2022

1

25.8 2023 • 0.92 2023 •

0.0 2023 •

3.5 2022 •

1.3 2023 •

0.88 2023 20.4 2022 • 99.9 2019

35.0 2024 9.5 2019

0.3 2021 • 53.6 2025 0.57 2023 0.39 2023

0.50 2023

9.2 2022

38.7 2022 0 2024 0.0 2021 84.4 2023 •

57.0 2025

1

1

4. Country Profiles

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ra	ting Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.6 2025	• 1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.9 2025	• 1	Population using the internet (%)	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022	• 1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.4 2019	• •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6 2019	• •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	85.9 2019	• •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.5 2022	• 4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022	• ↓	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.6 2022	• →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.2 2018	• 1	Gini coefficient	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5 2022	• •	Palma ratio	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	10.7 2023	• 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2 2023	• 1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.2 2023	• 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	14.0 2023	• 1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023	• →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.7 2021	• →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	∠U./ ∠U∠I	- 7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	72.0 2019	• •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.4 2021	• →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.8 2023		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	13.1 2021	• ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	JJ.J 2017		SDG13 – Climate Action	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84.0 2023	• →	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capi	ia)
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71.7 2021	• •	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6 2024	• 1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	
SDG4 – Quality Education	0.0 2021	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	87.5 2022	• 4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3 2022	• →	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.1 2022	• →	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0 2019	• •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	
SDG5 – Gender Equality	,		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	E4.6 2024		SDG15 – Life on Land	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	54.6 2024	• 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (9	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.4 2022	• 7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (9	ა)
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.3 2024	• 1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	37.2 2025	• 7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.7 2022	• 1	SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9 2022	• 1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.7 2022	• 1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	10.1 2015	• •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	635.6 2024	• →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	• 1	Children involved in child labor (%)	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		• 1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output			100,000 population)	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0 2023	• 1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	27.2 2021	• 1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	79.9 2023	• •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 bes	:)
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.0 2022		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Ī
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	89.4 2021	• 1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession	al
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.8 2025	• 1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.64 2023	~	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	
	1.0 2018	• •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0 2010			
- , -				÷
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	29.3 2018		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	÷

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available



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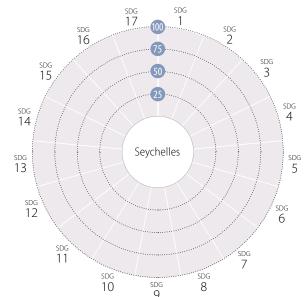
SEYCHELLES

Overall Performance



data

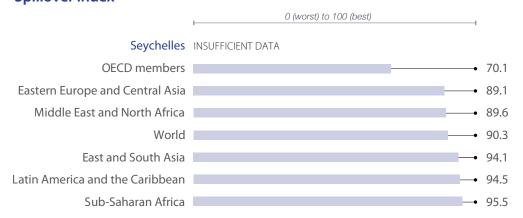
Average Performance by SDG



since 2015 (p.p.)*



International **Spillover Index**

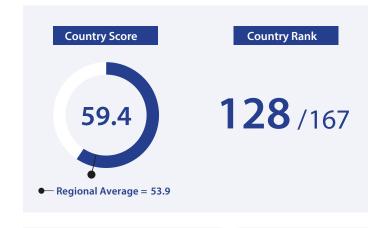


^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.0	2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9	2025	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.1	2025	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	87.4	2023	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	80.3	2023	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	2	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•	•	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9	2012	2 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3	2012	2		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2025	,	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	90.0	2022	2		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2023	3 -	4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	29.4	2022	2	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2016		•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	2	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	232.9	2023	9 -	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	•				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	32.1	2018	3 -	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	91.3	2015	•		Palma ratio	1.2	2018	3 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	41.9	2023	3	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.5	2023	3	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023	3	-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.3	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	21.0	2023	3 •	4	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.6	2021		1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)					Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	13.5	2022	2	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	43.0	2019	•		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)			•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	66	2021	•	4	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2023		-	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2022		7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2022		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2023		→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage				į	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.1	2023	3	-
(worst 0–100 best)	74.6	2021	•	A	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0	2023	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	043	2027		_	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		T
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.3	2023	5	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.2	2023	3	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.2	2023	3	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2020	•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		7
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	•	•	•	•	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.8	2023	8	7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	116.1	2022	2	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.9	2023	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	•	•	•		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2023	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.6	2025	5	4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.4	2022	2 •	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2022	2	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2022	•	-
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	•	•	•		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		•		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	49.7	2015		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.7	2022	•	4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	•	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	•	•	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.0	2024	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	2	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	2	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	202		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2023	3	1	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		-
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.2	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	59.6	2023	3	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	33.0	202.		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	•	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.9	2022	<u> </u>	4
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	•	•	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		-	-	-	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	*
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	-	•	-	-	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2024		-
Victims of modern slavery embedded in imports					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.2	2021	•	- 1
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	•		•		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





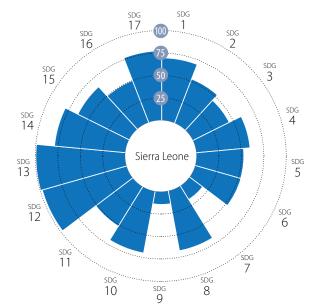
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 9.4

Missing data

2%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SIERRA LEONE

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		ng fre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	7.4 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	26.9 2025 •	7	Population using the internet (%)		2023		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023		, –
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	28.4 2022 •	4	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.3 2021 •	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3 2021	Ψ	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2025		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	24.4 2021 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.1 2022 •	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *		2023		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022 •	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.3	2019		, ,
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9 2022	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 •	1	Gini coefficient		2018		
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2018	•	Palma ratio	1.5	2018		, ,
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	40.0	2025		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	353.6 2023	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022		,
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.3 2023 •	7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2023		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	94.3 2023 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	283.0 2023 •	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.4 2023	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	23.9 2021	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	239.0 2019 •		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.8 2021	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	61.8 2023	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		,
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	101.9 2018		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.9 2019	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0 2023	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		Ċ	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023		,
(worst 0–100 best)	41.0 2021 •	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		,
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.0 2024	4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0	2023	•	
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	61 7 2022	_	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		, -
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	61.7 2023	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		•
let primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6 2021 •	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	55.0 2021 •	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.5 2022 •		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
DG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	58.8 2024	7	SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	30.0 2024	•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		, -
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	50.5 2022 •	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.1	2023	•	, -
latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	91.7 2024 •	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2023	•	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.5 2025	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.5	2023	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.7	2022	•	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.3 2022 •	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	22.9 2022 •	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2	2020)	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.5 2022 •	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.60	2023	•	,
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	54.7	2022	•	•
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	134.7 2024 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	90.4	2019	0	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.0	2024	•	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	29.4 2022 •	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	25.2	2017	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.0 2022	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2024		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	5.8 2023	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	24.9 2021	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2117 2021		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	45.0 2023	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	5.55	2023		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	Q⊃	2023		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	28.9 2021	→ •	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.3	2023	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.1 2025 • 0.46 2023 •	T	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		-	_	
indamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0. 1 host)			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				,
, ,		1	C . T II . C . "				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **		2024		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2024 2021 2023	•	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

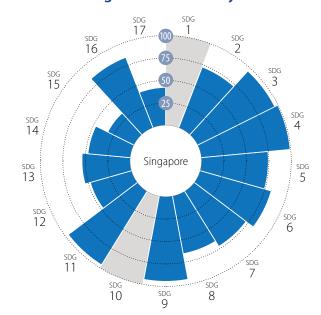
Country Score Country Rank 69 /167 ● Regional Average = 69.5

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* NA

Missing data

11%

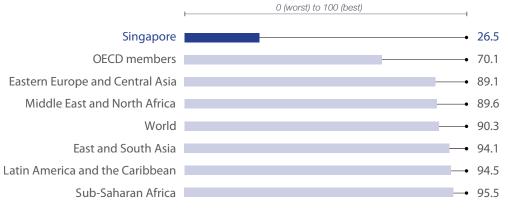
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.9	2025	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)	94.3	2023	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	173.2	2023	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	* 2.5	2022	•		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.6	2023	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	2000	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	85.9	2025		4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6	2000	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		_1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.9	2022	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2020		7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	•	•	•	•	7 11 3 11	1,576.2	2023	•	_1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	•				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	•		•	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.7	2022	•	•	Palma ratio	•	•	•	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	6.1	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022		1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.9	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		_1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	42.0			→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	99.0	2020) •	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2023		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10.3	2021	•	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)					Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	23.0	2019	•		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2021	•	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.7			1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2022		1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5			→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5./	2023	S •	1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	2023	•	1	SDG13 - Climate Action		2022		Α,
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage				•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023		
(worst 0–100 best)	88.5	2021		T	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		4
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2024	•	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	-	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water	2.2	2022		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	98.9	วกวว			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		7
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	90.9	2022			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024	•	4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1	2022	•	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•	_		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	101.4	2022	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2021	•	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.2	2018	•	_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	78.0	2024	•	7	SDG15 – Life on Land Man area that is protected in torrectrial sites important to hisdiversity (0/4)	21.1	2022		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.9			7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	2022	•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.2			1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.6	2025	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	48.5	2022	2 •	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			T	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2023		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.3			1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023		1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022		-
	5,567.4	2024	•	7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.0	2024	•	-
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.6	2023	3	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.9	2023	•	4	100,000 population)				
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2025		4
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023		1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023		1
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	84.2				Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2023	•	-
	2.1	2022	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.0	2023	•	-
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	97.6	2021			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				•	public finance including effect devolutions in 1977 COM	_			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.0	2025		↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		•		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	3.0 0.73	2025 2023	•	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	*
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	3.0 0.73	2025	•	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		** 2024		*
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	3.0 0.73	2025 2023 2018	•	^ + •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	125.7		•	*

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

SINGAPORE



Country Score Country Rank 16/167 80.8 ● Regional Average = 78.1

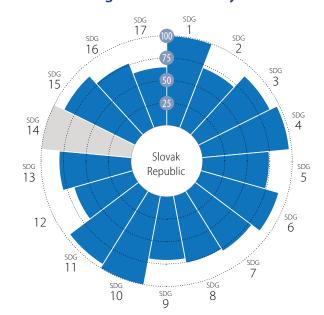
+ 5.0

Missing

data

0%

Average Performance by SDG



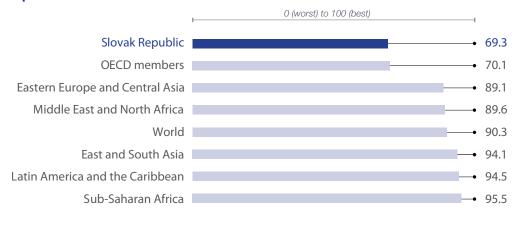
SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*



International **Spillover Index**



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year f	Ratino	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value '	Year R	ating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.3 2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9 2	025	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.6 2025	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	89.8 2	024	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.4 2022	•	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.6 2	023	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.3 2	023	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.6 2022	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	29.5 2	025	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6 2022	•	•	universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7 2022	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.6 2 1.0 2		•	٦
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0 2022	•	•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	101.8 2			7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.8 2022		+	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	7.6 2			4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022		4	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	10.5 2			4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.8 2022		7	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	33.1 2		•	4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018		Ψ	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	48.2 2023		•	Gini coefficient	24.1 2	021	•	4
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7 2022	•	•	Palma ratio	0.7 2		•	4
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	4.5.2022			Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	7.2 2		•	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	4.5 2023		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.0 2023 6.1 2023		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 2	004	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.3 2023		4	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	12.5 2		•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2023		- 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.2 2	018	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Population with rent overburden (%)	10.8 2	022	•	4
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	16.6 2021	•	T	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.3 2	025	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	30.0 2019			Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	92.4 2	020	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.4 2021		7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	6.7 2	022	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.3 2023		7	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.9 2	024	•	=
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	26.0 2021		4	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.1 2	024	•	4
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.1 2022		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.9 2		•	7
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0 2023 81.8 2021		→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	30.7 2		•	-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2 2024		*	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	6.4 2			7
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.7 2022		4	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2	022	•	1
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	6.3 2023		1	SDG13 – Climate Action				L
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	21.0 2019		•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.3 2		•	=
SDG4 – Quality Education	21.0 2017	_		GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.6 2		•	4
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.3 2023		4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.1 2			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.8 2023		本	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	53.6 2	.021	•	1
	* 99.1 2023		4	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	* 100.0 2022			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		•	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	39.8 2023	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA		•	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	457.7 2022		4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA		•	
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	25.7 2022	•	4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA		•	
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	33.2 2022	•	4	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2			-
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land	0.1 2	.010	Ť	Ť
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	70.2.2024		4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.8 2	U33		4
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.2 2024	_		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.3 2			4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.7 2022		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97 2		•	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.2 2024		1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2			4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.3 2025			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	13.8 2		•	1
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.8 2023	_	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1 2	023	•	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8 2022		T	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.88 2		•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.5 2022		T	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.6 2	023	•	4
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.4 2022		T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2	022	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.2 2021		-	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.0 2	024	•	4
	1,444.8 2024		7	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0 2	021	•	•
Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.2 2022 82.5 2022		-1-	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	1.0 2	023	•	•
<u> </u>	02.3 2022	_	_	100,000 population)				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (04)	100.0.2022			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.9 2		•	-
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022		1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.62 2		•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	100.0 2022		*	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 2		-	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1 2023			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	0.65 2 167.8 2			-
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	17.7 2021	_	-	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	107.8 2	.023	_	7
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	68 6 2022		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	110.3	กวา		4
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	68.6 2023 7.7 2022			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	11.0 2			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1.1 2022		_	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1 2	024	•	-
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	95.6 2021	•	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	*
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.72 2023	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	53 2	024	•	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.7 2018		1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	53.2 2	022	•	7
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)			•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0 2	021	•	•
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	72.4 2024			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.8 2	023	•	1
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)			•	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	56.3 2	025	•	•
(% of population aged 15 to 24)	9.8 2022							



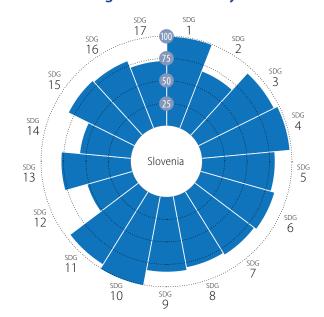
Country Score Country Rank 12/167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* 2.9

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2%

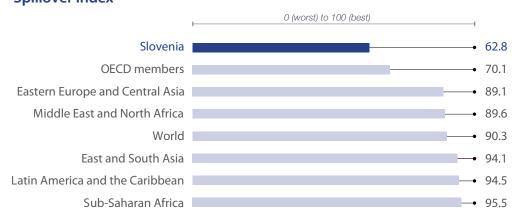
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**

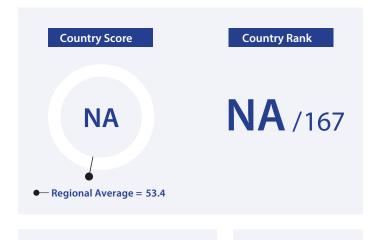


*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SLOVENIA

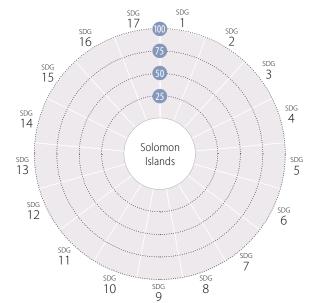
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value		_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year f		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2	2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	•	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.4	2025		1	Population using the internet (%)	90.4	2023		
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	7.9	2022	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	98.4	2023	•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2023	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	33.5	2025	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2022	•		universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2022	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) *	90.0	2022	•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.4	2022	•	1			2023		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	•	1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2022		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.6	2022	•	→	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2020		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	•	1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	32.4	2022	•	-
/ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	65.6	2023	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	91.9	2022	•		Gini coefficient		2021		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio		2022		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.3	2023	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	12.8	2022	•	_
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		4	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	12.8	2023	•	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2021		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Population with rent overburden (%)	6.1	2022		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	11.6	2021	•	T	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	98.6	2025	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	19.0	2010		•	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	92.5	2020	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	19.0	2019			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				ĺ
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	9.9	2022	•	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	81.6	2023	•	1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.4	2021	•	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2012	•		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89.0	2023	•	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84.4	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2023		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	2024	•	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2022		
Sap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.4	2021	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.5	ZOZZ	Ť	
Sap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	27.8	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	F 2	2022		
Paily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.4	2019	•		GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023		
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in finiports (icO ₂ /capita)		2024		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.4	2023	•	1			2023		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6			1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	73.0	2021	_	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	99.3			-	SDG14 – Life Below Water	60.0	2022		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8			•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.7			→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024	•	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	484.3			1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA		
/ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	15.7			Ţ	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	24.6		•	Ť	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
SDG5 – Gender Equality	27.0	2022	Ť		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	_
					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.4	2024	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.8	2023	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.9	າດາາ		4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.1	2023		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.9			•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023		
ieats held by women in national parliament (%)				1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	35.6			4	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	13.7	2022	•	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	9.2	2023	_	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Ī
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2023	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5			1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.3			→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	67.6				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
	3,000.4			→	Children involved in child labor (%)		2021		
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	98.3			1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0			
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	84.0	2022	•	7	100,000 population)	0.7	2024	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	74.1	2025	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.7	2023	•	1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	23.4			→	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		2022		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				j
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	80.4	2023	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.4	2022		
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2023			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	4.4	ZUZZ	_		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2024	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.1	2021	•	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2023		→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	48	2024	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2023	•	ماه	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022		
fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 1100,000 population)					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2022		
rictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) imployment-to-population ratio (%)	105.2			1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		
cmployment-to-population ratio (%) fouth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	73.2	ZUZ4		T'	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		2025		
TOUTH FIOLEN EMPROVEMENT, ENGRATION OF TRAINING (NEET)	404	2022		4	mack of countries support to one pascu mutuateralism (worst o-100 pest)	۵.+۰	ZUZ)		



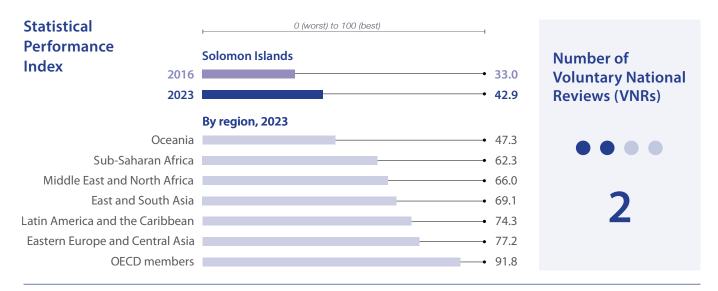
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* NA

Missing 29% data

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

DG1 – No Poverty				g Trend			Year F		
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	32.0	202	5 •	4		54.2	2025	•	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	66.2	202	5 •	<u>+</u>		42.5	2023	•	
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	16.8	2023	•	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	19.4	202	2 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2023	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.7	201	5 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of **	0.0	2025	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.5	201	5 •		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023		
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)					Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	22.6	202	2 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	202	2 •	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *	0.0	2023	•	_
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9	202	2 •	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	201	8 •	1	Gini coefficient	37.1	2012	•	
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•	•	•	Palma ratio	1.6	2012	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	122.6	202	3 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2.0	2022	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.3	202	3	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	8.8	2023	•	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.6	202	3	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	70.5	2021	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	55.0	202	3 •	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	7.1	2020	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•	•	•	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Ī
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10.6	202	1 •	.l.	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	40.6	202	•	•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.1	2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	281.0	201	9 •	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•		•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.2			T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		•		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	70.5			7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•		•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	78.0			•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•		•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.2				SDG13 – Climate Action				
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68.0	202	3 •	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2023	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	47.3	202	1 •	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•	•	
worst 0–100 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0	2023	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.2	2023	•	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	45.5	202	3	4			2024		
-	(7.	202	n 📥	.1.			2018		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	67.6			•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		_		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	61.4				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	•		•	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	•	•	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land				
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.0	202	4	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	/ Q	2023		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	00.5	202	٦ _	_	Mean area that is protected in teriestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.0	2023		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	80.5			7					
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.6			→ →			2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.0	202	5	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	-	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	_	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.4			4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.0	202	1 •	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.7	2008	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			•		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	201	5 •	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	48.2	2017	•	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	•	•	•		38.0	2015	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	43.0	2024	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	76.0	202	2 •	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	17.9	2015	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	8.7	202	2 •	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per $aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa$	0.0	2024		
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	2.7	202	3 •	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2024		
MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.3	202	1 🧢			-		-	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.3	202	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	37.1	202	3 •		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•	•	•	•		11.6	2023	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1 5	202	5	->	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			•	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	1.5				- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	72 1	2022	_	
ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)							2022	_	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Shifted profits of multipationals (USS hillion) *		2024		
camp or modern playery embodica in imports			•	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2021		
per 100,000 population)					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	120	2023	_	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available



SOMALIA

Overall Performance

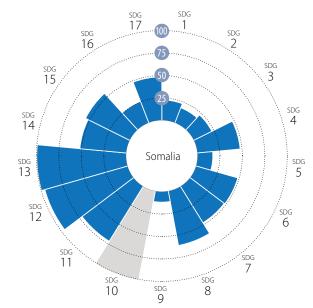


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

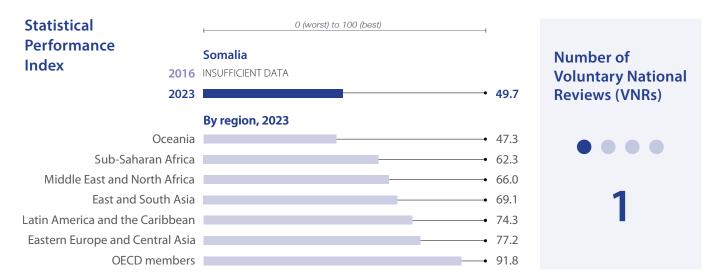
NA

Missing 19% data

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra	-		•		Year		ıg Ir
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		202		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	64.5	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)		2022		
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	51.3	2022		→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2023	3	, ,
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.3	2009	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	5	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2007	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	202		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		2018			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		, ,
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) * The large translation because the same translation (a constitution of the same translation).		2023		,
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		7	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *	0.0	2023	3	,
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		*	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018	-	→	Gini coefficient	•			,
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•	•	•	Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		•	_	,
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						40.7	202	٠.	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	562.6			7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2022		,
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		→	"3" '		2023		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	104.0			7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	/ 0.0		2	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	243.0			→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		_	_	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2020	١ .	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	27.6	2021	•	→	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2020		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		200			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		202		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	238.0	2019			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.2	2021	•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		202		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	58.8	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		202		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	115.7	2017	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	9.5)
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	31.9	2019	•		SDG13 - Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42.0	2023	•	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2023	3	,
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	26.8	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		,
(worst 0–100 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *		2023		,
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	2024	•	<u> </u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				Т
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	3	,
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	•		•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		,
et primary enrollment rate (%)					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018)
ower secondary completion rate (%)					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		,
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	71.0	2022			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019)
DG5 – Gender Equality	71.0	2022	_		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•)
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	9.0	2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	3	,
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	30.4	2022	•	•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	3	,
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	44.5	2024	•	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	3	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2025			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	3	,
DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.4	2022	2)
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.3	2022	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022		→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	•	•)
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	24.5	2022	•	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•)
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	•	•	•)
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,143.4	2024	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	3.0	2006	5	,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	,				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	9.0	2024	1)
opulation with access to electricity (%)	48.9	2022	•	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•)
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2022	•	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2023	•	1	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	35.5	2021	•	4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best))
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	ر.رر	∠√∠ I		Ė	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best))
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	31.0	2023		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	,
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2023		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		_		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0.2	ZUZZ		-	·				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2014		.1.	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	•	•	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2025		4	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		_		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	•	2010	•	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2020		1
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	T	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024		,
ctime of modern clayery archadiad in incorre-						0.0			
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	•		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		,

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



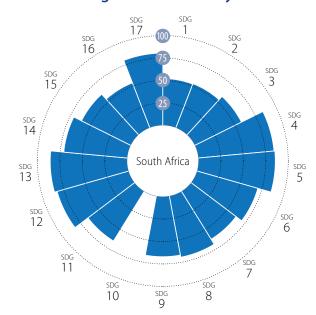
Country Score Country Rank 111 /167 64.1 Regional Average = 53.9

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 4.9

Missing data

0%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SOUTH AFRICA

DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) revalence of besity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) revalence of besity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) revalence of hazardous per hectare of harvested land) revalent land be Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) revalent mortality rate (best 2–3 worst) reports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) reports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) reports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) revalent mortality rate (per 10,000 live births) reconatal mortality rate (per 10,000 live births) reconatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) reconatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) reconatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) reconatal mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) reconatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.5 2025 • 4.3 2025 • 1.3 2017 • 3.6 2017 • 9.9 2016 • 0.8 2022 • 2.3 2022 • 5.0 2022 • 0.8 2018 • 6.8 2022 • 7.6 2023 • 1.7 2023 • 4.7 2023 • 7.0 2023 • 2.7 2021 • 5.0 2019 • 4.5 2021 • 6.1 2023 • 1.1 2015 • 6.7 2016 • 9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 • 7.5 2022 •	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	99.4 20 75.7 20 130.8 20 3.6 20 0.5 20 0.6 20 23.8 20 63.0 20 7.0 20 24.2 20 27.1 20 98.0 20 19.4 20 1.0 20 37.3 20 6.3 20 0.2 20 6.7 20 1.0 20 2.7 20 2.7 20	223	
revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) inimimum dietary diversity among children aged 6−23 months (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2−3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0−1.41 worst) wastinable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0−1.41 worst) proports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) BG3 − Good Health and Well-Being laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) fordality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) fordality rate, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) fife expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) firths attended by skilled health personnel (%) urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) riversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0−100 best) ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0−10 best) DG4 − Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) over secondary completion rate (%) fiteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	8.1 2022 • 1.3 2017 • 3.6 2017 • 9.9 2016 • 0.8 2022 • 2.3 2022 • 5.0 2022 • 0.8 2018 • 6.8 2022 • 7.6 2023 • 1.7 2023 • 4.7 2023 • 2.7 2023 • 2.7 2021 • 5.0 2019 • 4.5 2021 • 6.1 2023 • 1.1 2015 • 6.7 2016 • 9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 •	→ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action C02 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	130.8 20 3.6 20 54.8 20 0.5 20 0.6 20 23.8 20 63.0 20 7.0 20 24.2 20 27.1 20 98.0 20 19.4 20 1.0 20 37.3 20 6.3 20 0.2 20 6.7 20 1.0 20	1023	
revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) revalence of havested (best 2–3 worst) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) proports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being flaternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) flaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) flortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) flortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) flordality rate, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) fie expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) firths attended by skilled health personnel (%) urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) riversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) over secondary completion rate (%) steracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	1.3 2017 • 3.6 2017 • 9.9 2016 • 0.8 2022 • 2.3 2022 • 5.0 2022 • 0.8 2018 • 6.8 2022 • 7.6 2023 • 1.7 2023 • 4.7 2023 • 7.0 2023 • 2.7 2021 • 5.0 2019 • 4.5 2021 • 6.1 2023 • 1.1 2015 • 6.7 2016 • 9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.6 20 54.8 20 0.5 20 0.6 20 23.8 20 63.0 20 7.0 20 24.2 20 27.1 20 98.0 20 19.4 20 37.3 20 6.3 20 0.2 20 6.7 20 1.0 20	023	
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reonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) flortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) accidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) sew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) fife expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) rirths attended by skilled health personnel (%) urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) riversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) DG4 - Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) ower secondary completion rate (%) itteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	1.7 2023 • 4.7 2023 • 7.0 2023 • 2.7 2021 • 5.0 2019 • 4.5 2021 • 6.1 2023 • 1.1 2015 • 6.7 2016 • 9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 •	→ ¬¬ → · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	27.1 20 98.0 20 19.4 20 1.0 20 8.4 20 4.1 20 2.3 20 37.3 20 6.3 20 0.2 20	123	
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 34 actidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 42 ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) affic expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) irrths attended by skilled health personnel (%) univiving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) DG4 - Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) ower secondary completion rate (%) itteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	4.7 2023 • 7.0 2023 • 2.7 2021 • 5.0 2019 • 4.5 2021 • 6.1 2023 • 1.1 2015 • 6.7 2016 • 9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 •	7 ↑ 7 → · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	98.0 20 19.4 20 1.0 20 8.4 20 4.1 20 2.3 20 6.3 20 0.2 20 6.7 20 1.0 20	022 020 020 022 024 024 024 024 024	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 324 Accidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 425 Bew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) 326 327 328 329 329 329 320 320 320 320 321 321 322 323 323	7.0 2023 • 2.7 2021 • 2.7 2021 • 5.0 2019 • 4.5 2021 • 6.1 2023 • 1.1 2015 • 6.7 2016 • 9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 •	↑	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	19.4 20 1.0 20 8.4 20 4.1 20 2.3 20 37.3 20 6.3 20 0.2 20 6.7 20 1.0 20	020	
acidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 populatio	7.0 2023 • 2.7 2021 • 2.7 2021 • 5.0 2019 • 4.5 2021 • 6.1 2023 • 1.1 2015 • 6.7 2016 • 9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 •	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0 20 8.4 20 4.1 20 2.3 20 37.3 20 6.3 20 0.2 20 6.7 20 1.0 20	020	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) ife expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) irths attended by skilled health personnel (%) urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) ower secondary completion rate (%) itteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	2.7 2021 • 5.0 2019 • 4.5 2021 • 6.1 2023 • 1.1 2015 • 6.7 2016 • 9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 •	→ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.4 20 4.1 20 2.3 20 37.3 20 6.3 20 0.2 20 6.7 20 1.0 20	022	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) ife expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) irths attended by skilled health personnel (%) urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) ower secondary completion rate (%) iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	2.7 2021 • 5.0 2019 • 4.5 2021 • 6.1 2023 • 1.1 2015 • 6.7 2016 • 9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 •	→••↓	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.4 20 4.1 20 2.3 20 37.3 20 6.3 20 0.2 20 6.7 20 1.0 20	022	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) ife expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) rirths attended by skilled health personnel (%) urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) over secondary completion rate (%) iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	5.0 2019 • 4.5 2021 • 6.1 2023 • 1.1 2015 • 6.7 2016 • 9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 •	→••↓	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1 20 2.3 20 37.3 20 6.3 20 0.2 20 6.7 20 1.0 20	024	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 24 raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 25 raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 26 raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 27 raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 28 raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 29 raffic deaths (per 100,000 females aged 15 to 19) 30 riths attended by skilled health personnel (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 31 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 32 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 33 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 34 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 35 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 36 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 37 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 38 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 39 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 30 rivriving infants w	4.5 2021 • 6.1 2023 • 1.1 2015 • 6.7 2016 • 9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 •	→••↓	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1 20 2.3 20 37.3 20 6.3 20 0.2 20 6.7 20 1.0 20	024	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 24 affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 25 de expectancy at birth (years) 36 dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 77 rths attended by skilled health personnel (%) 26 27 27 28 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	4.5 2021 • 6.1 2023 • 1.1 2015 • 6.7 2016 • 9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 •	→••↓	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.3 20 37.3 20 6.3 20 0.2 20 6.7 20 1.0 20	024 024 024 024 024	
fe expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) rths attended by skilled health personnel (%) urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) ower secondary completion rate (%) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	6.1 2023 • 1.1 2015 • 6.7 2016 • 9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 •	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	37.3 20 6.3 20 0.2 20 6.7 20 1.0 20	024 024 024 023 023	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 77 rths attended by skilled health personnel (%) 98 urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 199 niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage 190 (worst 0–100 best) 190 pd4 – Quality Education 190 pd7 of children aged 4 to 6) 190 et primary enrollment rate (%) 190 per vate (%) of population aged 15 to 24)	1.1 2015 • 6.7 2016 • 9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 •	•	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.3 20 0.2 20 6.7 20 1.0 20	024 • 024 • 023 • 023	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%) 17. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 17. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 17. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 17. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 17. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Inviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Invited in the received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Invited in the received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Invited in the received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Invited in the received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 18. Invited in the received 2 WHO-recommended (%) 18. Invited in the received 2 WHO-rec	6.7 2016 • 9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 •	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 20 6.7 20 1.0 20)24	
priviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 75. 76. 77. 77. 78. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79	9.0 2023 • 1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 •	•	SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.7 20 1.0 20)23	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) ower secondary completion rate (%) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	1.0 2021 • 5.2 2024 •	↓ → ¬	$CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)\\$ GHG emissionsembodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.0 20		
(worst 0–100 best) Ibjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) DG4 – Quality Education Inticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) Interest secondary completion rate (%) Iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	5.2 2024 •	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0 20		,
Ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) bower secondary completion rate (%) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	5.2 2024 •	7				
DG4 – Quality Education Inticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) wer secondary completion rate (%) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		7	eoz emissions embodica im tossi raci exports (tornies/ capita)	///)24	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) ower secondary completion rate (%) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	7.5 2022		SDG14 – Life Below Water	2.7 20		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)76et primary enrollment rate (%)94ower secondary completion rate (%)89teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)95	7.5 2022		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.7 20	123	
tet primary enrollment rate (%) 94 95 96 97 97 98 98 97 97 97 98 98 98	7.5 2022	71	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.1 20		
ower secondary completion rate (%) 89 teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 99			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.8 20		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	4.2 2022	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.9 20		
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9.3 2022	T	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.4 20		
DCE Condox Equality	7.0 2021	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 20		
			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.1 20	/10	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	2.4 2024 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6 20	23	,
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	8.1 2022 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.4 20	23	, •
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	2.2 2024 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.77 20	23	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.6 2025 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 20	23	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	2.8 20	22	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	4.5 2022	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	7.6 2022	7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	43.7 20	22	,
·	7.6 2022	→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.47 20	23	,
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 56	6.0 2021	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.5 20)22	
· · ·	5.2 2024	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	88.6 20		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.0 20		
	6.5 2022	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	3.6 20		
•	9.4 2022	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	3.0 20	/15	
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.8 2023	→	100,000 population)	0.1 20		
(MICO ₂ /TVVII)		_	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.7 20		
	4.4 2021 •	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.49 20		, ,
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.46 20		, ,
	6.8 2023 •		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.56 20	23)
	2.7 2022 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	5.4 2021	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	11.6 20	23	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.7 2025 •	4	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI))
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) 0.	.67 2023 •	7	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	30.3 20	122	,
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) (0.3 2018	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	47 20		
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	5 7 2010 🗻		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *			
(per 100,000 population)	5.7 2018 •		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.4 20		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

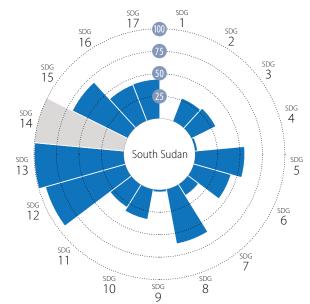




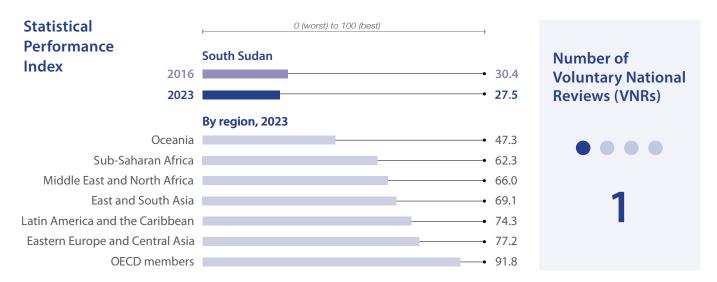
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing 18% data

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SOUTH SUDAN

augrety bandsount vatio at 63.15 /-l /0/\		Year I		_	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		l fren
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025		+	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		4
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	95.4	2025	•	<u> </u>	Population using the internet (%)		2020		
DG2 – Zero Hunger	10.5	2022			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	6.6	2023	•	7
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		•	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•			
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2010		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2025	•	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7	2010			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2022	•	4
finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		_	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *		2023		•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022			Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *		2023		
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.0	2023		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1	Gini coefficient	44 1	2016	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2010			Palma ratio		2016		•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	691.8	2023		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	94.2	2022	•	4
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40.2			-	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2023		,
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	227.0			÷	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•		•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	22.4	2021	•	•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	134.0	2010			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		•		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	134.0	2019			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3	2024	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.3	2021	•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	20.1	2024	•	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	57.6	2023	•	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.3	2024	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	158.1	2008	•	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	•	(
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	39.7	2020	•	•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
rrviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	72.0	2023	•	T	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2023	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	34.2	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2024	•	4
(worst 0–100 best)	2.0	2010			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	•		•	(
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.8	2019	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	9.5	2024	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	35.3	2024		4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		•	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2011			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	•	•	•	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2018			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	•	•	•	(
DG5 – Gender Equality	5	2010			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	(
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	21.8	2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6	2023	•	•
	76.9	2022	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.6	2023	•	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)			•	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	93.6	2023	•	→		0.93	2023		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		20232025		7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023 2023		•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) eats held by women in national parliament (%)				_	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				
•	32.4		•	_		0.0			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) eats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	32.4 41.2	2025	•	7	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.0		•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) hats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	32.4 41.2 16.1	2025	•	⊼	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.0	2023	•	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.4 41.2 16.1 4.2	2025 2022 2022	•	₹	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2023	•	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	32.4 41.2 16.1 4.2 0.0	2025 2022 2022 2022	•	≯	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	14.0	2023	•	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	32.4 41.2 16.1 4.2 0.0	2025 2022 2022 2022 2015	•	→↑↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.0 14.0 • 35.4	2023	•	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) atthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	41.2 16.1 4.2 0.0 20.9	2025 2022 2022 2022 2015	•	→ → •	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	0.0 14.0 • 35.4	2023	•	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%)	32.4 41.2 16.1 4.2 0.0 20.9	2025 2022 2022 2022 2015 2024	•	→ → ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 14.0 • 35.4 8.0	2012 2012 2010 2024	•	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) atthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) of emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	32.4 41.2 16.1 4.2 0.0 20.9 8.4 0.0	2025 2022 2022 2022 2015 2024	•	→ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 14.0 35.4 8.0 0.0	2023 2012 2010 2024 2024		
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) by emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	32.4 41.2 16.1 4.2 0.0 20.9 8.4 0.0 2.7	2025 2022 2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2023	•	→ → → → →	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 14.0 35.4 8.0 0.0	2012 2012 2010 2024		
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tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation wastewater that receives treatment (%) purce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) DG2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	32.4 41.2 16.1 4.2 0.0 20.9 8.4 0.0 2.7	2025 2022 2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2023	•	→ → ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 14.0 35.4 8.0 0.0	2023 2012 2010 2024 2024		
cio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Dulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) Dulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) Shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Force water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Dulation with access to electricity (%) Dulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) December of the combustion per total electricity output with access to the energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	32.4 41.2 16.1 4.2 0.0 20.9 8.4 0.0 2.7 1.5	2025 2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2023 2021		→ → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → →	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 14.0 35.4 8.0 0.0	2023 2012 2010 2024 2024		
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tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) puthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) parce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and techn	32.4 41.2 16.1 4.2 0.0 20.9 8.4 0.0 2.7 1.5	2025 2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2023 2021	•	→ → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → →	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.0	2023 2012 2010 2024 2024		
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tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) ethropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	32.4 41.2 16.1 4.2 0.0 20.9 8.4 0.0 2.7 1.5	2025 2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2023 2021 • 2022 2022	•	→ → ↑ → → → → → · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.0	2012 2012 2010 2024 2025		
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) De emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) memployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	32.4 41.2 16.1 4.2 0.0 20.9 8.4 0.0 2.7 1.5	2025 2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2023 2021 2022 2022 2023		→ → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → →	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.0 0.0 14.0 0.0 51.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	2012 2012 2010 2024 2025		
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Dg emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth lijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	32.4 41.2 16.1 4.2 0.0 20.9 8.4 0.0 2.7 1.5 10.3 5.8 12.5 0.0	2025 2022 2022 2024 2022 2022 2023 2021 2022 2023 •		→ → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → →	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.0 0.0 14.0 0.0 51.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	2012 2010 2024 2025 2022		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



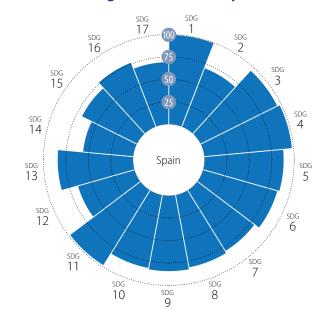
Country Score Country Rank 14/167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

2.7

Missing

data

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*



0%

International **Spillover Index**



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025		T	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		2025		1	Population using the internet (%)		2023	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	13.7	2022	•	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2023	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	60.3	2025	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	23	2023	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2022			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2022	
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) *	90.0			•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	222.5		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		7	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2022	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		+	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2020	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2022	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
(ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	44.5				Gini coefficient	33.0	2021	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	9.8	2022	_	•	Palma ratio		2022	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2022	_
flaternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		2023		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	13.1	2022	Ť
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		T		0.0	2002	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2003	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		1	4.5		2023	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%)		2022	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	9.3	2021	•	1				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)					Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2025	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2019	•			9/.5	2020	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3 5	2021	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			ſ
ife expectancy at birth (years)	83.7			1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2023		1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9			1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0			→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85.3			1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2021		4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2023	
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2024			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2019	•
iap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				→ →	SDG13 – Climate Action			
	16.7				${\rm CO_2emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	4.7	2023	•
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	19.8	2020	_	<u> </u>	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1	2024	•
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.1	2023	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.5			T	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	68.4	2021	•
let primary enrollment rate (%)	98.7			1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
	95.1			T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.9	2023	•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0			1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	52.4	2024	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	52.0			T	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	32.1	2018	•
,	477.3			*	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	51.5	2019	•
	14.2			7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.0	2019	•
Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	27.3	2022	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	89.0	2024	•	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6	2023	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.5			T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.3			1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	44.3			T	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2022	
iender wage gap (% of male median wage)	6.2	2023	•	T	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	10.7	LULL	Ė
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2023	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2022	•	→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9	2022		1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2023	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	43.3	2022	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	88.3	2018			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2020	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ Oeq/capita) 1	,984.7	2024	•	→	Children involved in child labor (%) ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **		2024	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	99.6	2022		1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2021	_
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.0	2022	•	1	100,000 population)	1.8	2024	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.4	2025	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2023		1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	19.0				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		2022	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	72.6	2023		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	115	2022	
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2023			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	2.3	ZUZZ			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2024	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.3	2021	•	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2023	•	4	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	60	2024	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2023		1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022	•
fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	54.3				Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2021	•
imployment-to-population ratio (%)	66.1			1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)					Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		2025	
	120	2022		4		57.0		_





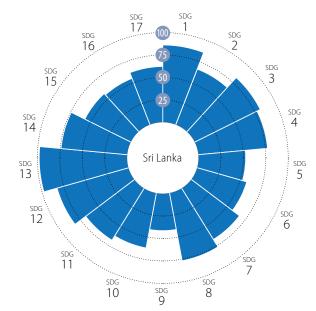
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 5.2

Missing data

0%

Average Performance by SDG







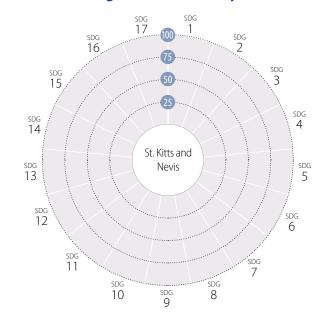
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

Peculiar color and emulacion rate (b)	SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	_
Shock-ace of functions in children unter 5 years of age 100 per place in	·	3.0 2025 • →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.6 2025	
Presented of undernoundment (9) A 12 2015 A	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	12.8 2025 • 🔸		51.2 2023	•
Interface distincting in children under 5 years of large (18) and 12 a. 200 a. 1. 200	3			68.5 2023	•
procedures of washing in children unded Systams of age (8) 15.1 All 6 28.2 216 48.2 216 6 48.2 216		4.1 2022 • 🛧	, ,	2.4 2023	•
receivement of wasting in clinifer under 5 years of age (%) 15.1 70.16 • • • • Add Case of Wasting in Clinifer under 5 years of age (%) 16.2 20.2 • • Add Case of Ca		17.3 2016 • •		26.1 2025	•
involvement of belandy, 80% a 30 (for a dail population) 10. 20. 20. 2 10. 20. 20. 2 10. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 2	revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.1 2016 • •			
Juman Floric Level Deck 2-pt-word and agreement Index (based 0-14 to word)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			0.2 2023	•
careal year because of hearteed harded color and calculated Natings with regarded to the close of -14 worst of 25 miles and color to the color of -14 worst of 25 miles and color to the color of -14 worst of 25 miles and color to the color of -14 worst of 25 miles and color to the color of -14 worst of 25 miles and color to the color of -14 worst of 25 miles and color to the color of -14 worst of 25 miles and color to the color of -14 worst of 25 miles and color to the color of -14 worst of 25 miles and color to the color of -14 worst of 25 miles and color to the color of -14 worst of	7	10.0 2022 - •		0.1 2022	•
untanable hrongen kanagement rides (hest O-14 vorit) population of particular population) DG 2 08 In incertificant DG 208 In incertificant DG 208 In incertificant DG 208 In			7 11 2 11	13.7 2023	•
Accessor improved well- sections of unbertainty state (per 10000 the behind) when the section of unbertainty state (per 10000 the behind) and the section of unbertainty state (per 10000 the behind) and the section of unbertainty state (per 10000 the behind) and the section of unbertainty state (per 10000 the behind) and the section of unbertainty state (per 10000 the behind) and the section of unbertainty state (per 10000 the behind) and the section of unbertainty state (per 10000 the behind) and the section of unbertainty state (per 10000 the behind) and the section of unbertainty state in a cardiovascular diseases, cance, client state of unbertainty state in a cardiovascular diseases, cance, clients, cardiovascular diseases, cance, cardiovascular diseases, canc		3.0 2022 • 👈			
Search Good Health and Well-Being Assertal marrially ratio (per 1000) to briting Assertal marrially ratio (per 1000) to proposition Assertal marrially ratio (per 1000) proposition Assertal marrially ratio (per 1000) to briting Assertal marrially ratio (per 1000) proposition Assertal marrially ratio (per 1000) proposition Assertal position (per 1000) proposition Assertal position (per 10000) proposition Assertal position (per 100000) proposition Assertal position (per 100000) proposition Assertal position (per 100000) proposition Assertal position (per 1000000) proposition Assertal position (per 1000000) proposition Assertal position (per 10000000) proposition Assertal position (per 100000000) proposition Assertal position (per 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2018 • 🛧		37.7 2019	
After result mortality rate (per 10000 leve briths) 447, 202, 420, 420, 420, 420, 420, 420, 420	exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2022 • •		1.7 2019	•
econatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 4,1,202 • Annual mean concertration of PMZ-5 (per) (20) web births) 6,1,202 • Annual mean concertration of PMZ-5 (per) (30) with state of per) (30) web births) 6,1,203 • Annual mean concertration of PMZ-5 (per) (30) with state of per) (30) of proposed water source, peped (% of urban population) 80,2,202 • Application with convenient across to public transport in client (%) 10,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport in client (%) 10,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport in client (%) 10,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport in client (%) 10,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport in client (%) 10,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport in client (%) 10,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport in client (%) 10,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport in client (%) 10,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport in client (%) 10,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport in client (%) 10,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport in client (%) 10,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport in client (%) 10,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport in client (%) 10,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport in client (%) 10,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport in client (%) 11,203 • Application with across to with final protocologic publication of the convenient across to public transport (application) 11,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport (application) 12,203 • Application with convenient across to public transport (application) 12,203 • Application with across to client (with publication) 12,203 • Application with across to client (with publication) 12,203 • Application with across to client (with publication) 12,203 • Application with across to client (with publicat	DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
coratiny rate, under-si (per 1,000 live births) 61 2003 • Access to improved water source, piece (6 of urban population) 62 200 2003 • Population with convenient access to public transport incline (8) 65 200 2003 • Population with convenient access to public transport incline (8) 65 20 2003 • Population with convenient access to public transport incline (8) 66 20 2003 • Population with convenient access to public transport incline (8) 67 200 2003 • Population with convenient access to public transport incline (8) 68 200 2003 • Population of contributable to household air pellution and ambient an pollution (6) (1000) population) 69 20 2019 • Population (6) (1000) population) 60 20 2019 • Population (6) (1000) population) 60 20 2019 • Population accessed with the part (1000) population) 60 20 2019 • Population with convenient access to public transport incline (8) 60 2010 • Population (6) (1000) population) 60 20 2019 • Population accessed and production (1000) population) 61 2010 • Population (1000) population) 62 2010 • Population accessed (8) (1000) population) 63 2010 • Population accessed (8) (1000) population) 64 2010 • Population accessed (8) (1000) population) 65 2010 • Population accessed (8) (1000) population) 66 20 2010 • Population accessed (8) (1000) population) 67 2010 • Population accessed (8) (1000) population) 68 2010 • Population accessed (8) (1000) population) 69 20 2012 • Population accessed (8) (1000) population) 69 20 2012 • Population accessed (8) (1000) population) 60 2010 • Population acc	laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	18.3 2023 • 🛧		44.7 2022	•
recidence of tuberculosis (per 10,000 onimicreal population), all ages and severe with vinifications (per 1,000 onimicreal population, all ages and severe with vinifications (per 1,000 onimicreal population, all ages and severe with vinifications (per 1,000 onimicreal population), all ages and severe with vinifications (per 1,000 onimicreal population) and vinifications of the properties of the per 1,000 onimicreal population of the properties of the per 1,000 onimicreal population of the per 1,000 onimicreal population) and per 1,000 operations (per 1,000 operation) 11,5,201 or per 1,000 operation 11,5,201 or per 1,000 ope	eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.1 2023 • 🛧	4.3	20.5 2023	•
eventify infections (por 1,000 unifocated population, all ages) of extendiated death rate due to cardiovacular disease, cancer, disbetes, or choice expiratory disease in adults aged 3 to 70 years (%) gestandiarded death rate attributable to household air pollution and aimbrent air pollution (per 10,000 population) 15, 200, 2019 affic deaths (per 10,000 population) 17, 200, 2019 affic deaths (per 10,000 population) 18, 200, 2019 affic deaths (per 10,000 population) 18, 200, 2019 affic deaths (per 10,000 population) 19,	lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.1 2023 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	80.7 2022	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease cances diabetes; or chronic registrary disease in adults aged 30 to 75 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and general pollution (and air pollution (and air pollution) (and death see attributable) (by population) (by populat	ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	62.0 2023 • →		61.5 2020	•
diabeties or fruncic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) gestandrized death that artification to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 10,000 population) 11.5 2021 11.5 20	ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023 • 🛧	·		
Beccrook wase that is not recollected (log/capital) 92.0 2019 9 Poly desired in a pollution (per 100000) population) 11.5 2021 1 Pollution (per 100000) population (per 100000) population (per 100000) population (per 100000) population (per 1000000) population (per 100000) population (per 1000000) population (per 100000) population (per 1000000) population (per 10000000) population (per 1000000) population (per 1000000) population (per 1000000) population (per 1000000) population (per 10000000) population (per 10000000) population (per 10000000) population (per 10000000) population (per 100000000) population (per 1000000000) population (per 100000000000) population (per 1000000000000000000000000000000000000		13 9 2021	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2020	•
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affic deaths (per 10,000 population) 11.5 2021 77.5 2023 77.5 2024 77.5 2023 77.5 2024 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2024 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2023 77.5 2		92.0 2019 • •		15.3 2024	•
77.5 2023 7.5 2024 7.5 2025		11 5 2021		1.9 2024	•
Jobes enter famility rate births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 16.5 2015 99.5 2016 99.5 2017 20.5 emissions femals fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) 0.9 202 Copersissions femals fast fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) 0.9 202 Objective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0 – 10 best) 99.5 2017 99.5 2018 9				13.6 2024	
this attended by skilled health personnel (%) 95, 2016 97, 2021 98, 2021 99, 2023 99	·		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	4.2 2024	•
unwing infants who received 2Wi-O-recommended vaccines (%) 99.0 2023 ↑ Cog-emissions from fissil fuel combustion and ement production (COg/capita) 0.9 202 Objective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) Objective (%) of population and objective (%) Objective (%) of population objective (%) Objective (%) of population and objective (%) Objective (%) of population objective (%) Object			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2023	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (WHC) index of service (WHC) index of service (WHC) index of service coverage (WHC) index of service (WHC) index			SDG13 – Climate Action		
yworst 0-100 best) 3,9, 2024 3,9	3	99.0 2023	$\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.9 2023	•
Dick - Quality Education tricipation tate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) (% of population aged 15 to 24) (% of children aged 15 to 24) (% of females aged 15 to 49) (% of femal		66.7 2021 • 7		0.7 2024	•
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witcipation rate in pre-primary organized learning 48.6 2023		3.9 2024	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
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Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% 6 fotal catch) 11.7 2018 were secondary completion rate (%) 96.2 2022		48.6 2023 • 🔸	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.3 2024	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) 11.9 2015 Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Fish caught that are than that are than be indicated (%) Fish caught that are than that are than be indicated (%) Fish caught that are than that ar	-	96.0. 2023 • →	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	11.7 2018	•
This caught that are then discarded (%) DGS - Gender Equality Tas 2024 → Sibric aught that are then discarded (%) Tas 2024 → Sibric aught that are then discarded (%) Tas 2024 → Sibric aught that are then discarded (%) Tas 2024 → Sibric aught that are then discarded (%) Tas 2024 → Sibric aught that are then discarded (%) Tas 2024 → Sibric aught that are then discarded (%) Tas 2024 → Sibric aught that are then discarded (%) Tas 2024 → Sibric aught that are then discarded (%) Tas 2024 → Sibric aught that are then discarded (%) Tas 2024 → Sibric aught that are then discarded (%) Tas 2024 → Sibric aught that are then discarded (%) Tas 2024 → Sibric aught that are then discarded (%) Maine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Maine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Maine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Maine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Maine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Maine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Maine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Maine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 43.2 2022 → Permanent deforestation (% of species survival (worst 0-1 best) Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 43.2 2022 → Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 10.0 2022 → Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 10.0 2022 → Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 10.0 2022 → Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 10.0 2022 → Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 10.0 2022 → Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 10.0 2022 → Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 10.0 2022 → Permanent			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.9 2019	•
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emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 43.7 2022 atto of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 43.7 2022 atto of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 43.7 2022 atto of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%) 45.3 2024 Read ust index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.56 2022 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2022 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2022 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2022 Imported deforestation (my capita) 1.2 2023 Permanent deforestation (my capita) 1.2 20	· · · · · · · ·	33.0 2022	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49) 73.9 2024			SDG15 – Life on Land		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 25. 2024 26. Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 27. Deficient Water and Sanitation 27. Deficient Water and Sanitation 28. 2025 28. Deficient Water and Sanitation 28. 2022 29. Deficient Water and Sanitation 29. 2022 20. Deputation using at least basic drinking water services (%) 29. 2022 20. Deputation using at least basic drinking water services (%) 29. 2022 20. Deputation using at least basic sanitation services (%) 29. 2022 20. Deputation using at least basic sanitation services (%) 29. 2022 20. Deputation using at least basic sanitation services (%) 29. 2022 20. Deputation with access to eleasticity (%) 20. Deputation with access to electricity (%) 20. Deputation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 20. pemissions from fuel combustion per total		73.9 2024 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.7 2023	•
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2022 DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 89.3 2022 Desenwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 90.8 2022 Desenwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 90.8 2022 Desenwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 90.8 2022 Desenwater withdrawal (% of of available freshwater resources) 90.8 2022 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 404.5 2024 Desenwater consumption embodied	atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.7 2022 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.9 2023	•
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DGG - Clean Water and Sanitation population using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) population with access to available freshwater resources) population with access to electricity (%) population with access to electricity (werosto-look of the population access to electri	eats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.8 2025 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2023	•
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undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) otal work-related accidents embodied in imports	nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.9 2025 • 👈		• •	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) 0.3 2018 • ↑ Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * 0 2024 Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * 0.0 202				11.0 2023	•
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports 25 9, 2018 Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * 0.0 202'	, ,				•
per 100,000 population) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 80.2 202:	(per 100,000 population)	Z5.9 ZUI8 • •		80.2 2023	_

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

Country Score Country Rank NA /167 NA ● Regional Average = 70.3

Average Performance by SDG



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



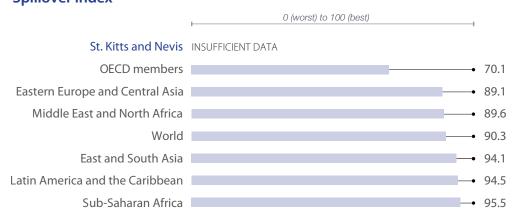
Missing data

38%

SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

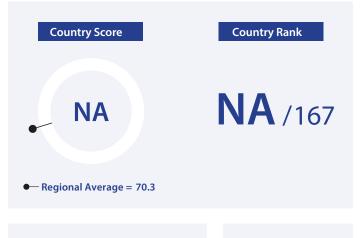
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty			Rating		•		Year		J Ire
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)					Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0			1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)		2023		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	137.3	2023		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2022			Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•	•	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2022	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2022	•	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.8	2023	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	45.6	2022	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	•		•	•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	146.7	2023	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		•		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	•	4	Gini coefficient	•			-
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2014	•	•	Palma ratio	•	•	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	73.5	2023		7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *	0.0	2022	•	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.3	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	9.1	2023	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.3	2023		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	•	•		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2023	•	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		4	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	-				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.7	2020		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			•		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	0	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	•				Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)			•	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.1	2021	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				
ife expectancy at birth (years)	72.1	2023	•	4	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	74.1	2001	•	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2021	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action		_	_	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	2023	•	1		4.0	2022		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	70.0	2024			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023	•	
(worst 0–100 best)	79.0	2021	•	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	2022	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•			•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *	0.0	2023	•	
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.7	2023	•	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	•				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	66.6	2024	•	•
let primary enrollment rate (%)	96.8	2021	•	4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				
ower secondary completion rate (%)	120.4	2016	•	•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	97.0	2019	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	•	•	•	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	41.3	2019	•	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	7	202			SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	74.6	2024	-		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.8	2023	•	
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	105.2	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•		
latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	•			•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.46	2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.3	2025	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	•	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•		•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.6	2017			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic armining water services (%)	95.0			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	23.6	2022		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.8			4			2023		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	46.1			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2023		
		2013			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	00.0	2022		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	_	•	•	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			-	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)			•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2024	•	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2023	•	7	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•	
lenewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.6	2021	•	-	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2023	•	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Ť	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	595	2023			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	د.ەد	2023		9		0.03	2023		
	-	-	-		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Covernment spending on health and adjusting (% of CDP)		2022		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•	•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	6.6	2022	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	•	•	•	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•			
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2023	•	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2024	•	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.1	2021	•	
(per 100,000 population)					- Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023		

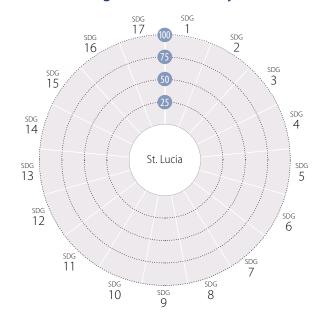
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

ST. LUCIA

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG

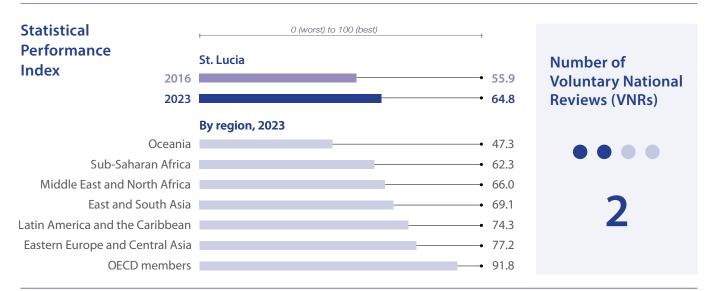


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*



Missing 23% data





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

ST. LUCIA

DG1 – No Poverty	Value '	Year Ratin	g Trend	•		Year I		g Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.6 2	025	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	•	1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.0 2	.025	1	Population using the internet (%)	70.1	2023	3 -	1
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	65.1	2023	3 -	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	•	• •		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•		•	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2	.012		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	. 00	2025		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.7 2	.012		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023	,	`
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	• •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023	3 •	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	33.5 2	.022	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				-
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2	.022	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	16.9	2018	3 •	(
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	•	• •	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2 2	018	→	Gini coefficient	43.7	2015	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	15.6 2	.016	•	Palma ratio	2.3	2015	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	44.0 2	.023	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.4	2022	2	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.0 2	023	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	11.3	2023	3	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.5 2	.023	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.5	2022	•	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		023	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2	.023	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3	2020) •	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	15.5 2	:021	Т	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	11.2	2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	28 0 2	.019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•		•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.9 2	.021 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•		•	
e expectancy at birth (years)	72.7 2		1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	24.0 2	.020	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2020)	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2	.021	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				Г
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	74.0 2	023	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.8	2023	3	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	76.8.2	.021	4	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				
worst 0–100 best)	70.0 2	.021	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) **	. 00	2023	3	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	• •	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2023		
DG4 – Quality Education				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.2	2023	2	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	9172	023	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		
% of children aged 4 to 6)			Ĭ	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	34.9	2024		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.9 2		T	Fish caught from overexploited or conapsed stocks (% or total catch)				
ower secondary completion rate (%)		.023		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.0	2019		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0 2	.012	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.9	2019		
DG5 – Gender Equality							_	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	75.1 2	.024	7	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.6	2023	3	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.1 2	.022	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.2 2	024	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.5 2	025	4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	8	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)			•	
epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.9 2	022	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		022	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	36.9	2022	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
othropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022		
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	0	• •	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2012		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
	1000	022		Children involved in child labor (%)				
epulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2		T	Experts of major conventional waypens (TIV) constant million LICD nor		2012	. •	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)) ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		022 •	→ →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2024	•	
MtCO ₂ /TWh)				Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.4 2	.021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2023	3 -	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.47	2023	3	
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	77.9 2	.023		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2023	}	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•	• •		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•	• •	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	5.8	2022	<u> </u>	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.6 2	025	7	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•		•	
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.66 2		1		10.4	2017	7 👝	
ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.00 2	.025		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2017		
rai mont related accidents embodica in imports (per million population)	-		9	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024		
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports								
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	•	• •		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021 2023		

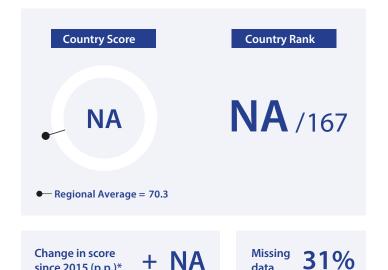
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



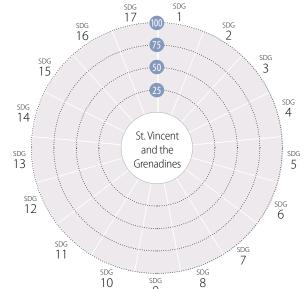
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

data

Overall Performance

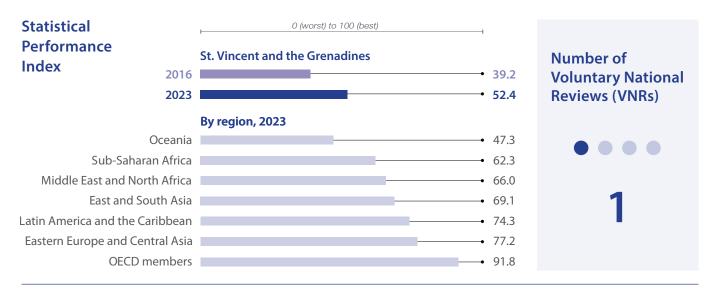


Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	rear	,			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		ng Ir
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) *						Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		202		, '
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•		Population using the internet (%)		202		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	62.3	202	3 (,
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.8	2022	•	1		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•	•)
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	•	•	•	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	202	5 (
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•	•	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		202		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	33.3	2022	•	4	b	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		200		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022		4	b	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	9.6	202	3 () '
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	31.6	2022	•	1		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5	2018		=	>	Gini coefficient			•)
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				•		Palma ratio	•	•	-)
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	55.8	2023	•	1	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		•	•	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	2023	•	1	•	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	11.3	202	3	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.6	2023		1	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.9	201	8	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	14.0	2023	•	4	b	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	-	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•	•		•		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,						Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	202)	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	23.6	2021		4	þ	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		202		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	34.0	2010				Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	34.0	2019	, 😈	-		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•)
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.8	2021	•	1	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•	•		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	71.2	2023	•	=	>	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	37.1	2021	•	1	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	202	3	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	2021	•	1	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	1.5	202		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0	2023	•	4	>	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.2	202	o 👍	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	60.0	2021			ı.			202	0	
(worst 0–100 best)	68.8	2021		•		GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	202	,	,
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	202	3	
DG4 – Quality Education						SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	663	2021				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		202		, ,
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	66.3	2021	•	4	>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	77.5	202	4	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	96.0	2018	•	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch))
ower secondary completion rate (%)	105.6	2023	•	1	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	19.0	200	1 (
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	•	•	•	•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3	201	9 (•
DG5 – Gender Equality						Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	-	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	70.0	2024				SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	78.3	2024	-		7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.6	202	3 (
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.5	2022	•	1	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			•	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.9	2024	•	1	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	202	3	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.7	2025	•	4	>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	202	3	,
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.7	2018				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.7			•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	41.2	202	2	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.9			1		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		202		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	36.1					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		202		
		2013				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	02.2	. 202	_	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	_	•	-	_	7. 3.	62.0	202		,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.0	202	4	,
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	r	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•)
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	90.0	2022	•	-	>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	202	4	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	2023	•	-	>	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	•		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.0	2021	•	4	>	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	202	3	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	5.0	2021		_		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		202		
	70.2	2022				· -				
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	70.3	2023	-			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5/	202	ر	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•	-	-			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		261		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•	•	•	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	10.5	202	2)
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	17.7	2025	•	4	>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			•)
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2023	•	1	b	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.6	201	7	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		202		
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports						Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		202		
(per 100,000 population)				-		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		
(per recipes population)										

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available



SUDAN

Overall Performance

Country Score Country Rank 161 /167 49.1 ● Regional Average = 53.9

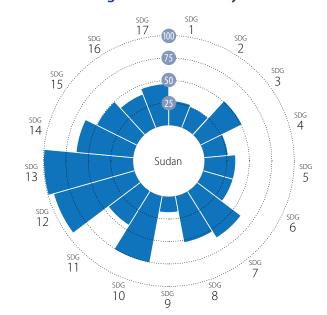
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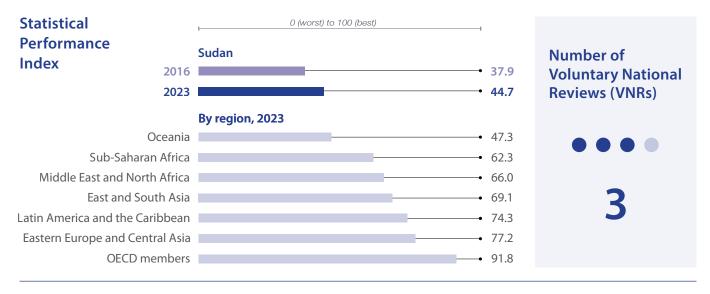
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



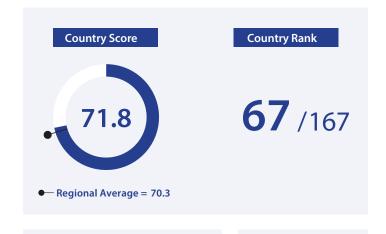
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	33.7 2025 •	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	48.8	2025	•	1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	58.2 2025 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	26.4	2020)	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	51.9	2023	}	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.4 2022	→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2023	•	-
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.2 2014 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3 2014 •	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023	,	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	24.0 2014 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	•	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.0 2022 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2005	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022 •	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	3.7	2020) •	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8 2022 •	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2018 •	→	Gini coefficient	34.2	2014		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	• • •	•	Palma ratio	1.4	2014	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	255.7 2023 •	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	73.7	2022	0	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.8 2023 •	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	31.6			7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	50.1 2023 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	82.1			7
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	50.0 2023 •	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	16.6	2020	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023 •	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.2 2021	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145.0 2019 •		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.6 2021	7	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.3 2023	-	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	35.0			-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	86.8 2013		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.7 2014	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	}	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	51.0 2023	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				Н.
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023		
(worst 0–100 best)	43.5 2021 •	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1 2017 •	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	•	•	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water	40.0	2022		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	38.0 2019	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.0			T
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	30.0 2019		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	48.6			4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	56.2 2019 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	38.2			*
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	54.3 2018		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.0 2018 •	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2009		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	_	_	_	_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	36.6 2024 •	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8	2023	3	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.7 2022 •	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	8	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.4 2022 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2023	8	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.7 2019 •		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•		•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.2	2022	2	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.9 2022 •	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.9 2020 •	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	•		•	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	118.7 2022 •	→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.61	2023	3	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015 •		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.4	2014	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	154.1 2024 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	67.3	2014	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	15.0	2024	•	-
Population with access to electricity (%)	63.2 2022 •	7	Children involved in child labor (%)	18.1	2014	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	65.6 2022	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per **	0.0	2024		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2 2023	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	30.3			-
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	22.3 2021	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.31			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Ť	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.38			
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	4.0 2023	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.31			
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.0 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	15.3 2014	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.2	2022	2 •	7
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.5 2022	Λ	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•		•	•
fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.29 2023	•		0.0	2016		
fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.29 2023	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2016		
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) ** Shifted profits of multipationals (USS hillion)		2024		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.1 2018 •		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.7	2021		
(per 100,000 population)							

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



SURINAME

Overall Performance



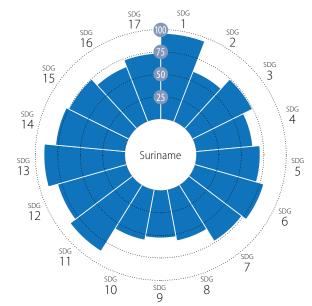
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

NA

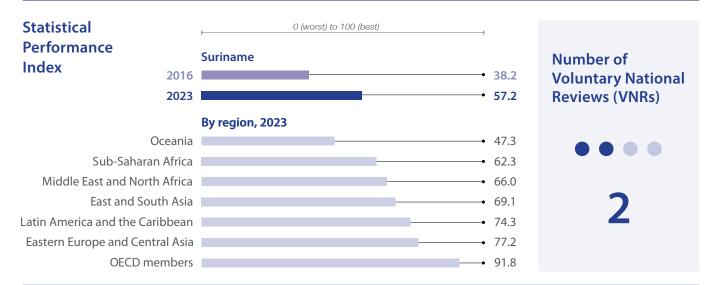
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16%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

Value Year Rating Trend

1.0 2022

4.3 2023

0.0 2023

. .

GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)

CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)

SDG9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Population using the internet (%)

top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)

SDG13 - Climate Action

Gini coefficient

Palma ratio

Value Year Rating Trend

1.2 2025 • ->

4.3 2025 • 🔷

SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 51.2 2023 • Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 49.4 2023 Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.99 2023 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.1 2023 Imported deforestation (m²/capita)

SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) 7.2 2022 Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0-1 best) 0.76 2023 Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 37.1 2022 Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 98.3 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 40.0 2024 • -> Children involved in child labor (%) 4.3 2018 • Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per

0.0 2024 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) 74.5 2025 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.51 2023 Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0-1 best) 0.42 2023 Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0-1 best) 0.50 2023

SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 6.7 2023 For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional

public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 0 2024 Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 0.0 2021

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 57.2 2023 Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) 75.7 2025 •

Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	4.3	2025		7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.1	2022	•	4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.3	2018	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.5	2018	•	•
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	28.1		•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	29.0		•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022	•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)			•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	1.0	2010	Ť	_
<u> </u>	02.6	2022		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	83.6		•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.2		•	T
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	29.0		•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.8	2023	•	7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	18.7	2021	•	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	51.0	2019	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.2	2021	•	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.6	2023	•	7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	45.9	2021	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2021	•	1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71.0	2023	•	4
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	62.7	2021	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2015	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	80.6	2021	•	1
	70.2	2021		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	78.2		•	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	41.3		•	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9	2021	•	_
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	69.7	2024	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.3	2022	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	70.0	2024	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.4	2025	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.0	2022	•	4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022		7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	39.6		•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		•	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
3,	00.0	2022		
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.0		•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	95.5	2022	•	7
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2025		Ĭ,
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.7	2021	•	=
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	56.0	2023	•	•
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•		•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•	•	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7 1	2025	•	4
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.53		•	-
		2023		-
		-	-	4
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports				

SURINAME

Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)

Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)

SDG1 - No Poverty



Country Profiles

NA = Data not available

SWEDEN

Overall Performance

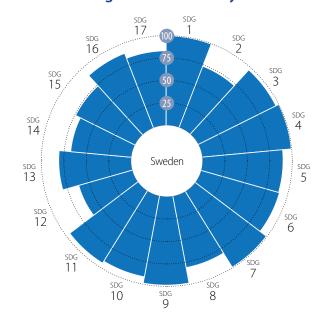
Country Score Country Rank 2 /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing data

2%

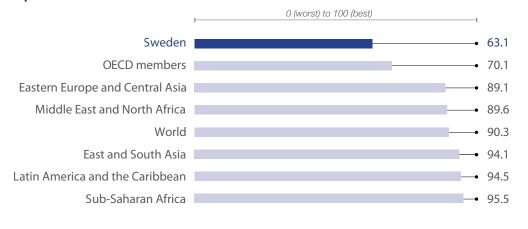
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SWEDEN

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year F	Ratin	ıg Tr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025	-		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.6 2025	•	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.0	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	95.7 2023	•	•
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.4	2022	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	132.4 2023	•	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.2 2023	•	_
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	70.0 2025	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		•	universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.3 2023		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.4 2022		, (
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		2022		•		2,621.4 2023		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		+	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	17.4 2022		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		→	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	15.1 2020		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2022		1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	37.1 2022	•	•
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2018		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2023		•	Gini coefficient	29.8 2021	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.5	ZUZZ	Ť		Palma ratio	1.1 2022	•	•
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	4.0	2023	•	4	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	9.4 2022	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		†	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 2022	•	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.7	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	5.3 2023		•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	NA	•	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.3 2022		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	7 9	2021	•	4	Population with rent overburden (%)	21.8 2022		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	1.3	∠∪∠ I			Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	95.8 2025		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2019	•	•	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	89.0 2020	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2021		4	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2021	•	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production based air pollution (DALYs por 1,000 population)	6.6 2022		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2022		†	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.9 2024		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		NA		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.7 2024 30.4 2024		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	42.9 2024		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85.3	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	11.1 2024		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.3	2024	•	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2022		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.5	2023	•	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2023		→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.5 2023	•	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	8.7	2022	•	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.3 2024		
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2024	•)
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		2023		1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	36.0 2021	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2023		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
	99.3			T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.6 2023	•	•
	100.0			•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.6 2024	•	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	487.4	2023		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.2 2018	•	
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2022		4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.6 2019	•	•
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)		2022		1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.6 2019		
SDG5 – Gender Equality	21.2	2022	_	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	86.4	2024	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.5 2023		, ,
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.8	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.8 2023		•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2024		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99 2023		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	45.0	2025	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	0.0 2023		
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	7.3	2023	•	1		28.6 2022	_	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1.1.2022		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.7	2022	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	1.1 2023 0.92 2023		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.9	2022	•	→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	27.0 2022		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.6	2022	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2021		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.0 2024		
	2,562.2			→	Children involved in child labor (%)	60.0 2024		
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2022		1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per			
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.6	2022	•	<u> </u>	100,000 population)	2.5 2024		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.1 2025		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.80 2023		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.79 2023		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		2023		T	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.88 2023		
	57.9	2021		<u> </u>	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	79.8 2022	•	•
		2025			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	16.6.222		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	16.6 2022		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	69.0			-		0.0.2024	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2023	•	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.8 2024		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0.6			• •	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.8 2024 ** **	**	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	0.6 99.7	2022	•			0.8 2024 ** ** 57 2024	**	÷
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 99.7 0.82	2022 2021 2023	•	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** **	**	}
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6 99.7 0.82 3.4	2022	•	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	** ** 57 2024	**	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0.6 99.7 0.82 3.4 87.8	2022 2021 2023 2018	•	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	** ** 57 2024 44.6 2022	**	•



Country Score Country Rank 26 /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

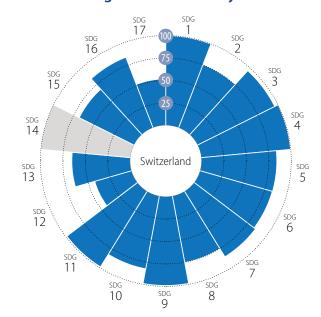
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 2.4

Missing data

6%

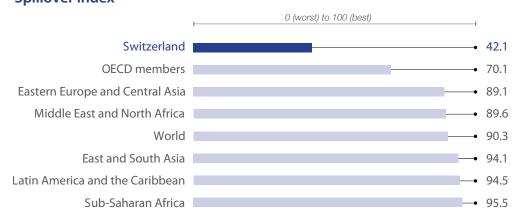
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index

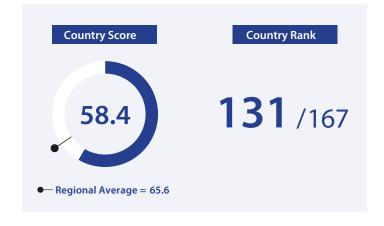


*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SWITZERLAND

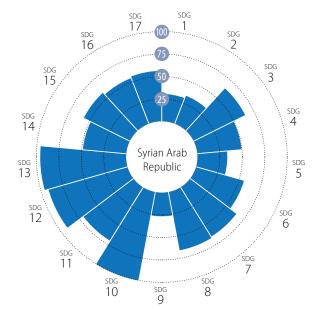
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year R	ating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	ig Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2 2025	_		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0			1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.4 2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	97.3	2023	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	10.1 2021	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	109.3	2023	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.4	2023	3	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	79.7	2025	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6 2022		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.8	2023	2	4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7 2022			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2023		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0 2022				6,080.6			
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	12.1 2022		7	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.2	2021	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5 2022 6.1 2022		4	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	26.7	2014	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.1 2022		4	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	25.2	2022	9	2
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	64.1 2023			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3 2022		•	Gini coefficient	33.7			4
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio		2021		- 1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	5.5 2023	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	19.8	2021	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8 2023	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Ц,
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.9 2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2008		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.4 2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%)	100.0			1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	7.5 2021	•	1	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	40.00			Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	94.6			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.0 2019			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	, 1.0	_020		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.4 2021	•	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.6	2022	2	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	84.0 2023	•	1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	11.5			۽ ،
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	1.4 2022		1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	21.9	2024	•	, =
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		•		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.3	2024		7
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		•	T	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	90.0	2024	•	, =
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	86.3 2021 6.9 2024		↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024		-
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.3 2022		4	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2022	2 •	7
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	20.5 2022		Ţ	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.1 2022			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023		7
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	14.0			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.2 2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	71.0	2024		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0 2023		→	SDG14 – Life Below Water	71.0	2021		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 98.8 2023	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NΔ	NA		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0 2022	•	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	•	•
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	52.1 2023	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	•	•
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	497.9 2022	•	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		•	Ψ.	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	19.5 2022	_	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	3 •	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	88.7 2024	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1	2023	} •	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.0 2022	•	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.9 2024		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.96			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.5 2025	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.1 2022	•	7	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	25.3	2022	_	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.6	2022		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2022	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023 NA		4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9 2022	•	1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	48.7) .	4
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.5 2022		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	93.9 2015			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	81.0			. 4
	6,211.3 2024		→			2021		
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.7 2022		T	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	1 2	2024		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.8 2022	•	<u>T</u>	100,000 population)				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (94)	100.0.2022		•	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.0		•	-
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2022 100.0 2022		个	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)			1	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		NA NA	-	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	27.7 2021		†	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	71.5		2	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2021			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	, 1,5			
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	70.9 2023	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.0	2022)	4
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.5 2022		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			A	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		2024	-	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.5 2021		T	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**		**	*
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2024		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	5.1 2018		→	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multipationals (USS hillion)	70.1			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)			•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	103.9			
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	80.4 2024		T					
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	11.7 2021			Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	75.7	2025	, 🚇	- 6



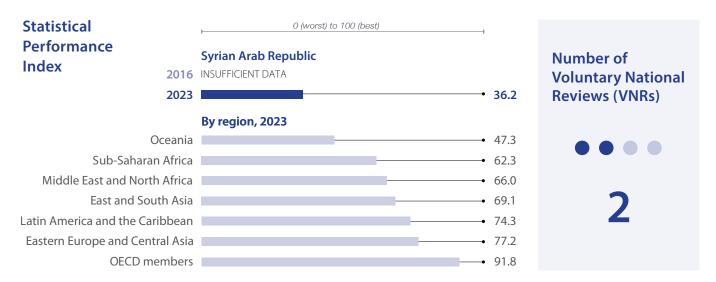
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing 11% data

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		ig fre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	28.5 2025 •	- 1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	63.9 2025 •	<u>+</u>	Population using the internet (%)		2019		
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023		
revalence of undernourishment (%)	34.0 2022 •	4	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2023	3	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.9 2010 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	17.8	2025	5	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5 2010		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		2025		
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	31.2 2019 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		, ,
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	33.9 2022 •	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2022		<u> </u>
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 •	7	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	3./	2023	3	-
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0 2022 •	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 •	1	Gini coefficient		2022		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	7.8 2010	•	Palma ratio	0.9	2022	2	1
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	20.4 2023 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022		1
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.0 2023 •	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		1
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.6 2023 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		1
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	17.0 2023 •	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	1
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.3 2021	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	95.0 2019 •	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
iffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.9 2021 •	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		,
e expectancy at birth (years)	72.1 2023	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.0 2007	•	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		1
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2 2009		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	•	_
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	66.0 2023	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023		
worst 0–100 best)	64.1 2021 •	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		1
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5 2018 •	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	•	•	•	-
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	46 5 2024		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		1
% of children aged 4 to 6)	46.5 2024		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	42.2	2024	1 •	1
t primary enrollment rate (%)	78.2 2024 •		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)			•	1
wer secondary completion rate (%)	42.4 2023 •		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0 2021 •	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
DG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	3	-
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	62.8 2024	→	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	3)
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.3 2022 •	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	3	ŧ
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	21.2 2024	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2023	3)
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.6 2025	4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	3	,
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.8	2022	2)
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.1 2022	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.0 2022	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2010))
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•)
onthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.2 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	50.5	2004	1)
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	736.8 2024	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.0	2006	5	,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	730.0 2021	Ť	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		,
epulation with access to electricity (%)	89.0 2022	4	Children involved in child labor (%)				
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	90.5 2022	-	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per		_	-	
₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.3 2023	1	100,000 population)		2024		
MtCO ₂ /TWh)			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	15.8	2025) •	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1 2021	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	•			-
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•		1
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	67.4 2022		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	_
	8.7 2022 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	6.5	2022	2	,
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	23.3 2011				-		ř
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	•	•	•	,
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.7 2025 •			0	2024	1	,
fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	12.7 2025		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2024		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



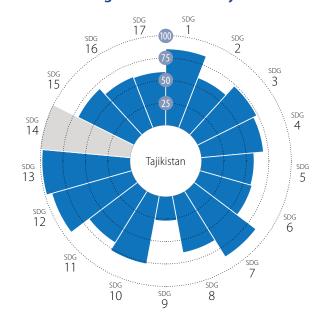
Country Score Country Rank 88 /167 68.3 ● Regional Average = 72.0

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 6.5

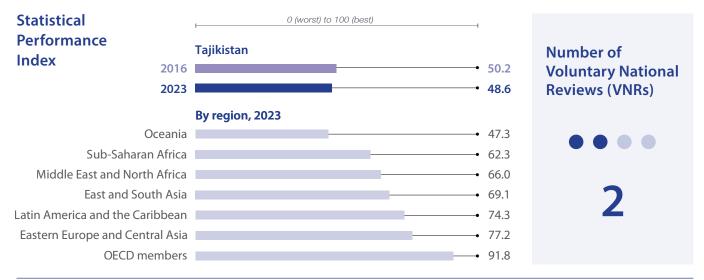
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7%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	Value Year Rating Tr		Value Year Ra	-
	3.5 2025	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	78.8 2025	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	13.5 2025	Population using the internet (%)	56.8 2023	
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	44.7 2023	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	8.7 2022	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 2023	-
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.5 2017	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2025	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6 2017	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2023	
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	22.5 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.8 2022		0.1 2020	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	3.3 2022	_
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.3 2022	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	240 2015	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.4 2018	Gini coefficient	34.0 2015	•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2008	Palma ratio	1.4 2015	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	474 2022	
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	13.9 2023 • •	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	17.1 2022	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.6 2023	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	36.6 2023	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.3 2023	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.9 2022	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	79.0 2023 • •	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	40.6 2020	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.1 2021 •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.2 2022	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	204.0 2019 •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.9 2024	•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.9 2021	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.9 2024	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	71.8 2023	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.7 2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	41.8 2019	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.1 2024	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.8 2017	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 2023	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0 2023	SDG13 – Climate Action		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	90.0 2023	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.9 2023	•
(worst 0–100 best)	67.3 2021 • •	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7 2024	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4 2024	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2023	•
DG4 – Quality Education		SDG14 – Life Below Water		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	• •	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	11.4 2017	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	• •	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	95.8 2017	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	• •	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	88.3 2017	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	• •	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8 2017	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	• •	•
DG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		SDG15 – Life on Land		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	56.4 2024 • •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.8 2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.6 2022	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.5 2023	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.0 2024 • •	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99 2023	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.0 2025	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2023	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.7 2022	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	81.9 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.7 2022	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9 2020	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	69.9 2022		• •	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.2 2015	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	• •	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	407.6 2024		95.8 2017	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	107.0 2021	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	19.0 2024	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	Children involved in child labor (%)	19.0 2024	_
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2022 • 4 86.1 2022 • 4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	J .	-
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	00.1 2022	100,000 population)	0.0 2024	•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.4 2023 • •	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.2 2025	•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	34.9 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0 0	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	<u></u>	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	60.6 2023	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	14.0 2022	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		·	7.6 2022	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	39.5 2021	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	7.6 2023	_
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.0 2025 • •	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	J •	_
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	• • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	17.1 2022	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2024	•
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	7.4 2018	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0 2021	•
(100 000		6. 4.4. 10. 6	40.6 2022	
(per 100,000 population)		 Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 	48.6 2023	•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available





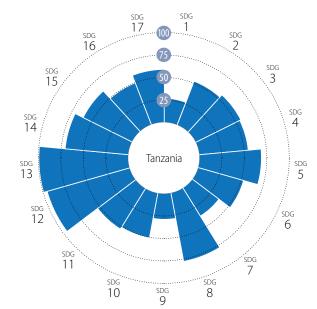
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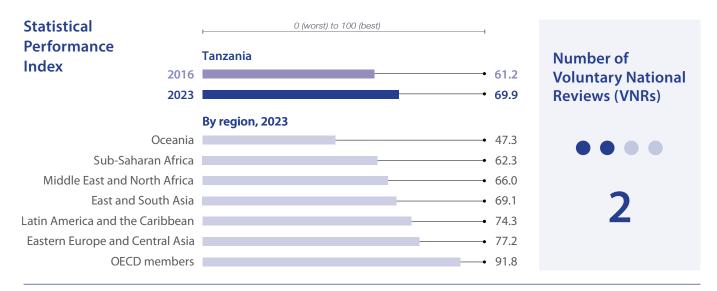
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	•	Value Year Ratin	_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	34.3 2025 • 🔷	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	72.8 2025 •	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	58.8 2025 • 👈	Population using the internet (%)	29.1 2023 •	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	32.3 2023 •	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	23.8 2022 • 🔸	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2016	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.0 2022 • 👈	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	17.8 2025	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1 2022 • 1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.8 2023	
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	18.8 2022 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2023 •	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.6 2022 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2013 •	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022 • →	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.1 2015 •	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6 2022 • 🔸	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 • 🔸	Gini coefficient	40.5 2018	•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 2019 • •	Palma ratio	1.9 2018 •	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	275.8 2023 • 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	70.1 2022 •	,
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.6 2023 • →	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	20.5 2023	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.9 2023	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	63.4 2022	,
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	183.0 2023	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	50.8 2020	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.9 2023	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2020	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	18.8 2021 • 🔸	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.9 2022	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	120.0.2010	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2 2024	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	128.0 2019 • •	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4 2024	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.8 2021 • 🛧	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.7 2024	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	67.0 2023 • 👈	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	2.6 2024	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	112.3 2020 • 🗷	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3 2023	
firths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85.0 2022 • 🛧	SDG13 - Climate Action	0.5 2025	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0 2023 • 👈	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 2023	
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	42.6 2021 • →	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 2024	
(worst 0–100 best)	42.0 2021	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2023	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8 2024 • 🔷	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0 2023	<u>,</u>
DG4 – Quality Education			E4.0.2022	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	64.9 2023 • 7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.0 2023	'
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	04.9 2023	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	43.9 2024	,
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	85.9 2023 • 7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	23.5 2018	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	35.4 2023 • 👈	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	6.3 2019	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	87.1 2022 • 👈	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.3 2019	
DG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	E6 E 2024 A	SDG15 – Life on Land		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	56.5 2024 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.0 2023 •)
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.3 2022 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.6 2023)
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	91.7 2024 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.68 2023 •)
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	37.8 2025 • 🗷	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4 2023	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.9 2022 •	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.8 2022 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	30.6 2022 • →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.7 2020	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.0 2022 • ↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.71 2023	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.4 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	50.0 2021	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	113.4 2024 • ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	67.7 2022	
THE THE PERSON OF THE PERSON O		, ,	01.1 2022	
	113.4 2024	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.0 2024	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	41.0 2024	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)	45.8 2022	Children involved in child labor (%)	41.0 2024 • 24.8 2014 •	
CDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Iopulation with access to electricity (%) Iopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	45.8 2022 ● 7 9.2 2022 ● →			
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	45.8 2022	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per * 100,000 population)	24.8 2014 • 0.0 2024 •	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	45.8 2022 ● 7 9.2 2022 ● → 1.6 2023 ● 7	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	24.8 2014 • 0.0 2024 • 53.7 2025 •	
pDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	45.8 2022 ● 7 9.2 2022 ● →	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	24.8 2014 • 0.0 2024 • 53.7 2025 • 0.46 2023 •	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	45.8 2022 ◆ 7 9.2 2022 ◆ → 1.6 2023 ◆ 7 14.9 2021 ◆ ↓	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	24.8 2014 • 0.0 2024 • 53.7 2025 • 0.46 2023 • 0.35 2023 •	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	45.8 2022	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	24.8 2014 • 0.0 2024 • 53.7 2025 • 0.46 2023 •	
topcolor - Affordable and Clean Energy repulation with access to electricity (%) repulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) repulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) repulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) repulation from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) repulation from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) repulation from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) repulation fuel combustion fuel com	45.8 2022 ◆ 7 9.2 2022 ◆ → 1.6 2023 ◆ 7 14.9 2021 ◆ ↓	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	24.8 2014 • 0.0 2024 • 53.7 2025 • 0.46 2023 • 0.48 2023 •	
CDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy In opulation with access to electricity (%) In opulation for output (MtCO2/TWh) In opulation (%) In opulation for output (%) In	45.8 2022	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	24.8 2014 • 0.0 2024 • 53.7 2025 • 0.46 2023 • 0.35 2023 •	
Application with access to electricity (%) Application with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Application from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Application from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Application from fuel combustion from fuel combustion fuel fuel fuel fuel fuel fuel fuel fuel	45.8 2022 • 7. 9.2 2022 • 7. 1.6 2023 • 7. 14.9 2021 • 4. 61.3 2023 • 0. 2.9 2022 • 0. 52.4 2021 • 7.	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	24.8 2014 • 0.0 2024 • 53.7 2025 • 0.46 2023 • 0.48 2023 •	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Population from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Population electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Population electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Population from from from from from from from from	45.8 2022 • 7. 9.2 2022 • 7. 1.6 2023 • 7. 14.9 2021 • 4. 61.3 2023 • 6. 2.9 2022 • 6. 52.4 2021 • 7. 2.6 2025 • 7.	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	24.8 2014 • 0.0 2024 • 53.7 2025 • 0.46 2023 • 0.48 2023 • 4.2 2023 •	
Affordable and Clean Energy Appulation with access to electricity (%) Appulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Appulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Appulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Appulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Appulation fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Appulation fue	45.8 2022 • 7. 9.2 2022 • 7. 1.6 2023 • 7. 14.9 2021 • 4. 61.3 2023 • 6. 2.9 2022 • 6. 52.4 2021 • 7. 2.6 2025 • 7. 0.58 2023 • 7.	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.8 2014 • 0.0 2024 • 53.7 2025 • 0.46 2023 • 0.48 2023 • 4.2 2023 • 14.0 2022 •	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Population from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Population from fuel combustion from fuels and fuel cooking fuels and fuels and fuels fu	45.8 2022 • 7. 9.2 2022 • 7. 1.6 2023 • 7. 14.9 2021 • 4. 61.3 2023 • 6. 2.9 2022 • 6. 52.4 2021 • 7. 2.6 2025 • 7.	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	24.8 2014 • 0.0 2024 • 0.46 2023 • 0.48 2023 • 0.48 2023 • 14.0 2022 • 47 2024 • 10.0 2024	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Population from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Population from fuel combustion from fuel cooking from fuels from	45.8 2022 • 7. 9.2 2022 • 7. 1.6 2023 • 7. 14.9 2021 • 4. 61.3 2023 • 6. 2.9 2022 • 6. 52.4 2021 • 7. 2.6 2025 • 7. 0.58 2023 • 7.	Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.8 2014 • 0.0 2024 • 53.7 2025 • 0.46 2023 • 0.48 2023 • 4.2 2023 • 14.0 2022 •	

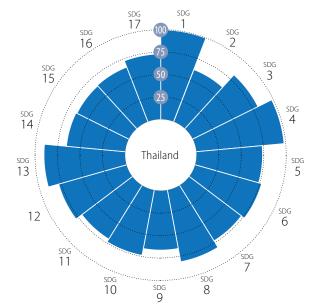
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





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Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends





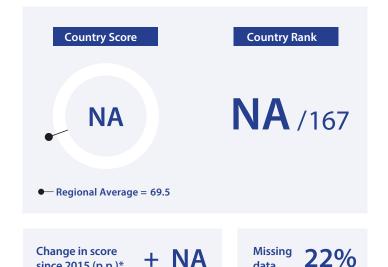
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

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SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty beadcount ratio at \$2.15 (day (04))	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.2 2025	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.9 2025 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	89.5 2023	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	121.4 2023	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.6 2022	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.7 2023	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.4 2022	+	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	39.2 2025	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2 2022	4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.4.2022	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	72.1 2022 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4 2023	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.4 2022	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2 2022	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022		Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	18.5 2023	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.1 2022	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 •	→	Gini coefficient	5 1.5 2021	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	107.9 2022 •	•	Palma ratio	1.4 2021	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	34.5 2023	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	7.3 2019	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.2 2023	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	25.3 2023	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.2 2023	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	92.5 2022	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	157.0 2023 •	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	26.5 2020	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	14.5 2021	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	.,		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	10.5 2022	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	46.0 2019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.4 2024	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.4 2021	71	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.5 2024	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.4 2023		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	42.7 2024	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	23.5 2021	•	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	11.3 2024	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6 2022	4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 2024	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		_	SDG13 – Climate Action		
	92.0 2023 •		$\text{CO}_2\text{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2/\text{capita})$	3.7 2023	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	82.0 2021 •	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.1 2024	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2 2024	-	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2024	•
SDG4 – Quality Education	0.2 2021	Ť	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.0 2023	•
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.9 2023		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.4 2024	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.4 2023	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	46.3 2018	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	140.1 2023	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	37.4 2019	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.2 2022	4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.4 2019	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	_		SDG15 – Life on Land		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	89.1 2024	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.0 2023	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.4 2022	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.3 2023	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.8 2024	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.76 2023	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.6 2025	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2 2023	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	4.9 2022	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2022	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.0 2022	4	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.8 2011	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	23.0 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.79 2023	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.1 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	4.9 2022	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	866.3 2024	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8 2022	
5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	JUU.J ZUZ4 •		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34.0 2024	
	99 9 2022	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	34.0 2024	
Population with access to electricity (%)	JJ.J 2022 •	T	. ,	-	-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) TO 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	86.1 2022 • 1.3 2023 •	T	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2024	•
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.7 2025	•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.8 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.60 2023	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.43 2023	•
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	65.5 2023		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.46 2023	•
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.7 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	95.6 2021 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	6.4 2023	•
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.6 2025	→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• •	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.55 2023	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	20.0 2023	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7 2018	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0 2024	•
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.0 2021	•
(per 100,000 population)	27.7 2018		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	81.1 2023	
			Statistical i Chomianice mack (worst 0-100 Dest)	01.1 2023	_

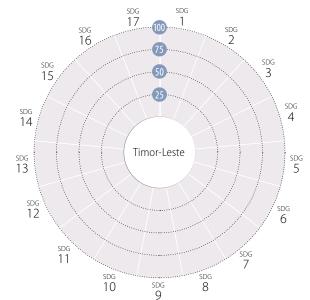
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





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Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

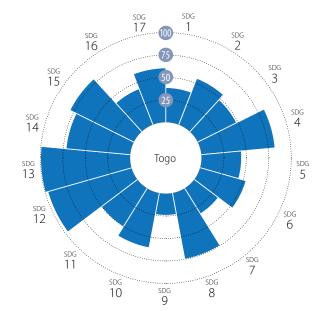
DG1 – No Poverty	Value				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		-
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	20.7	2025	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	79.5	2025	9	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	46.1	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	34.0	2023	3)
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	29.0	2023	3)
revalence of undernourishment (%)	15.9	2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•	•	•)
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	46.7	2020	•	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	5	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.3	2020	•	1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023	, -	
nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	39.8	2020			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023	3 •)
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2.4	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•)
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2022	•	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *	0.0	2023	3 •)
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0	2022	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	•	1	Gini coefficient	28.7	2014	1 •)
sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•	•		Palma ratio	1.1	2014	1 -)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	192.4	2023	•	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	33.9	2022	2)
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.2			→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	12.3	2023	3)
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	50.0			7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	83.6	2022	2)
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	498.0			→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•)
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		4	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Ī
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	2020)	,
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.1	2021		→	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022)
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	106.0	2010			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	ì
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	186.0	2019			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		•	•)
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2021	•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita))
fe expectancy at birth (years)	67.7	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				h
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	41.9	2015	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2023	2	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	56.7	2016	•		SDG13 - Climate Action	0.0	2023		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	72.0	2023	•	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2023		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	E2.2	2021		_	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2023		
(worst 0–100 best)	52.3	2021		7		0.0	2021		,
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.8	2023	5	
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water	10.6	2021		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	58.9	2020	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	30.9	2020			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	94.8	2020	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	88.9	2020	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	85.1	2020	•	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	55.3	2024		_	SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	55.3	2024		7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.6	2023	3	J
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.2	2022	•	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•)
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.3	2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	3)
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.4	2025	•	4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2023	3	Ì
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	•		•	J
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	87.0	2022		1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	58.4			→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2015		١
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	28.3			→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				þ
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2022			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.8	3 2017	7	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	0.7	2013	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2017		
					, , ,				
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		267			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	99.7			1	Children involved in child labor (%)	9.2	2016) (
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	17.7	2022	•	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *	0.0	2024	1	ì
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2023	•	1	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.8	3 2025	5)
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.2	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				J
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	V.Z.	-5-1		Ť	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best))
	EEO	2022		•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)			-	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	55.9					-		-	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.1	2022	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	400	200		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•		•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.3	2022	2	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1 7	2025		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	•	•	•	j
nemployment rate (70 or total labor loice, ages 13±)	1./	2023			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
indomental labor rights are offectively quaranteed (worst 0. 1 host)					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2022	•	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	_			_					
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	•	•	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2024 2021 2023	•)

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



+13.3

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

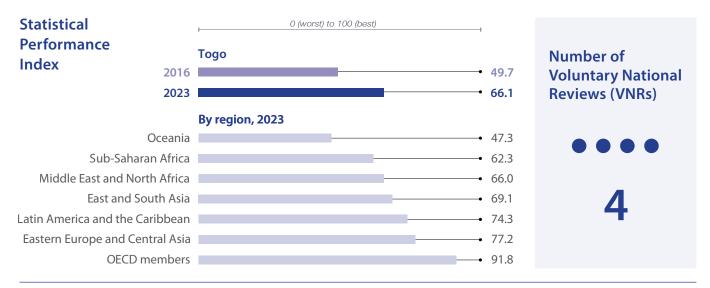
Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*



4%

data

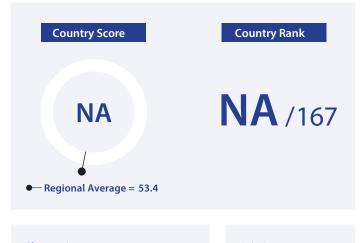


^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rati
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	22.1 2025 • 7	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	77.5 2025
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	47.9 2025 • →	Population using the internet (%)	37.0 2023
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	43.0 2023
evalence of undernourishment (%)	12.8 2022 • 🛧	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 2023
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.8 2017 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0 2025
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.7 2017 •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2023
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	18.6 2017 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2023
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.6 2022 🔸 🕹	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2014
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022 • 🛧	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	36.1 2023
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2 2022 • 🔸	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
ıstainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 • 🔷	Gini coefficient	37.9 2021
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.1 2020 • •	Palma ratio	1.7 2021
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	348.9 2023 • 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	38.5 2022
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.1 2023 • →	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	30.6 2023
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.3 2023 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	42.8 2022
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	30.0 2023 • 7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	38.7 2020
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.3 2023 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	25 4 2021	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2020
iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	25.4 2021 • →	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.9 2022
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	223.0 2019 • •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.5 2024
nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	_	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4 2024
fic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.7 2021 • 7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.7 2024
expectancy at birth (years)	62.7 2023 • →	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.7 2024
lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	79.0 2016 • •	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2024
ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.4 2017	SDG13 – Climate Action	
iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	72.0 2023 • 🔸	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 2023
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	44.0 2021 • →	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 2024
orst 0–100 best)		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2023
ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2024 • 7	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
G4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	
icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6)	99.8 2023	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	13.5 2024
	00.2.2022	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0 0 (
primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3 2023 • ↑ 58.3 2023 • 7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	12.0 2019
er secondary completion rate (%)	30.3 2023	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.7 2019
acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.0 2019 • •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
G5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010
nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods of females aged 15 to 49)	48.8 2024 • 🔷	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.5 2023
	E0 4 2022 A	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.5 2025
o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	58.4 2022	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	93.3 2024		0.87 2023
s held by women in national parliament (%)	15.0 2025 • 🔸	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5 2023
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.8 2022
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.0 2022 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.2 2022 • →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	• • •
hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.4 2022 • 🛧	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.75 2023
propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	60.0 2021
ce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	108.2 2024 • 👈	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	82.9 2017
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.0 2024
ulation with access to electricity (%)	57.2 2022 • 🗷	Children involved in child labor (%)	38.5 2017
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	11.9 2022 • 🔷	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *	0.0 2024
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output tCO ₂ /TWh)	2.8 2023 • 7	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.0 2025
ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.3 2021 • →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.51 2023
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	. 1.5 2021	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.41 2023
	EE 0 2022		
usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	55.8 2023	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.50 2023
ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4 2022 • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	49.6 2021 • ↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	4.5 2022
mployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.9 2025 • 🛧	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• • •
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 2023 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.1 2022
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018 • 1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0 2024
rims of modern slavery embodied in imports	5.6 2018 • •	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0 2021
er 100,000 population)	J.U 2010 •	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	66.1 2023

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





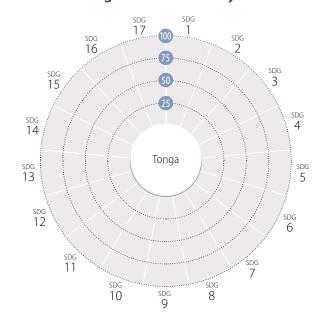
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

NA

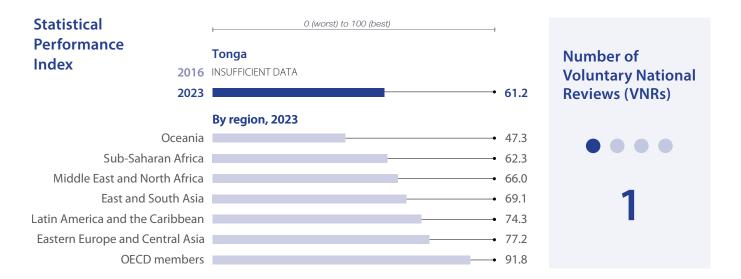
Missing data

30%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value		_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g I
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025		1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.1	2025	•	<u> </u>	Population using the internet (%)		2023		
5DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	66.3	2023	3 -	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	•	-	•	•	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•		•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2025	5	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023	3 •	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	53.5			4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2023		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	71.7				Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	18.9	2016	5	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	2022			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	10.5	2010		Т
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		→	Gini coefficient	27.1	2021		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7	2010	•		Palma ratio		2021		
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		_	_		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.0	2021		
	66.0	2022	•	4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.3	2022)	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	66.8	2023		1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2022		
Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		+	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2023			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2020) •	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	26.9	2021	•	4	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2020		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	F2.0	2010			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.0		•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	52.0	2019	•		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.5	2021	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•		•	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	72.9	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		•	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	30.0	2017	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•		•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.3	2019	•		SDG13 – Climate Action				
surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1 9	2023	3	
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	56.7	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•		•	
(worst 0–100 best)	30.7	2021	Ĭ	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *		2023	3	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	LULU		i
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	192	2023	3	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	75.1	2023	•	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	00.5	2022			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5			•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
ower secondary completion rate (%). iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.9				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2009		
, , , , , , ,	99.4	2021	_		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				Ī
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	49.8	2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.1	2023	3	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.5	2022		4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.3			→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2023	3	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2025		→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.72			
5DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	7.1	2023			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		•		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.8	2022		4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic difficing water services (%)	95.3			1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	93.3	2022			Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2013		
	27.6	2015		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.4	2016		
		2013	_	_	offsetteneed detainees (70 of prison population)	7.4			
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)					Pirth registrations with civil authority (04 of children under age E)	07.7		, -	
on thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	•	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	97.7	201.	-	
onthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) CDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	•				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	•		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Accarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) BOG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Application with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	•	2019	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Accarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Affordable and Clean Energy Appulation with access to electricity (%) Appulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	•	2022	•		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	26.1	•		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Accarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Affordable and Clean Energy Application with access to electricity (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	•		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	26.1	2019	1 •	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Accarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Application with access to electricity (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 89.5 2.7	2022 2022 2023	•	^ ^	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	26.1	2019	1 •	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	100.0 89.5 2.7	2022	•	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	26.1	2019	1 •	
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) GDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	100.0 89.5 2.7	2022 2022 2023 2021	•	^ ^ - -	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	26.1	2019	1 •	
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) GDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) GDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth digusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0 89.5 2.7	2022 2022 2023 2021	•	^ ^ -	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	26.1	2019	1 •	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Accarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Affordable and Clean Energy Appulation with access to electricity (%) Appulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Appulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Appulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Appulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Appulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Appulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Appulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Appulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Appulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Application with	100.0 89.5 2.7	2022 2022 2023 2021	•	^ ^ - -	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	26.1 0.0 68.4	2019 2024 2025	5	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) 5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Copulation with access to electricity (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Crictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	100.0 89.5 2.7	2022 2022 2023 2021	•	^ ^ -	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	26.1 0.0 68.4	2019	5	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Science water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Sopulation with access to electricity (%) Sopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) SO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Frictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0 89.5 2.7 1.2	2022 2022 2023 2021 2022	•	^ ^ ·	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	26.1 0.0 68.4	2019 2024 2025	5	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Goarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) GDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) GDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	100.0 89.5 2.7 1.2	2022 2022 2023 2021	•	^ ^ -	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	26.1 0.0 68.4 • •	2019 2024 2025 2025	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Opulation with access to electricity (%) Opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jamenployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 89.5 2.7 1.2	2022 2022 2023 2021 2022	•	^ ^	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	26.1 0.0 68.4 9.1	2019 2024 2025 2023 2023	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Opulation with access to electricity (%) Opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	100.0 89.5 2.7 1.2	2022 2022 2023 2021 2022	•	^ ^	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	26.1 0.0 68.4 9.1 24.5	2019 2024 2025 2023 2023	3 •	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	100.0 89.5 2.7 1.2	2022 2022 2023 2021 2022	•	^ ^	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	9.1. 24.5 0.0	2019 2024 2025 2023 2023	3 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



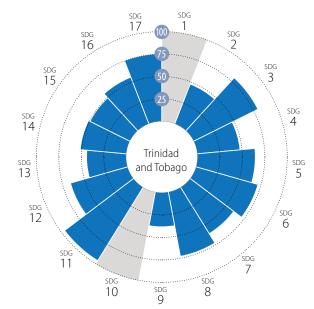
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

NA

Missing data

18%

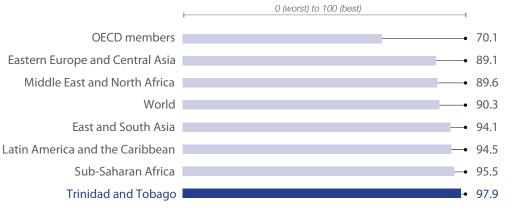
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	,	iren		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Ire
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) *				•		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2025		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%) *	•	•	•	•		Population using the internet (%)		2023		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023		7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.6			4		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2023	} •	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.2	2011	•	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4	2011		•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.7	2022	, _	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•	•	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.1			4		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2022		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		7	_	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	3.9	2023		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		7		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		4		Gini coefficient	•		•	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.8	2022	_	•		Palma ratio	_	•	•	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	54.1			7		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2017		1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.9	2023	•	T		Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	13.9	2023	3 -	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.1	2023	•	1		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)			•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	21.0	2023	•	7	_	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)						SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.3	2021	•	-	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)						Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	15.4	2022	. •	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.0	2019	•	•	,	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2021	•	4		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.5			-		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	36.0		_		h .	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0			•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2023	3	_
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0			4		SDG13 – Climate Action				
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage				Ċ		${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	22.4	2023	} •	- 2
(worst 0–100 best)	75.0	2021	•	4		GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•	•	-
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2024	•	4	-	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	5.9	2023	3	(
DG4 – Quality Education						SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning						Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.5	2023	8	-
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	33.5	2023	•			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.4	2024	•	•
let primary enrollment rate (%)	70.7	2023	•	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	37.7	2018	} •	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	71.9	2023	•	•		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.1	2019	•	_
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.0	2022	•	•	_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	21.5	2019	•	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					Ι.	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	3	-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		2024				SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.1	2024		Ψ		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.0	2023	8	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.2	2022	•	1		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	8	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.2	2024	•	1		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	3	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.8	2025	•	4	b	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2023	3	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•		•	(
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	2022	•	1		SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.9	2022	•	7	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	40.4	2022	•	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	20.3	2022	•	1		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2023	8	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.2	2015	•	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	62.3	2020	•	•
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	•	•	•	•		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.1	2022	0	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		-
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022		4		Children involved in child labor (%)		2022		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			4		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output				Ė		100,000 population)	0.0	2024	•	(
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.6	2023	•	7	•	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	79.7	2025		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2021	•	-		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.59	2023	3	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023		•
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	54.9	2023	•	•		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023		•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2022		•	_	SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals	2.57			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a						Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.5	3 2022) _	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	80.8	2017	•	•	,	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	٥.٥	, 2022	. •	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.5	2025	•	-		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.65			-		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*->	**	**	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **		2024		
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports		_		_		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2024		
(per 100,000 population)						Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		
				_	_	Statistical LCHOTHIBLICC HIGEX (WOIST 0-100 DEST)	JU. 1	ZUZ3	, 🕣	- 6

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

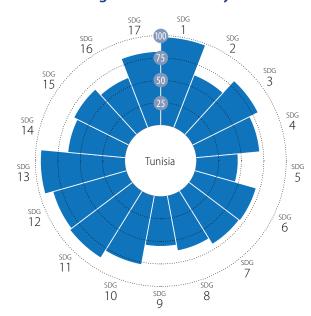
Country Score Country Rank 66 /167 ● Regional Average = 65.6

Missing

data

0%

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	**************************************	Value Year Ratii
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.9 2025 • 👈	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.7 2025
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.8 2025 • 🛧	Population using the internet (%)	72.4 2023
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	95.1 2023
evalence of undernourishment (%)	3.2 2022 • 🛧	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 2018
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.4 2018 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	32.3 2025
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1 2018 • •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	
nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	63.2 2018 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8 2023
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.8 2022 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 2019
ıman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 🔸 👈	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	18.3 2022
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6 2022 🔸 🔼	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 • 👈	Gini coefficient	33.7 2021
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1 2018 • •	Palma ratio	1.4 2021
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	35.7 2023 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	7.6 2022
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.4 2023 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	21.0 2023
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.9 2023 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.8 2022
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	38.0 2023 🔸 👈	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	76.9 2020
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023 • 👈	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	13.0 2021 • 🛧	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2020
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	13.0 2021 • ↑	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	6.9 2022
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	56.0 2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.5 2024
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.7 2024
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.3 2021	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.9 2024
fe expectancy at birth (years)	76.5 2023	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	11.1 2024
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.0 2021 • 1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.9 2023
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5 2018	SDG13 – Climate Action	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0 2023 • →	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.6 2023
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	67.1 2021 • 7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0 2024
worst 0–100 best)	45 2024 -	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.3 2023
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6 2024 • 🔸	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
DG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3 2023
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	41.1 2002	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.8 2024
-	98 9 2023 • 👈	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	22.3 2018
et primary enrollment rate (%)	70.7 2023	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.6 2019
ower secondary completion rate (%)	00.5 2021 -	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.3 2019
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.2 2022 • ↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018
DG5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land	0.1 2010
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	69.0 2024 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.8 2023
,	02 7 2022	Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.4 2023
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.7 2022		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	40.8 2024 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95 2023
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.8 2025 • 🔸	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4 2023
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.9 2022
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.2 2022 • 1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.4 2022 • 1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.7 2020
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	98.1 2022 • 👈	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.78 2023
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	73.7 2015	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	54.9 2021
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,244.7 2024 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9 2018
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.0 2024
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (%)	2.3 2012
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9 2022 • 🛧	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	• 0.0 2024 •
D_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	1.5 2023 • 👈	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	43.5 2025
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.7 2021 • →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 2023
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.36 2023
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	53.5 2023	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.59 2023
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.3 2022	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	1.17 2025
	36.9 2021 • →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.7 2023
		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	15.0.2025	nunus tinanco, includina atticial dovolonment assistance (% of CNI)	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	15.8 2025 • •		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.43 2023 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.9 2012
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) utal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.43 2023 • •		29.9 2012
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.43 2023 • •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

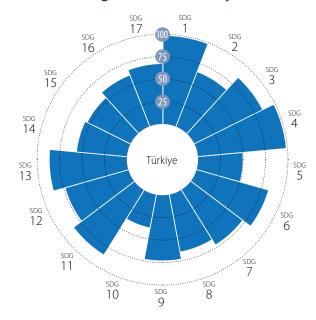


Country Score Country Rank 73 /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Missing

data

Average Performance by SDG



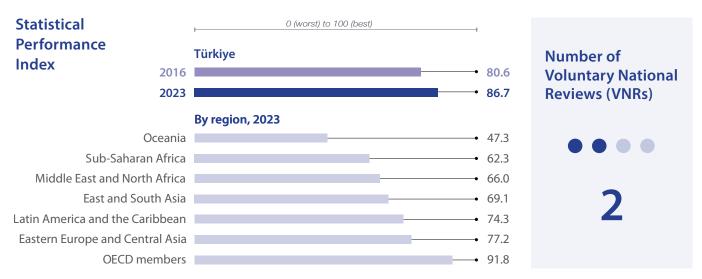
SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*



3%



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

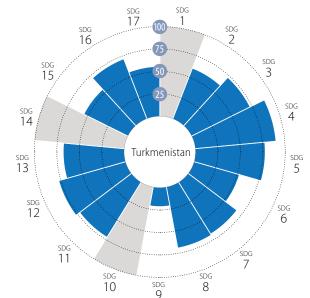


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value		_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.7	2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.7	2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		2025		1	Population using the internet (%)	87.3	2024	•
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	13.2	2022	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023	
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.4	2023	•
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	50.2	2025	•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.0	2018	•		universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.7	2018	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2023	
nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	NA	NA	•		Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1.3		
valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	33.3	2022	•	1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2023	-
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	•	•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)			•
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5	2022	•	1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2022	
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	31.0	2022	Ť
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)		NA				44.4	2021	
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.5	2022	•	•	Gini coefficient		2021	_
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2022	
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	14.6	2023	•	1		11.9	2022	Ĕ
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.9	2023	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		2022	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.8	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13.0	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	25.9		•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	NA			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.4	2021	•	1	Population with rent overburden (%)		2020	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)					Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		2025	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	46.0	2019	•	•	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	80.6	2020	•
ambient air poliution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6 5	2021	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
e expectancy at birth (years)	77.2			→	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.0			1	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.0				Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	
rris attended by skilled health personner (%) rrviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0			→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75.6			1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2021		T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024	
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2024			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2021	•
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2020		1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
					CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.0	2023	•
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	28.3	2022	_	•	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.8	2024	•
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2024	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	22.8	2021	•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7			1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
	* 96.0				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.8	2023	•
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.9	2024	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	41.7			1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	57.5	2018	•
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	461.7			1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	19.0	2019	•
ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				*	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.4	2019	•
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	38.7	2022	•		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	62.2	2024		→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23	2023	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	84.4			7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	50.9			→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.9			→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2022	
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	10.0	2018	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	7.0	LULL	Ť
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2	2023	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.0	2022	•	7	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2022		1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2023	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	44.1	2022	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	74.0	2020			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2016	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ Oeq/capita)	1,558.3	2024	•	→	Children involved in child labor (%)		2019	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	NA	NA			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	5.0	2019	Ĭ
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.7	2022	•	1	100,000 population)	0.6	2024	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	29.4	2025	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.1			1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
D_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA			•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.0			4		399.9		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	75.6	2023		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5 /	2022	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	15.6			•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			_
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	74.1	2021	•	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.8	2022	•
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.39	2023	•	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2023		1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	20.1				Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2021	•
mployment-to-population ratio (%)	55.2				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)					Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		2025	
	25.0	2022		-				_





Average Performance by SDG



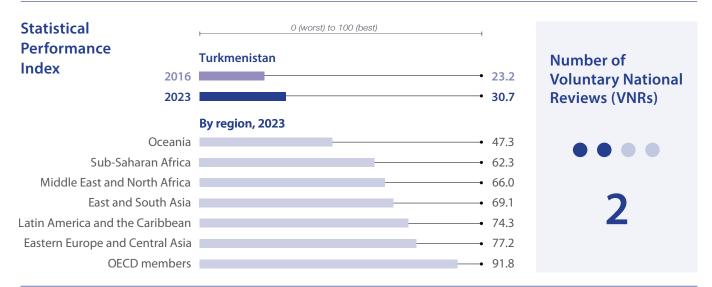
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

NA

Missing data

18%



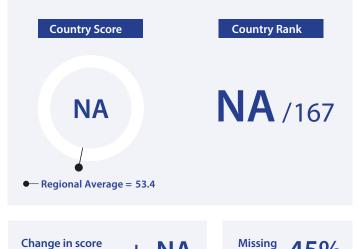


^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

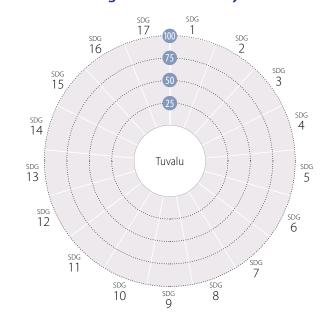
DG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	•	Value	Year	Rati	ng Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	63.6	202	5	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)	21.3	2017	7	
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	49.2	202	3	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	4.1	2022	•	>	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	8	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	2019	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	202	5 (
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	2019	•	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	69.4	2019	9 🛑		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	3 (, -
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.4	2022	0	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2022	2 (, -
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	0	>	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	•	•	-	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9	2022	0	4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	8	4	Gini coefficient	•	•) (
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•	•	•	Palma ratio	•	•	_) (
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	4.5	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2022		•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.8	2023	•	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		•
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	40.0	2023	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	49.0	2023	8	>	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	54.1	2020	0 (
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	•			•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	25.7	2021	•	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2020	0	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		_021	_	Ť	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	7.1	2022	2	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	88.0	2019	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20	2021	•	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	70.1			-	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	22.4			•	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	4 (•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7			4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•		
riviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0			,	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	90.0	2023			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.8	2023	3 (•
(worst 0–100 best)	74.7	2021	•	A	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.7	2024	4	•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2021	•	4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	•	•		
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•) (
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	•			•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•) (
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.3	2023	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	•	•) (
wer secondary completion rate (%)	78.7	2022	0	•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	•	•	•) (
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2005	•	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	8	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	76.7	2024		7	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.0	2023	3 (
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.4	2022	0	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.7	202	3	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	104.7	2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	3	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.6	2025	•	4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•	•) (
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	2.3	2022	2	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	2	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.8			1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	201	5	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	135.2	2022	•	→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	-	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	34.1	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	10.9	2006	6	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	5,127.4	2024	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	2019	9	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	<u>'</u>				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	17.0	2024	4	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022)	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	0.3	2016	6	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.8			÷	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)			3	Ť	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2024		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	12.1	202.	, ,	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.1	ZUZ I	_	-	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)			-	
	67.0	2022			• -				
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	67.0				Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		-	-	,
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.9	2022	•	-	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	2 -	205	2	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	40.6			•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.5	2023	3	,
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2025		→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		_	_	'
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	•	•	•)
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	3	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2024	4) (
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	44.3	2018	8	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0	202	1	
(per 100,000 population)									

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





Average Performance by SDG



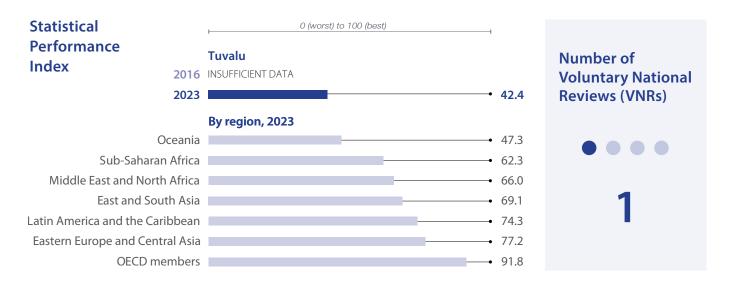
since 2015 (p.p.)*



Missing data

45%





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trer		Value			frer
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				•	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	0.00	2025	•	1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•	•	Population using the internet (%)	74.3	2023	•	1
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2017	•	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	•		•	•	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•	•	•	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.7	2019	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2025	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	2019	•	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Alinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	29.3	2019	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	64.2	2022	2	1					
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	2 •	•	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	•	•	•	_
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	•	4	Gini coefficient	39.1	2010	•	(
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•	•	•	Palma ratio	1.8	2010	•	(
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	169.7	2023	•	4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	50.9	2022	•	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.0	2023	3	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2023		•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.9	2023	3	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6	2022	•	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	296.0	2023	•	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	(
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		•	•	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			•		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2020	•	(
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		_		-	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	2.4	2022	•	-
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	•	•	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•		•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	170	202			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.9			و_	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)			•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	67.1			7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		•	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	43.8			•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5			•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0	202:	3	Т	${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0	2023	•	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	52.4	2021	•	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)				
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		•	•	-
DG4 – Quality Education		_	_	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		•		(
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.1	2023	3	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.7	2024	•	•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	2023	3	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0.0	2018	•	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	80.2			4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	•	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.7	2019	•	•
DG5 – Gender Equality	70.0	201,			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	45.7	2024	1 •	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.8	2022	2	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•	1
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	•	•	•		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		•		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0	2025	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	0.0			Ť	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		•	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.3	2027)	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic unifiling water services (%)	83.5			4	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	03.3	2022			Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.0	2019		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	28.6	2015		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2 O eq/capita)	28.0	2013		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	07.2	2020		
	_	_	_	_		87.2	2020		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	4.0	2020		(
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Children involved in child labor (%)	4.0	2020	•	(
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	75.2	2022	2 •	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2024	•	(
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	•				Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.0	2021	•	4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				
	3.0	202		_	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				Ì
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	60.0	2027			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	-		-	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	60.8	202:				-	-	-	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	•	-	-		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	26.2	2025		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	•	•	•	•		26.2	2023		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			•	
indamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		-	-	-	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
				-	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	-	-		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024		-
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	•	•	•		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *	0.0	2021	•	(
(per 100,000 population)					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.4			

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



UGANDA

Overall Performance

Country Score Country Rank 142/167 55.8 ● Regional Average = 53.9

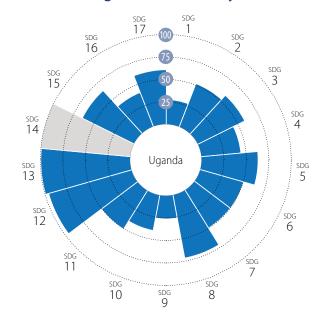
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 5.8

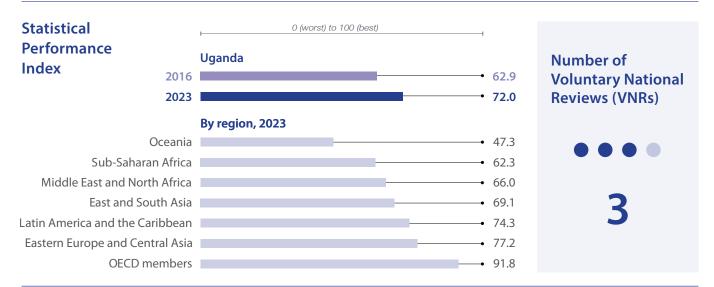
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0%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



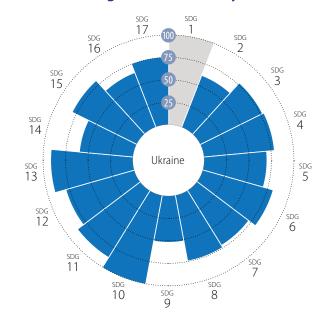
DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre		Value Year		ng Tr
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	33.1 2025 • 🚽		74.9 2025		•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	57.7 2025 • 🚽	_ ' ' '	15.3 2023		•
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	32.8 2023		•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	36.9 2022 • 🕨		2.2 2018	8	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.4 2020	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.9 2025	5	,
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6 2020 • 1	A state of the sta	0.1.202	2 -	
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	13.6 2020		0.1 2023		
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.9 2022		0.3 2023		
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022		0.3 2022	2	,
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2022	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	42.7.201	0	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018	Gini coefficient	42.7 2019		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 2021	Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	2.1 2019	9	,
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			52.7 2022	٦ -	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	170.3 2023	50110 7 () ()	29.7 2023		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.9 2023	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	52.5 2022		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.8 2023		44.5 2020		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	198.0 2023 • -		44.3 2020	0	
	0.9 2023 • 1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2020	0	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	21.5 2021 • 🔫	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	0.6 2020	-	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	452.0.00:-	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.9 202		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	163.0 2019 • •	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4 2024		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.0 2021 • 1		10.6 2024		
e expectancy at birth (years)	68.3 2023 • 7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	2.8 2024		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	111.4 2017 •		0.2 2023		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.0 2022 • 1	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.2 202		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0 2023 • 1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2023	3	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	48.6 2021 • 🔫	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4 2024		
(worst 0–100 best)		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2023		
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5 2024 • 7	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0 202		
DG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	34.4 2010		• •	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	20.0.2017	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	• •	•	
et primary enforment rate (%) wer secondary completion rate (%)	89.0 2017 • • • 26.2 2017 • • •	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	• •	•	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	91.8 2022	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	• •	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality	91.0 2022	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	8	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	64.0 2024 • 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.2 2023	3	,
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	67.0 2022 • •	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.5 2023	3	,
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.6 2024	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74 2023	3	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	34.1 2025		0.5 2023		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.8 2022	2	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	59.3 2022 • 🔫	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	21.0 2022	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.8 2022	2	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.8 2022 • 1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 2023	3	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015		48.8 2022		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	110.7 2024		32.2 2016		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	26.0 2024		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	47.1 2022 • 7		18.1 2017		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	0.6 2022	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per			
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0 2023	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2024 37.6 2025		
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	38.8 2021 • 1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.39 2023		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	JU.U ZUZ I •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.39 2023		
	47 4 2023		0.40 2023		
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ttims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	17.11 2023 -		0.50 2023	ر ا	_
fulfs of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Fulfs with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	4.2 2022		2 E 202	o 🙇	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.9 2021 • 1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.5 2023	o •	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.1 2025	F =			
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.39 2023	other countries, dovernment revenue excluding grants (70 or dbr.)	13.8 2022		•
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	Corporate tax Haverr score (best 0=100 worst)	0 2024		,
times of modern clauses on badis distinctions			0.0 202	1	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	3.2 2018 • •	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 202° 72.0 202°		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available

Country Rank Country Score 42 /167 ● Regional Average = 72.0 Change in score Missing

NA

Average Performance by SDG



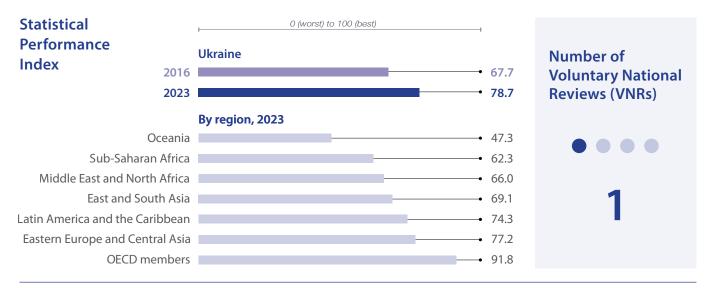
SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)*



3%

data



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

UKRAINE

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year f	Rating	Trend		Value	Year R	ating	Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		•			Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9 2	2025	•	1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	•	•	•		Population using the internet (%)	82.4 2	2023	•	1
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	81.6 2	2023	•	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	5.8	2022	•	→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2	2023	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.9	2000	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	24.0 2	0025		,
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2	2000			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	24.0 2	1023		·
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	•	•			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6 2	2023	•	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.6	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2	2023	•	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	•	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	35.2 2	2023	•	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.6	2022	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.4	2018	•	1	Gini coefficient	25.6 2	2020	•	•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2	2022	•		Palma ratio	0.9 2	2020	•	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	15.0	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	1.1 2	2018	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	12.5 2	2023	•	•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.1	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.4 2	2022	•	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	112.0	2023	•	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	83.9 2	2020	•	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2	2021	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	240	2021		_	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2	2020	•	-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	24.8	2021	_	7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.2 2	2022	•	(
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	79.0	2010	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	10.0 2	2024	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7 7.0	2017	Ť		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.6 2	2024	•	ì
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	37.9 2	2024	•	,
fe expectancy at birth (years)	73.4	2023		→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	6.6 2	2024	•	ì
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.6	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2	2023	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2014	•	•	SDG13 - Climate Action				Ī
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83.0	2023	•	T	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.8 2	2023	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	75.5	2021	•	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3 2			
worst 0–100 best)					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0 2		•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4./	2024	•	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water				Ī
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.4 2	0023	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	76.0	2021	•	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.4 2		•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	23.6 2			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	84.1			7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	31.7 2			١
ower secondary completion rate (%)	84.8			•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	21.4 2			
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2021	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2	-010		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	75.3	2024	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.8 2		•	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.7	2022	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.3 2	2023	•	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.0	2021	•	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94 2	2023	•	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.2	2025	•	>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2	2023	•	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.8 2	2022	•	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.6	2022	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				ĺ
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.7	2022	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.8 2	2021	•	•
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3	2022	•	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.76 2	2023	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	34.2	2015	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.6 2	2022	•	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	684.1			→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8 2		•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	35.0 2		•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022		1	Children involved in child labor (%)	3.2 2			
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	94.9			÷	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	J.Z 2	.012	Ď	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		2022			100,000 population)	0.2 2		•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.9 2			
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.9	2021	•	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.63 2		•	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 2		•	٠
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		2023			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.39 2	2023	•	•
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.8	2022	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	83.6	2021	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	10.2 2	2022	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.8	2021	•	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2023	•	lack	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	33.0 2	2022	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **		2024	•	
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.0 2		•	
(per 100,000 population)	7.0	2018			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.7 2			

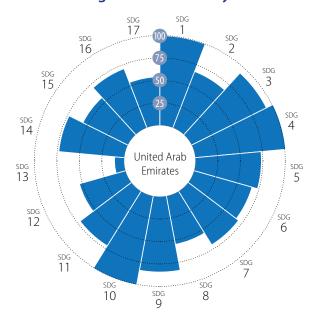
^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





data

Average Performance by SDG

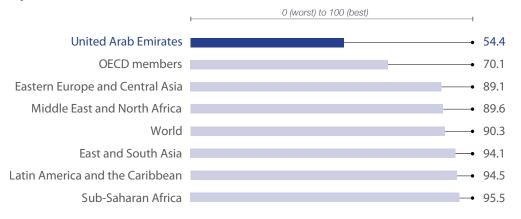


SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)*



International **Spillover Index**



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

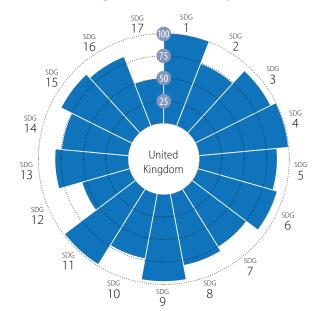
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value \		ting Tr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.3 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.2 2		• •
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.6 2025 •	→	Population using the internet (%)	100.0 2		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	211.7 2		• '
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.7 2022	T	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.1 2	.023	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	[*] 2.6 2022 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	57.0 2	025	• 4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6 0.7 2022			1.9 2	0022	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0 2022 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)			
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.1 2022 •	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5 2		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	191.3 2	.023	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	23.6 2022	T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	2642		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3 2018	7	Gini coefficient	26.4 2		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2021	•	Palma ratio	0.9 2	.018	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	0.0.0	0000	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2.5 2023	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 2		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.5 2023	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	51.2 2		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.0 2023	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6 2		• '
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.8 2023	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	45.1 2	.020	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	• • •		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	163	000	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	11.6 2021 •	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6 2		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	18.3 2		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	70.0 2019 •	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.3 2		-
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.9 2021	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	21.3 2		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.9 2023 •	1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	51.9 2 57.6 2		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.0 2022	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4 2		• 4
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2022	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.4 2	.023	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0 2023	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	242.2	0022	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	01 0 2021	•	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	24.2 2		
(worst 0–100 best)	81.8 2021		CO ₂ emissions embodied in Insports (ICO ₂ /Capita)	11.8 2 42.3 2		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8 2024 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	42.5 2	023	
SDG4 – Quality Education				E2 E 2	0022	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	99.8 2023	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.5 2		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)				65.3 2		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8 2023 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	13.3 2		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	104.2 2023	T	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.9 2 0.6 2		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0 2022 •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0 2		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	1.0 2	.010	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	61.1 2024	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.2 2	0022	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	07.5.0000					
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.5 2022	T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.4 2		•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.4 2024		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84 2	.023	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	50.0 2025	<u> </u>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1262	0000	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	12.6 2	.022	• •
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2022 •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1 2022	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7 2		•
	1,509.9 2022		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.92 2		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.2 2		•
	5,513.8 2024	<u>T</u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	68.0 2	:024	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 •	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	•	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2022 •	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.9 2	024	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.4 2023	7	100,000 population)			
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	26.9 2		•
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.0 2021	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.61 2		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.72 2		• '
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	55.2 2023	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.65 2	.023	• •
(ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.4 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
	85.7 2021	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.7 2	.022	•
	05.7 2021		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.3 2	024	• (
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		_				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.1 2025 •	→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	2.1 2025 • 0.42 2023 •		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**)	** :
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.1 2025 •		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	** 82 2	** *	** :
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.1 2025 • 0.42 2023 •		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	**	** * 2024 (** :

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

Country Score Country Rank 11 /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Average Performance by SDG



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing data

2%

SDG Dashboard and Trends



















































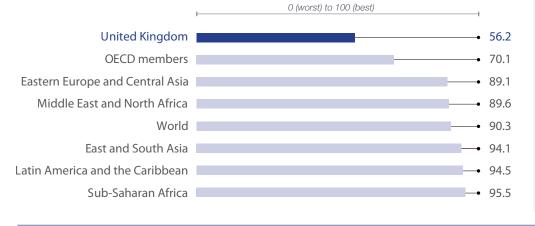




• On track or maintaining SDG achievement • Information unavailable

Information unavailable

International **Spillover Index**





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

UNITED KINGDOM

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year F	Rating
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.1	202	5	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.1	2025	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.2	202	5 •	→	Population using the internet (%)	96.3	2023	•
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	11.8	202	2 •	<u>+</u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.7	2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	202	2 •	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	96.8	2025	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	202	2 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.0	2023	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			7		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2023	
*Inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	90.0				Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		2023	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.8			4	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2017	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			2	→	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2008	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)			2 • 8 •	1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	34.0	2022	•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) 'ield gap closure (% of potential yield)		NA		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	21.8			•	Gini coefficient	32.4	2021	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	21.0	202.			Palma ratio	1.6	2022	•
Aaternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	0.3	202	2	•	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	14.9	2022	•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		202		→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)			3	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	t 0.0	2022	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)			3	4	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	8.7	2023	•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		NA		•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Population with rent overburden (%)	18.5	2020	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	11.0	202	•	1	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	98.8	2025	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	13.0	201	9	•	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	95.7	2020	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		202		T	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	17.1	2022	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	81.3			T	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	4.4	2024	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		202		T	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	9.6	2024	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		NA		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	31.1	2024	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0			→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	35.5	2024	•
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	87.8			个	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	12.0	2019	•
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		202	1	4	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2022	•
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	20.4				SDG13 – Climate Action			
ally smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	11.2			1	${\rm CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)}$	4.5	2023	•
	11.2	202.	2	•	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024	
DG4 – Quality Education	00.6	201			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2024	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6			•	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	57.9	2021	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	99.9			4	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
, ,	100.0				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.2	2023	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.4				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	494.4			4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	
,				1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	24.3			Ţ	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
DG5 – Gender Equality	21.5	202.		_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	85.9	202	4	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.7	202	2	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.4			1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.5			4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	13.3			7	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	16.1	2022	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	202	2	4	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2022	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1			→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	14.4			→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	85.8				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2021	
· -	2,160.4			7	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	99.8			→	Children involved in child labor (%) ** Evacts of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2021	•
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.1			1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.5	2024	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.9	2025	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	202	2	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
D_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)			3 •	7	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.1			→	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		2022	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	67.6	202	3	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.1	2022	•
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		202		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
2 9 1 7 11 1 P 1 P 1 1 1 1 1 1 9					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2024	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	99.8	202	•	T	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**		**
			2	4	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	93	2024	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	0.69	202	5					
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		202		→	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2018	8 •	•	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.7	2018 2018	8 •	→		105.8	2022	•

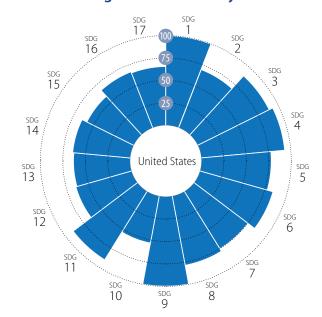
Country Score Country Rank 44 / 167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing data

2%

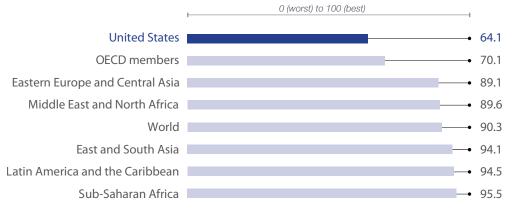
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

UNITED STATES

Performance by Indicator

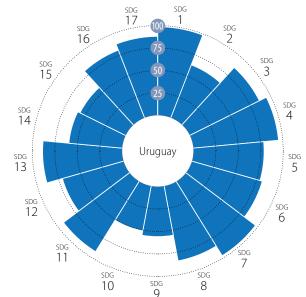
SDG1 – No Poverty				Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.7	2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	2025	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.0	2025	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	93.1	2023	•
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	18.1	2023	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2023	
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.9	2023	•
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	97.8	2025	•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4	2018	•		universities (worst 0–100 best)			
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.1	2018	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2023	
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	NA	NA			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		2022	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	42.0	2022	•	1		1,561.2		
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	•	→	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2021	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.1	2022	•	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2019	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5	2018	}	1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	38.6	2022	•
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	12.3	2022	0		Gini coefficient		2022	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio		2023	•
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	16.6	2023	3	4	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	22.9	2023	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2022	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		†	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	8.7	2023	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		NA			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6	2022	•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Population with rent overburden (%)	29.0	2021	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	13.7	2021		T	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	57.7	2025	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		2010			Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)			•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	14.0	2019	, •		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.2	2021	•	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	03	2022	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	79.3	2023	9	7	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2022	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	13.5	2022	•	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.6	2021	•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	2023		1	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85.7	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024	
ibjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2024		→	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2018	
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	68.2					۱.۵	2010	-
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	22.8			1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2022		1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023	
DG4 – Quality Education				_	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	86.5	2022) _	J.	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2024	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	96.0			Ţ	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	22.6	2021	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	* 98.8			→	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.9	2023	•
					Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	73.6	2024	•
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	50.4 489.4			9	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	23.9	2018	•
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)				7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.0	2019	•
ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.7	2019	•
nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	33.9	2022	_	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	80.2	2024		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.3	2023	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.1	2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.2			T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.9			1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.7			7	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2022	
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	16.4	2023	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	10.0	LULL	Ť
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						го	2022	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6	2022	•	→			2023	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	28.2	2022	0	→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2021	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	67.7	2015	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2021	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ Oeq/capita)	2,146.8			→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	97.5	2022	•	1	Cimarett involved in cima labor (70)	0.0	2021	
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.0			→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	3.6	2024	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.5	2025	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2027		1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			†	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2022			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2023	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.9				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		2023	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	10.3	2U2	_		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	JZ4.4	ZUZI	
	70	20-			•		2027	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	73.5				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.5	2022	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3	2022	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2024	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	95.0	2021	•	1		**		**
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)			er K
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.56			4	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2024	-
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		→	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2022	•
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				•	Strice profits of triattificationals (052 billion)		2021	•
mployment-to-population ratio (%)	719	2024	•	1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	93.4	2023	•
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)	,						2025	

URUGUAY

Overall Performance

Country Score Country Rank 38 /167 ● Regional Average = 70.3

Average Performance by SDG



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 7.9

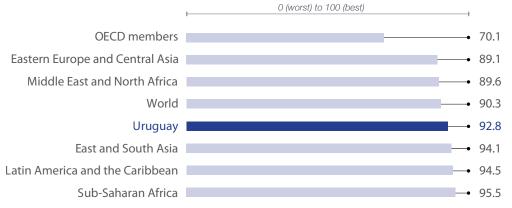
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SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



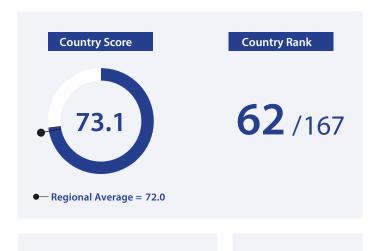
Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

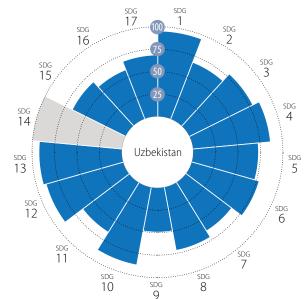
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DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	g Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.7 2025 •	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	2025	•	1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.1 2025 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	89.9	2023	•	1
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	110.2	2023	•	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2023	•	4
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.9 2018 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	12.0	2010		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4 2018	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	12.0	2019		
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	69.8 2018 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2023	•	1
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	33.3 2022 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2022	•	2
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 2022 •	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	23.7	2023	•	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3 2022 •	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 •	1	Gini coefficient	40.6	2022	•	•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5 2021 •	•	Palma ratio	1.9	2022	•	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	15.3 2023 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022	•	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.1 2023	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	12.0	2023	•	•
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.7 2023 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	•	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	42.0 2023 •	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	73.5	2020	•	(
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.4 2021	_	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	17.T ZUZI 💆		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	12.5	2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	16.0 2019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.8	2024		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.5	2024	•	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.0 2021	_	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	146.2	2024	•	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	78.1 2023	^	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	10.6	2024	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	26.8 2021	T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2023	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2021	T	SDG13 – Climate Action				
rrviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0 2023 •	T	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.3	2023	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	81.5 2021 •	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.2	2024	•	•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7 2024	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	•	•	•	
DG4 – Quality Education	0.7 2024	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.8	2023	•	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.2 2022 •	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.2	2024	•	•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.9 2023	-	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	54.8	2018	•	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	87.5 2022	•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	52.6	2019	•	•
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1 2022	4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.1	2019	•	•
DG5 – Gender Equality	,,,, <u>E</u>	Ė	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	86.6 2024 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3	2023	•	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.7 2022 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.3	2023	•	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	80.7 2024	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	•	4
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.3 2025	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2023	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	16.4			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5 2022 •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.3 2022	†	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.3	2022	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.1 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.69			٠,
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	26.3 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	679.2 2024	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	073.2 2024	·	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	76.0			
	100 0 2022		Children involved in child labor (%)				
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	T	Exports of major conventional wayners (TIV constant million LICD nor		2010		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2022 •	Τ	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2024	•	
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.6 2023 •	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.2	2025	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	51.7 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.80			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	J1./ ZUZT =		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.57			
	70.0.2022	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.37			
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	70.9 2023	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.04	2023	_	
	1.9 2022 •			10.0	2022		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	74.1 2021 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.8	2022		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.5 2025	L	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	•	•	
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.83 2023	1		**	**	**	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.83 2023	4	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	20-	**	1
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) ** Chifted and the of auditional of (USC hillien)		2024		
, ,	25.8 2018 •		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2021		
(per 100,000 population)			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	81.1			

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



Average Performance by SDG



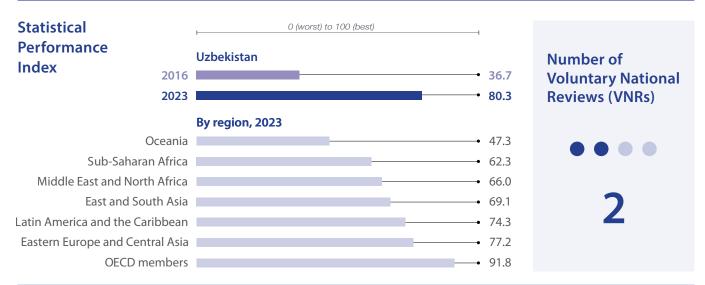
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+12.1

Missing data

1%





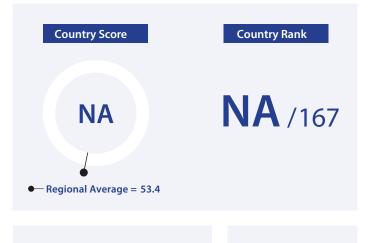
^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating T		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Y		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	88.5 20		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	4.2 2025	<u>↑</u>	Population using the internet (%)	89.0 20)23	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	106.5 20)23	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2022	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 20)23	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.5 2021 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	30.4 20	125	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4 2021		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	JU 7	123	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	56.1 2021 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 20)23	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.0 2022	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 20)23	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	15.5 20)23	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.0 2022	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018	4	Gini coefficient	31.2 20)22	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1 2021		Palma ratio	1.1 20)22	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	26.5 2023	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	7.1 20)22	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		φ.	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	32.5 20)23	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	85.2 20)22	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	21.9 20)20	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Ť	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 20)20	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	24.6 2021	1	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	3.7 20		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	152.0.2010		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.5 20		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	152.0 2019 •		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.2 20		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.3 2021 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.4 20		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	72.4 2023 •	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	4.6 20		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	36.1 2022	Ψ	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 20		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0 2022	→	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0 20	72-1	Ť
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0 2023	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.6 20	123	
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	74.8 2021	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1 20		
(worst 0–100 best)	74.0 2021	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in finishing (CO ₂ /Capita)	0.2 20		
subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2 2024 •	<u>↑</u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.2 20	124	_
SDG4 – Quality Education						
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	65.9 2022	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)			-
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	05.9 2022	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)			•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	77.1 EUZ.1 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)			•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	95.6 2023	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)			•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0 2022 •	<u>↑</u>	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)			•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20)18	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	01 2 2024	_	SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	81.2 2024	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.5 20)23	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.3 2022 •	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.2 20)23	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	54.5 2024	4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97 20)23	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.0 2025	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 20)23	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.8 20)22	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.6 2022	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4 20)21	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		7	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.90 20		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 20	122	
	JUJ.Z ZUZ4 •	•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.0 20		_
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0.2022		Children involved in child labor (%)			
Population with access to electricity (%)		1	. ,	20.6 20	122	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	77.8 2022	Ψ	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 20)24	•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.6 2023	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	357 7	125	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0.2021	d-		35.2 20		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.0 2021	~	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.48 20		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.60 20		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.27 20)23	•
lictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.4 2022 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	44.1 2021	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.0 20)23	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	1111 2021		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	_	_	_
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 2023	4	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.1 20)22	•
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0 20)24	•
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	3.1 2018	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	• 0.0 20		•
(per 100,000 population)	J.1 2010 •		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.3 20		•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available







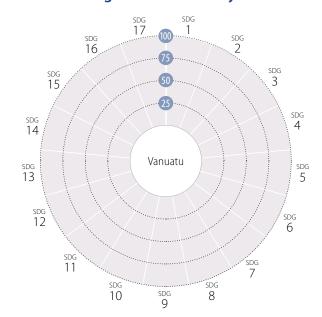
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

NA

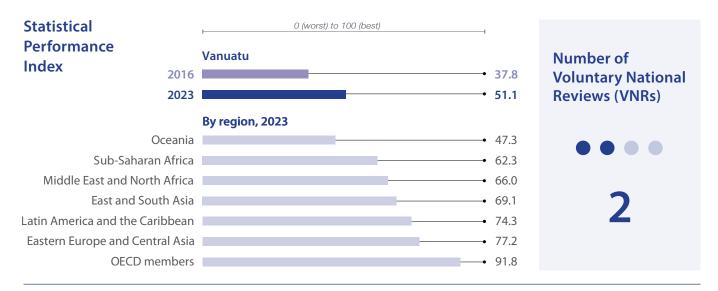
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27%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		ıg Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	17.1 2025		4	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	64.3	202	5	•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	44.7 2025	•	<u>+</u>	Population using the internet (%)	45.7	202	3) 🤰
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	421.4	202	3	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	7.9 2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•	•	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.9 2013	•	•		÷ 0.0	202	5) (
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7 2013	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	• •	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		202	3	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.3 2022	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•	_		1
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022	•	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	3.0	202	3	1
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6 2022	•	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018	•	→	Gini coefficient		201		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	• •	•	•	Palma ratio	1.2	201	9	-
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	100.0 2023	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		202		1
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.7 2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		202		1
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.8 2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		202		1
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	41.0 2023	•	7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	_	-
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	• •			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	36.8 2021	•	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		202		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.2	202	2	
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and imbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	260.0 2019	•		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.5 2021	•	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1
e expectancy at birth (years)	71.5 2023		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	81.0 2012			Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	•			
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.4 2013	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	_	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70.0 2023		4	SDG13 – Climate Action	0 =	202	2 -	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	47.0.2021		_	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		202	3	
worst 0–100 best)	47.0 2021		→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	• • 0.0	202	2 -	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	• •			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	. 0.0	202	3	_
DG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water	2.7	202	2 -	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	74.1 2023	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		202		
% of children aged 4 to 6)	74.1 2023			,		202		,
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.1 2023		→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		201		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	58.3 2023			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		201		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.9 2021	•	<u>T</u>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		201		
DG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	201	0	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	61.1 2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.8	202	3	,
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.9 2022	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•)
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.2 2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	202	3)
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	2.0 2025	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	202	3	į
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•	•	•	j
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.3 2022	•	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	46.7 2022	•	4	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	202	0	,
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	• •			Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•		•	į
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.1 2015	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.3	202	1	,
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	• •	•		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	43.4	201	3	ř
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	50.0	202	4	,
pulation with access to electricity (%)	70.0 2022	•	7	Children involved in child labor (%)	15.6	201	3	,
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	6.4 2022	•	4	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	• 00	202	1	
0 ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.8 2023	•	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	. 0.0	202	4	
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.9 2021	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best))
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2021	_	•	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				,
ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	39.0 2023			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)			-	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	J9.U ZUZ3			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			-	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	• •	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.3	202	3	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	50.			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				,
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.0 2025	•	T	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	_	_	4	
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	• •			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	30.5	202	1	1
ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	• •	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	÷ (202	4	j
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports			•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.0	202	1	,
(per 100,000 population)		_						

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



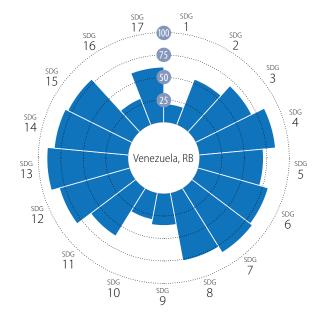
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

- 0.1

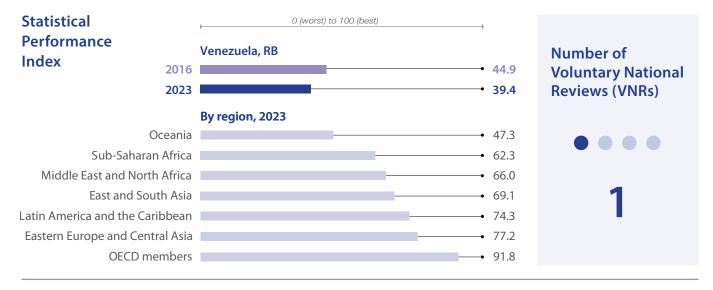
Missing data

6%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

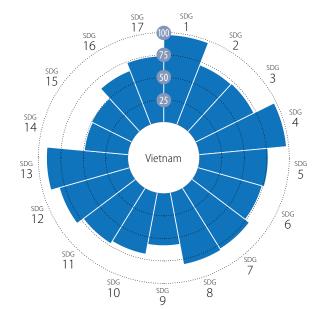
SDG1 – No Poverty			Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	42.9	2025	•	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	77.8	202	5 🔵	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	68.8	2025	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	61.6	2017	7 •)
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	56.9	2023	3 •)
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	17.6	2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2023	3 •)
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.4	2009	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	17.8	202	5	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	2009	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.0	202.	,	
Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)					Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	3	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.7	2022	•	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2016	5 •	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022		7	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.6	2023	3 •)
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4	2022	•	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	•	1	Gini coefficient	44.7	2006	5 •)
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5	2020	•		Palma ratio	2.4	2006	5)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	226.7	2023	•	4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	25.7	2007	7 •)
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.0	2023	•	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	20.2	202	3 •)
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.3	2023	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	•	•	•	þ
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	45.0	2023	•	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	36.9	2020) •)
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.3	2023		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	107	2021	•	J.	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2020) •)
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	10./	∠UZ I	_	•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	10.8	2022	2 •)
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	38.0	2019) 🛑	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.8	2024	4)
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.2	2024	4 •)
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	36.2	2024	4)
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2023		Ψ	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	7.1	2024	4)
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	•	•	•)
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018			SDG13 – Climate Action				i
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	54.0	2023	•	Ψ	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.5	202	3)
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75.1	2021	•	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	2024	4)
	F 7	2024		.1.	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	2.9	2023	3)
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5./	2024	_	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				Ī
DG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.4	202	3	,
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	85.4	2017	•	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	68.3	2024	4	J
let primary enrollment rate (%)	08.0	2024		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	16.8	2018	8)
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2017			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.4	2019	9)
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2017		_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.7	2019	9)
DG5 – Gender Equality	50.7	2022			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	8	J
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.4	2024	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.8	2023	3	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.3	2022		4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.4	2023	3	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				Ţ	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023	3	
acto of remare to mare labor force participation rate (75)				•		0.0.			
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		////		7	Permaneni delorestation (% of torest area, 3-year average)	0.1	202	3 🛑	
	52.1	2025	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2023		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2022		ĺ
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.3	2022		→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	9.5	2022	2	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.3 98.4	2022	•	→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.5	2022	2 •	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	93.3 98.4 7.5	2022 2022 2022		→ ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	9.5 12.6 0.38	2022	2 •	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	93.3 98.4 7.5 32.0	2022 2022 2022 2015		→ ↑ • •	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.5 12.6 0.38 62.5	2022	2 • 3 • 0 •	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	93.3 98.4 7.5	2022 2022 2022 2015		→ ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	9.5 12.6 0.38 62.5 81.3	2022 2022 2023 2020 2017	2 • 2 • 3 • 0 • 7	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	93.3 98.4 7.5 32.0 544.7	2022 2022 2022 2015 2024		→ ↑ ↑ • ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	9.5 12.6 0.38 62.5 81.3 10.0	2022 2023 2023 2020 2017 2024	2 • 2 • 3 • 0 • 7	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) in DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)	93.3 98.4 7.5 32.0 544.7	2022 2022 2022 2015 2024		→ ↑ ↑ · ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	9.5 12.6 0.38 62.5 81.3	2022 2023 2023 2020 2017 2024	2 • 2 • 3 • 0 • 7	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation oppulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) oppulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	93.3 98.4 7.5 32.0 544.7	2022 2022 2022 2015 2024		→ ↑ ↑ • ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	9.5 12.6 0.38 62.5 81.3 10.0	2022 2023 2023 2020 2017 2024	2 • 3 • 0 • 7 • 4 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation oppulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) oppulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) oppulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) oppulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) oppulation withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) on thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy oppulation with access to electricity (%) oppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	93.3 98.4 7.5 32.0 544.7 100.0 95.0	2022 2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022		→ ↑ ↑ • ↑ ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	9.5 12.6 0.38 62.5 81.3 10.0	2022 2023 2023 2020 2017 2024	22 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation oppulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) oppulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) onthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	93.3 98.4 7.5 32.0 544.7 100.0 95.0	2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2023		→ ↑ ↑ • ↑ ↑ ↑ → 7 •	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	9.5 12.6 0.38 62.5 81.3 10.0 0.0	2022 2023 2023 2024 2024 2024 2024	22 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	93.3 98.4 7.5 32.0 544.7 100.0 95.0	2022 2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022		→ ↑ ↑ • ↑ ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	9.5 12.6 0.38 62.5 81.3 10.0 0.0 29.2 0.41	2022 2022 2023 2021 2024 2024 2024 2025	22 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	93.3 98.4 7.5 32.0 544.7 100.0 95.0	2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2023		→ ↑ ↑ • ↑ ↑ ↑ → 7 •	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	9.5 12.6 0.38 62.5 81.3 10.0 0.0 29.2 0.41 0.12	2022 2022 2023 2026 2024 2024 2024 2025 2025 2025 2025 2026 2026 2026 2027 2026 2027 2026 2027 2027 2027 2028	22 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
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DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ((MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	93.3 98.4 7.5 32.0 544.7 100.0 95.0 1.2 32.5	2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2023 2021		→ ↑ ↑ • ↑ ↑ ↑ → 7 •	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	9.5 12.6 0.38 62.5 81.3 10.0 0.0 29.2 0.41 0.12 0.14	2022 2022 2023 2026 2024 2024 2024 2025 2025 2025 2025 2026 2026 2026 2027 2026 2027 2026 2027 2027 2027 2028	22 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ((MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	93.3 98.4 7.5 32.0 544.7 100.0 95.0 1.2 32.5 9.5 84.4 5.3	2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2023 2021		→ ↑ ↑ • ↑ ↑ ↑ → 7 •	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.5 12.6 0.38 62.5 81.3 10.0 0.0 29.2 0.41 0.12 0.14	2022 2023 2026 2021 2024 2021 2022 2023 2023	22 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
reats held by women in national parliament (%) FDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation repulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) repulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) withdropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rearce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) FDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy repulation with access to electricity (%) repulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) FOQ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) FDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth redigiested GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) redictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) redults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Themployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	93.3 98.4 7.5 32.0 544.7 100.0 95.0 1.2 32.5 9.5 84.4 5.3	2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2023 2021		→ ↑ ↑ • ↑ ↑ ↑ → 7 •	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	9.5 12.6 0.38 62.5 81.3 10.0 0.0 29.2 0.41 0.12 0.14	2022 2023 2026 2021 2024 2021 2022 2023 2023	22 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	93.3 98.4 7.5 32.0 544.7 100.0 95.0 1.2 32.5 9.5 84.4 5.3 0.48	2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2022 2023 2021		→ ↑ ↑ • ↑ ↑ ↑ → 7 •	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	9.5 12.6 0.38 62.5 81.3 10.0 0.0 29.2 0.41 0.12 0.14	2022 2023 2026 2021 2024 2021 2022 2023 2023	22 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
pDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) oreshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) unthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	93.3 98.4 7.5 32.0 544.7 100.0 95.0 1.2 32.5 84.4 5.3 0.48 0.0	2022 2022 2022 2015 2024 2022 2023 2021 2022 2022 2023 2021		→ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	9.5 12.6 0.38 62.5 81.3 10.0 0.0 29.2 0.41 0.12 0.14 8.9	2022 2022 2023 2026 2021 2024 2024 2025 2025 2025 2026 2027 2026 2027 2026 2027	22 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year I	Ratin	g Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.6 2025 •	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.6	2025	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	2.7 2025 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	78.1	2023	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	99.8	2023	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.2 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2023	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.5 2020 •	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	42.0	2025		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7 2020	1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	72.0	2023		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	55.7 2020 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2.0 2022 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2021	•	-
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022 •	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	11.4	2023	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.9 2022 •	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 •	→	Gini coefficient	36.1	2022	•	•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	37.9 2022 •		Palma ratio	1.5	2022	•	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	47.6 2023 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	32.5	2022	•	•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.3 2023 •	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	27.9	2023	•	•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.0 2023	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	85.9	2022	•	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	182.0 2023 •	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	68.8	2020) 🛑	(
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.1 2021	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2020	•	(
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.1 2021		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	5.3	2022	•	(
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	103.0 2019		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	9.8	2024	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.4	2024	•	•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.7 2021	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	38.7	2024	•	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	74.6 2023 •	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	15.9	2024	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	29.0 2020 •	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2022	•	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.1 2021 •	T	SDG13 – Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	65.0 2023 •	Ψ	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.4	2023	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	68.1 2021	4	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.1	2024		
(worst 0–100 best)	6.4.2024		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.1	2022	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2024 •	T	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
DG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.6	2023	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.4 2022	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
-	00.2.2022	_	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3 2023	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		٠,
ower secondary completion rate (%)	100.5 2023		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2022 •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	78.0 2024 •	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.2			•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.6 2022 🔸	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.5	2023	•	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.0 2024 •	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2023	•	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.4 2025	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5	2023	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	14.9	2022	. •	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.0 2022 •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.2 2022 •	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2011	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	18.1 2022	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	•	-
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	10.0 2015	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.5	2022	•	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	1,288.5 2024	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.1	2021	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	1	Children involved in child labor (%)		2021		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.1 2022	†	Exports of major conventional wayners (TIV constant million LICD par				
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.1 2023	<u>+</u>	100,000 population)	0.0	2024		-
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		2025		•
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	21.6 2021	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.50			•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.46			•
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	78.3 2023 •		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.40	2023	•	•
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.1 2022 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	56.3 2022	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	4.9	2022	•	•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.2 2025	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•		•	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.63 2023	7	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **	0	2024		
			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2024		
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports			annica profits of fluidifiationals (0.32 DIIIOH) "	U.U	2021		
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	14.0 2018 •		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.2	2023	_	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



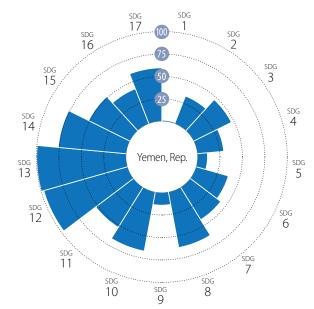


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

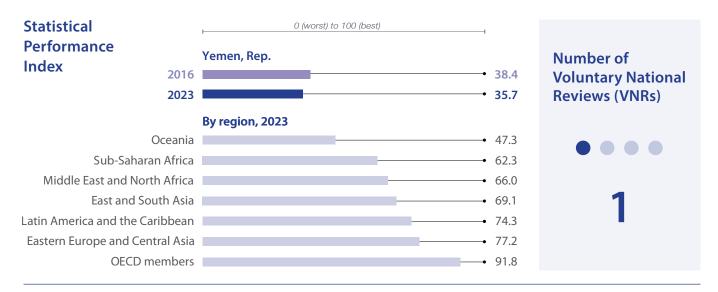
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9%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

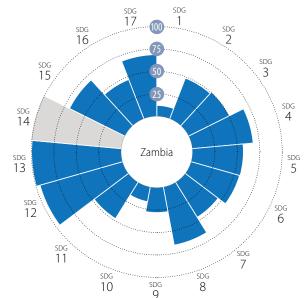
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DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratir		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Value			g Ire
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	71.6 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	64.2 2			4
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	89.9 2025	1	Population using the internet (%)	13.8 2			•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	34.3 2			7
revalence of undernourishment (%)	39.5 2022		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.9 2	2023	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	46.4 2013		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0 2	2025	•	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.4 2013		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.1.1	2022		
Alinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	23.0 2021		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2			
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.7 2022	Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0 2			(
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022		Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	0.3 2	.'023	•	_
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9 2022		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018	- 1	Gini coefficient	36.7 2			(
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1 2012		Palma ratio	1.6 2	.014	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	442.1	2022		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	118.4 2023			44.2 2		•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.4 2023		Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	36.0 2			
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.3 2023			77.2 2			
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0 2023		Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	25.2 2	1020	_	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.5.	2020		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	25.8 2021	-	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2			
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.5 2			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	186.0 2019		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.6 2			
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.8 2021	4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	0.4 2 5.6 2			
fe expectancy at birth (years)	69.3 2023	-	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	2.7 2			
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	77.0 2023	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3 2			
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60.9 2023		SDG13 – Climate Action	0.5 2	.010	Ť	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	45.0 2023	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 2)U23		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	42.5 2021	-	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 2			
worst 0–100 best)	42.3 2021		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2024	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6 2024	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			_	
DG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6 2)U23		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	3.4 2016		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	52.0 2			
% of children aged 4 to 6)			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.7 2			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	69.4 2016		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.8 2			
ower secondary completion rate (%)	49.0 2016		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6 2			
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	69.2 2023		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2			
DG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2	.010	Ť	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	51.1 2024	4		27.9 2	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	48.9 2022	-	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.2 2	2023	•	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	8.1 2024		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87 2	2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0 2025		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	0.7 2	2022	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	61.8 2022	-	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	54.8 2022		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.8 2	2013	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	169.8 2022	-	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2015		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	59.0 2	2017	•	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	333.3 2024		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	29.4 2	2023	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	13.0 2		•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	76.0 2022	7	Children involved in child labor (%)	15.9 2			
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	48.3 2022	J	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	3.3 2023	-	100,000 population)	0.0 2		•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)				31.5 2	2025	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.7 2021	-	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				
			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
			Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	6.0 2022	_					
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	6.0 2022 • 11.9 2022 •		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8 2	2022	•	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		4	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	5.8 2	2022	•	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	11.9 2022 • 17.0 2025 •	4	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	5.8 2	2022	•	
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	11.9 2022 • 17.0 2025 •	4	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•	2022 • • 2024	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.9 2022 • 17.0 2025 •	1 1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	•	• • 2024	•	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available



Average Performance by SDG



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 7.1

Missing data

1%





^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

Value Year Rating Trend 66.2 2025 33.0 2023 60.0 2023

2.3 2018

1

	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	55.9 2025 • 🔷	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	70.2 2025 • 👈	Population using the internet (%)
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	35.4 2022 • 🔸	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.6 2018 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.2 2018 • •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	23.2 2018 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.1 2022 🔸 🕹	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022 • 🛧	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5 2022 • 🔸	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2018 • →	Gini coefficient
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2 2022 • •	Palma ratio
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	85.5 2023 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.0 2023 • 🔷	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.7 2023 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	283.0 2023 • 7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	1.2 2023 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.6 2021 • 🔸	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	174.0 2019 • •	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.1 2021 • 7	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.3 2023	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	134.6 2017	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.4 2019	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80.0 2023	SDG13 – Climate Action
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)
(worst 0–100 best)	55.8 2021 • →	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.9 2024 • 🔸	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)
SDG4 – Quality Education		SDG14 – Life Below Water
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	85.2 2017 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	55.8 2013	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.2 2020 • •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
SDG5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	69.4 2024 • 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	77 2 2022	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)
Ratio of female-to-male filearity years of education received (%)	77.3 2022 • → 82.8 2024 • ↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.0 2025	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)
	13.0 2023	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)
	60.2.2022	<u> </u>
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	68.2 2022 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.3 2022 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	36.3 2022 ● → 2.8 2022 ● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	36.3 2022 • → 2.8 2022 • ↑ 0.5 2015 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	36.3 2022 ● → 2.8 2022 ● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	36.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	36.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	36.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	36.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	36.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	36.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	36.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	36.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	36.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	36.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	36.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	36.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	36.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	36.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available



4. Country Profiles

0.9 2022 •

5.2 2015 0.62 2023 28.0 2017 • 14.0 2018 39.0 2024 23.0 2012 •

0.0 2024 57.3 2025 0.44 2023 • 0.48 2023

0.43 2023 •

6.1 2022

22.0 2021 0 2024 • 0.0 2021 • • 62.5 2023 76.8 2025 •

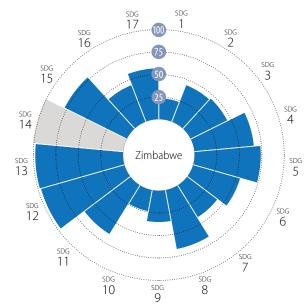


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 4.5

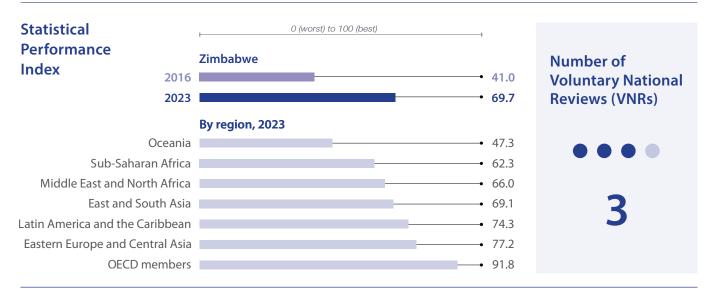
Missing data

1%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			y Irei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	38.9 2025 •	- 1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	75.3			4
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	63.1 2025	1	Population using the internet (%)	38.4			7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	67.1			1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	38.1 2022 •	4	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2023	•	-
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.5 2019 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.8	2025	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.9 2019			0.1	2022		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	16.7 2019	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023		4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.2 2022	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.2	2022	_	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	2.2	2023	•	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2022	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	50.2	2010		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2 2018	Ψ	Gini coefficient	50.3			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2022	•	Palma ratio	2.5	2017	_	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	540	2022		٠.
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	54.9			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.4 2023 •	7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	20.4			4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.2 2023	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.3			•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	74.1	2020	-	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	1.0 2023	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0	2020		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	31.2 2021 •	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2020		4
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production based air pollution (DALYs por 1,000 population)		2022		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	190.0 2019 •		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.9 2021 •	7	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		_1 _∡
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.8 2023	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.7			1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	86.8 2021	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.0 2019		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2023	_	-1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0 2023	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.7	2022		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	FF 0 2021 A	.1.	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023		
(worst 0–100 best)	55.0 2021 •	•	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2024		Ĭ
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.4 2024 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	57.6 2023	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				
(% of children aged 4 to 6)			` '	•		•	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.9 2023 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				
ower secondary completion rate (%)	72.3 2021 •	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.9 2022 •	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010		_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	85.9 2024	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.1	2023	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	85.4 2022	_	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.0			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.7 2024	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.79			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.1 2025	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2023		,
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	30.1 2023	Ť	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		2022		
	62.2.2022	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.0	2022		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	62.3 2022 •	Ψ.	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.2	2019		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	34.6 2022 • 46.1 2022 •	4	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.62			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	53.9 2017		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.2			
	176.0 2024		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	170.0 2024	T	71	48.7			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	21.0			
Population with access to electricity (%)	50.1 2022	7	Children involved in child labor (%)	27.9	2019	•	(
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	30.8 2022 •	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2024	•	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3 2023 •	>	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.1	2025	•	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.8 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.43			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	10.0 2021	Ť	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.36			
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	50.2 2023	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.27			_
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.0 2022		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.27	2023		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	J.U ZUZZ 💆		•	2.2	2022		اء
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	59.8 2021 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	5.2	2022	•	•
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.3 2025 •	4	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•			
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.48 2023 •	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	8.1	2018	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6 2018 •	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2024		(
victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	35.3 2018		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *		2021		- (
(per 100,000 population)	33.3 2010		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	69.7	2023	•	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available





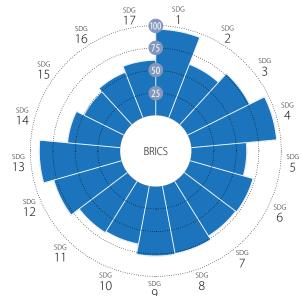
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

6.2

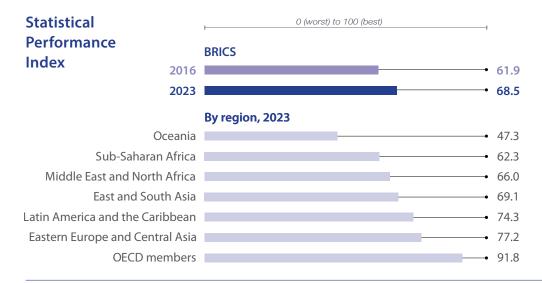
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1%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

BRICS

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.5 2025 • 🛧	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.4 2025 • 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	4.1 2025 • 🛧	Population using the internet (%)	69.1 2023 • 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	96.1 2023 • 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.6 2022 • 🔸	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.5 2023 • 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.6 2022 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	67.1 2025 • 1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4 2022	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	07.1 2023
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	45.5 2022 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5 2023 • 7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.3 2022 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5 2023 • 1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022 • 🕹	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	531.8 2023 • 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.9 2022 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 • 👈	Gini coefficient	36.0 2022 • 7
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.3 2022 • •	Palma ratio	1.6 2022 • 7
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	49.3 2023 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	34.6 2022 • 🔫
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.6 2023 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	36.5 2023 • 7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.6 2023 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	82.1 2022 • 🕨
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	120.6 2023 • →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	64.7 2020 • •
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.6 2021 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2020 •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	15.0 2021	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	5.8 2022
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	108.3 2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	19.0 2024 • 🔫
	15.0.2021	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.0 2024 • =
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.9 2021 ● → 74.8 2023 ● →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.7 2024 • 🔫
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.3 2022 • ↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.7 2024 • 🔫
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.1 2022	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2024
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.4 2023	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	93.4 2023	${\rm CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)}$	5.4 2023 • 🔫
(worst 0–100 best)	73.0 2021 • 🛧	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8 2024 • 🔫
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3 2024 • 🔷	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.5 2024
SDG4 – Quality Education		SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.6 2023 • 🔫
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.5 2023 • 🕇	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.5 2024
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.9 2023 • 👈	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.3 2018
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	95.1 2023 • 1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	24.5 2019 • 1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6 2022 • 🛧	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.6 2019 🔸 🔫
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	84.6 2024 • ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	04.0 2024	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.0 2023 • 🔫
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.7 2022 • 🗷	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.5 2023
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	64.8 2024 • 7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.72 2023
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.3 2025 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2023 • 1
		Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	3.5 2022 • 1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	95.8 2022 • 🛧	SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	3.5 2022 • 1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.8 2022 • ↑ 87.3 2022 • ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	87.3 2022 • 🛧	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.9 2023
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	87.3 2022 • ↑ 48.6 2022 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	3.9 2023 • 7 0.77 2023 • 1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	87.3 2022 • ↑ 48.6 2022 • → 36.6 2021 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	3.9 2023 • 2 0.77 2023 • 4 64.0 2022 • \
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	87.3 2022 • ↑ 48.6 2022 • → 36.6 2021 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	3.9 2023 • 7 0.77 2023 • 1 64.0 2022 • 1 93.4 2022 • 1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	87.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	3.9 2023 • 7 0.77 2023 • 1 64.0 2022 • 1 93.4 2022 • 3 39.3 2024 • -
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	87.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	3.9 2023 • 2 0.77 2023 • 1 64.0 2022 • 1 93.4 2022 • 2 39.3 2024 • 2
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	87.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	3.9 2023 • 7 0.77 2023 • 7 0.77 2023 • 7 0.77 2022 • 7 0.77 2022 • 7 0.77 2024 0.77 2024 0.77 2024 0.77 2024 0.77 2024 0.77 2024 0.77 2024 0.7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	87.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	3.9 2023 •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Population wastewater that receives treatment (management of the population of the population with access to electricity (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (management of the population with access to clean	87.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	3.9 2023 • 10.77 2023 • 10.77 2023 • 10.77 2023 • 10.77 2024 • 10.77 2024 • 10.77 2024 • 10.77 2024 • 10.77 2025 • 10.77 2023 • 10.77 2
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity Ozopulation with access to electricity (%) Population with access to lean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	87.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	3.9 2023 •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	87.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	3.9 2023
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	87.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.9 2023 • 10.77 2023 • 164.0 2022 • 193.4 2022 • 193.3 2024 • 195.5 2025 • 195.5 2023 • 195.5 2025 • 195.5 2023 • 195.5 2
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Propulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	87.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	3.9 2023 • 7 2023 • 7 2023 • 7 2023 • 7 2023 • 7 2024 • 7 2024 • 7 2024 • 7 2024 • 7 2024 • 7 2024 • 7 2023 • 7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	87.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	3.9 2023
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SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	87.3 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	3.9 2023

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



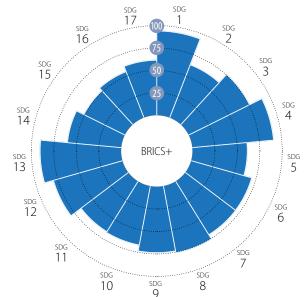
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

6.2

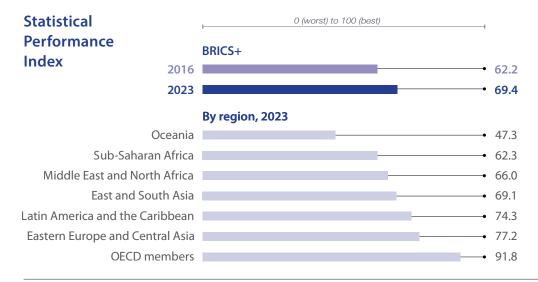
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Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rati
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.9 2025 • ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	92.9 2025
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	5.7 2025 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)	67.8 2023
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	96.7 2023
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.0 2022 • 🔸	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.4 2023
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.9 2022 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	62.1 2025
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3 2022		0.4.2022.4
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	45.9 2022	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4 2023
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.5 2022 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.4 2023
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 • 🔸	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	450.7 2023
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.9 2022 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 • →	Gini coefficient	35.8 2022
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.9 2022 • •	Palma ratio	1.6 2022
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	58.7 2023 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	33.2 2022
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.2 2023 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	34.9 2023
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.8 2023 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	79.4 2022
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	134.4 2023 • 👈	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	60.3 2020
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.7 2021 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2020
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	19.7 2021	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	5.8 2022
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	107.2 2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	16.4 2024
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.1 2024
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.5 2021	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.1 2024
ife expectancy at birth (years)	74.3 2023 • →	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.8 2024
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	17.3 2022 • ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2024
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	93.8 2022	SDG13 – Climate Action	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.7 2023 • ↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.1 2023
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70.4 2021 • 7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8 2024
	E 2 2024 A -	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.8 2024
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2 2024 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
DG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.1 2023
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	85.6 2023 • 🗷	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	43.1 2024
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6 2023 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.7 2018
ower secondary completion rate (%)	92.4 2023	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	23.4 2019
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	J2.1 2025 - •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.6 2019
	97.7 2022 • ↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
DG5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	83.0 2024 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.7 2023
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.5 2022	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.7 2023
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.8 2024	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74 2023
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.0 2025	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2023
	21.0 2023	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.5 2022
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	044 2022 - 🛕		3.3 2022
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.4 2022	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.7.2022
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.2 2022	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.7 2023
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	53.8 2022	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.77 2023
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	34.6 2021	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	54.3 2022
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	392.9 2024 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	90.0 2022
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	38.5 2024
opulation with access to electricity (%)	98.0 2022 • ↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	• • •
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	81.9 2022 • 🛧	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.1 2024
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5 2023 • →	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	28.7 2025
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	14.6 2021 • →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.55 2023
	17.0 2021	1 1	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	72.1.2022	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.49 2023
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	73.1 2023	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.51 2023
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.2 2022 • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	78.5 2022 • 🛧	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	6.2 2023
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5.0 2025 • 🛧	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• • •
inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.7 2023
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.43 2023 • →		10./ 2020
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.43 2023 • →	33	25 2024
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018 • →	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	25 2024
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		33	25 2024 0.0 2021 69.4 2023

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$ not available



EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

Overall Performance

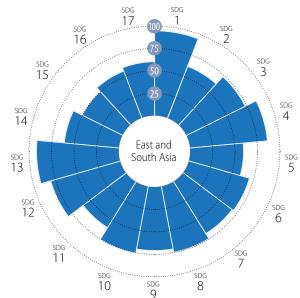


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* 6.5

Missing data

0%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre		Value Year Rating 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.3 2025 • 1		93.6 2025
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	5.6 2025 • 1		64.3 2023
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	91.9 2023 •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.9 2022 🔸 🖶		3.3 2023 •
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3 2022 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	58.5 2025
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.7 2022	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.4.2022
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	42.1 2022	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4 2023
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.0 2022		1.3 2023
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022		428.1 2023 •
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.8 2022 • 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 • -		34.3 2022
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	5.3 2022	Palma ratio	1.4 2022 •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	20 6 2022
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	67.6 2023	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	39.6 2022
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.3 2023 • 1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	38.8 2023
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.8 2023 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	72.0 2022
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	182.4 2023	<u></u>	57.2 2020
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023 • 1		0.5.0000
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.5 2021 • 🔫	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2020
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	5.0 2022
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	124.0 2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	16.4 2024
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.7 2021	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.1 2024
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.0 2023	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	29.4 2024 • 6.0 2024 •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	18.1 2022 • 1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5 2022	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.1 2024
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.7 2023 • 🔫	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.2. 2022
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	67.6 2021 • 2		4.3 2023
(worst 0–100 best)	67.6 2021 • 7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /Capita)	0.8 2024 • 0.3 2024 •
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2 2024 • 🗧	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.5 2024
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.1.2022
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	77.5 2023	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	12.1 2023
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	41.1 2024 • 17.2 2018 •
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.9 2023	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	24.8 2019
ower secondary completion rate (%)	92.2 2023 • 1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.8 2019
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.9 2022 • •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
SDG5 – Gender Equality		SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.4 2024 • 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.6 2023 •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.6 2022 • 7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.9 2023 •
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.1 2024 • 7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.72 2023 •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.5 2025 • 🔫	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2023
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.5 2022 •
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.0 2022 • 1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.1 2022 • 1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.9 2023 •
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	49.6 2022 • 🗧	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.78 2023
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	28.7 2021 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	61.3 2022
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	337.5 2024 • 🗧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.7 2022
DDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.8 2024
opulation with access to electricity (%)	98.5 2022 • 1	Children involved in child labor (%)	9.5 2021
	75.9 2022	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0.2024
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		100,000 population)	0.0 2024
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.5 2023 • =	Press Freedom Index (worst 0_100 hest)	28 U 2U2E 📥
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	28.0 2025
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.5 2023	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 2023 •
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	13.6 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 2023 • 0.48 2023 •
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) EDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Edjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	13.6 2021 • -	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 2023 •
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.6 2021	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.53 2023 • 0.48 2023 • 0.51 2023 •
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) EDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Edjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Eduto with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	13.6 2021 • -	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.53 2023 • 0.48 2023 •
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ((MtCO ₂ /TWh)) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) EDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Edjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Eduts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Elemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	72.6 2023 • 7.1 2022 • 73.6 2022 • 4.2 2025 • 1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.53 2023 • 0.48 2023 • 0.51 2023 •
IO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Idenewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) IDGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth Indigusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	72.6 2023 • 7.1 2022 • 73.6 2022 • 4.2 2025 • 4.4 2023 • 7.4 2023	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.53 2023 • 0.48 2023 • 0.51 2023 •
in the control of the	72.6 2023 • 7.1 2022 • 73.6 2022 • 4.2 2025 • 1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.53 2023 • 0.48 2023 • 0.51 2023 • 5.4 2023 •
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) COCO STATE OF THE	72.6 2023 • 7.1 2022 • 73.6 2022 • 4.2 2025 • 4.4 2023 • 7.4 2023	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.53 2023 • 0.48 2023 • 0.51 2023 • 5.4 2023 • 12.5 2023 •

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Overall Performance

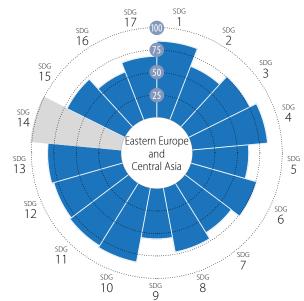


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing data

5%

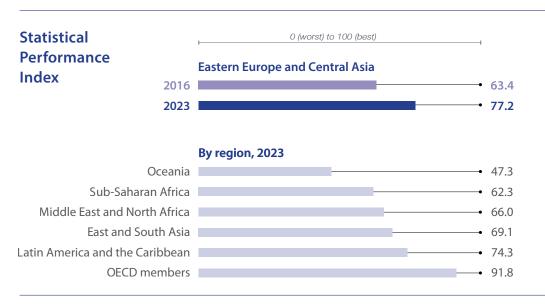
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

Stagnating





Moderately improving

↓ Decreasing

• On track or maintaining SDG achievement • Information unavailable

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren	**	Value Year Rating
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	7.1 2025 🔸 🔫	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	88.2 2025 •
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	10.9 2025 🔸 🔫	Population using the internet (%)	79.2 2023 •
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	98.0 2023 •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.3 2022 • 🚽	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 2023
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.9 2022 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	32.9 2025 •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.7 2022	tan 2 universities (west 0, 100 best)	32.9 2025
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	67.5 2022	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5 2023 •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.4 2022 • 🕨	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2023
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022 • 🕨	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	95.6 2023
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5 2022 • 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 • 🚽	Gini coefficient	32.1 2022 •
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5 2022	Palma ratio	1.2 2022
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	69.8 2023 • 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.8 2022
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.8 2023 • 1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	19.4 2023
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.8 2023 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	87.3 2022
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	67.4 2023		67.9 2020
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2020
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	23.4 2021 • 7	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.2 2022
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	106.7 2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.3 2024
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	106.7 2019	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.7 2024
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.1 2021 • 1		34.8 2024
ife expectancy at birth (years)	72.8 2023 🔸 🚽	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	11.0 2024
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	24.6 2022 • 1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 2024
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.6 2022 🔸 🔫	SDG13 - Climate Action	0.5 2021
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88.2 2023 • 1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.3 2023 •
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	72.4 2021 • 7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6 2024
(worst 0–100 best)	72.4 2021	CO ₂ emissions embodied in Imports (teo ₂ /capita)	4.8 2024
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3 2024 • 🔫	SDG14 – Life Below Water	4.0 2024
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	78.1 2023	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	0 0 0
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		Fish as what from a communicated as a self-ground at a lay (0/ aftertal antals)	0 0 0
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.0 2023 • 🚽	F: 1	0 0 0
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	89.5 2023 • 1	3 , 3 3 1 1	0 0 0
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.7 2022 • •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0.2010
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	69.4 2024 • 🔫	SDG15 – Life on Land	20.0.2022
(% of females aged 15 to 49)		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.0 2023
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.0 2022 • 🚽	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6 2023 •
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.5 2024		0.94 2023 •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.0 2025		0.0 2023 •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.5 2022 •
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.6 2022 🔸 🔀	_	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.8 2022 🔸 🗾	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.1 2023 •
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	30.7 2022 🔸 🚽	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.78 2023 •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.5 2021	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.9 2022 •
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,212.0 2024 • 🚽	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	93.7 2022
DDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	28.0 2024 •
Population with access to electricity (%)	98.3 2022 • 1		12.5 2021 •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	87.4 2022	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.7.2024
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		100,000 population)	0.7 2024
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.6 2023 • 🚽	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	35.6 2025 •
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	9.1 2021 • 🚽	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.58 2023
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 2023
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	72.0 2023		0.39 2023
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.5 2022	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		Covernment spending on health and education (% of CDP)	8.0 2023
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	68.7 2022 • 1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.0 2023
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.9 2025 • 7		• • •
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.56 2023	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.9 2023
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	
population,			5 2024
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports		Shitted profits of multipationals (IISC billion)	
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	19.4 2018 • •	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2021 • 77.2 2023 •

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable $\mathsf{NA} = \mathsf{Data} \ \mathsf{not} \ \mathsf{available}$



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Overall Performance



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Major challenges

◆ Decreasing

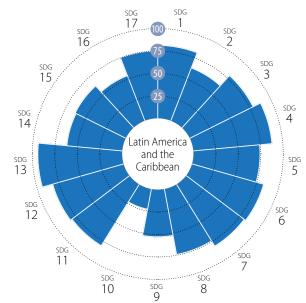
Significant challenges

Stagnating

Missing data

0%

Average Performance by SDG



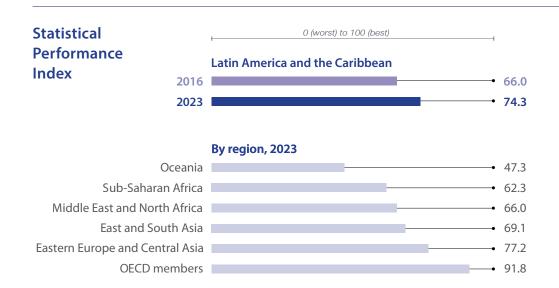
Information unavailable

• On track or maintaining SDG achievement • Information unavailable

SDG Dashboard and Trends



SDG achieved



Challenges remain

Moderately improving

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

47.3 2022

2.9 2022

1.0 2020

1.6 2024

1.5 2024

49.9 2024

61.7 2023

62.5 2024

20.2 2018

17.9 2019 • 19.7 2019

18.1 2023

0.56 2023

35.7 2022

9.4 2022

Value Year Rating Trend 93.1 2025

78.2 2023

SDG9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best)

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of

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

Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)

Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)

Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)

Population using the internet (%)

top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)

SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)

Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)

Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)

Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)

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

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

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)

Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)

Homicides (per 100,000 population)

Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0-1 best)

Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)

Gini coefficient

Palma ratio

Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) 6.8 2024 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 0.3 2024 SDG13 - Climate Action CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita) 2.4 2023 • GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) 1.1 2024 CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) 1.1 2024 SDG14 - Life Below Water

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	3.9 2022	•	1
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4 2023		4
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83 2023	•	1
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.0 2023	•	4
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.0 2023	•	4
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•	•

Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	94.1 2022
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	31.4 2024 • 🔱
Children involved in child labor (%)	5.4 2021
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2024 • •
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.0 2025 • 🔱
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.58 2023 • 🕹
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.30 2023 • 🔱
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 2023 • 🔱

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.3 2023
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• • •
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.3 2023
Corporate Tay Hayon Score (host 0, 100 worst)	27 2024

Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 0.1 2021 Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 74.3 2023 • Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)

)		Year F	kating	Ire
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025	•	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	14.3	2025	•	4
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	0.1	2022		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2022		٩
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022	•	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		2022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2022		
				4
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	19.8	2022	_	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	01.2	2022		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		2023	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2023		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2	2023	•	-
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	2021	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	42./	2019	•	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021	•	-
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2023	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2022		-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2022		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		2023		-
(worst 0–100 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2024	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	89.5	2023	•	4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.4	2023	•	-
ower secondary completion rate (%)	80.6	2023	•	•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4	2022	•	-
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	83.0	2024	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.2	2022	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	70.8	2024	•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.4	2025	•	2
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.7	2022	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.6	2022	•	;
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.7	2022	•	-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2021		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		2024		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	97 9	2022	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2022		
(MTCO2/TWh)		2023		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	79 1	2021	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	۷۶.۱	2021	_	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	62.3	2023	•	
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.9	2022	•	-
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	71.5	2022	•	
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.6	2025	•	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2023		J
fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population		2018		
atal MOLK-leigten accidellis elliponien il illipoliz mei illimpi polizioni	, 0.5	2010	_	- '

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

NA = Data not available

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Overall Performance

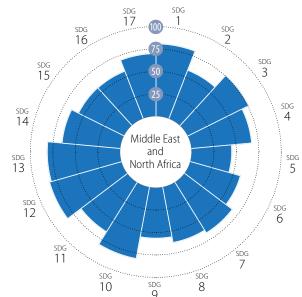


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing data

3%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	8.5	2025	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	86.9	2025	•	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	14.9	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	74.7	2023	•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100.2	2023	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.1	2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2023	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.1	2022	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	36.5	2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.2	2022	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	50.5	2023	Ĭ	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	50.9	2022	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2023	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.3	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2023	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2022	•	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	52.6	2023	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.0	2022	•	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	32.5	2022	•	
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7	2022	•	•	Palma ratio	1.3	2022	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	37.4	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	21.9	2022	•	
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.0	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	36.8	2023	•	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.6	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	91.9	2022	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2023		7	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	35.0	2020	•	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Ī
qe-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				-	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	19.2	2021		A	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	0 = 0	2019			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	ბა.ბ	2019	•		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.9	2021	•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	74.7	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	35.1	2022	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.5	2022	•		SDG13 – Climate Action				
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.2	2023	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.2	2023	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	68.3	2021		7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2023		
(worst 0–100 best)	00.5	2021			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2024		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7	2024	•	<u>+</u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water	7./	2024	_	
DG4 – Quality Education						42.2	2022		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	<i>1</i> 7 1	2023		→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.2			
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	77.1	2023	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.0			
let primary enrollment rate (%)		2023		7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	79.2	2023	•	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.2	2022	•	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	_	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	68.8	2024		→	SDG15 – Life on Land	22.6	2022		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6			
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.1	2022	•	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.6	2023	•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	24.5	2024		Ψ.	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.0	2025	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	•	•	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	7.1	2022	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.2	2022	•	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.1	2022		7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.7	2023	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	248.4	2022	•	→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2021		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,919.2			7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	93.6			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1,51512				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		2024		
	07.2	2022		•	Children involved in child labor (%)	91.1	0		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2022		↑ →					
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	94./	2022		7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2024	•	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.7	2023	•	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	29.4	2025	•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.54			
	/ ~	-041	_		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.34			
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2.3			•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				
pnewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		2022			expropriations are fawful and adequately compensated (worst 0-1 best)	0.49	2023	-	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	59.1	2023			CDC17 Dawton analysis of the Constant				
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	59.1	2023		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	59.1 6.6		•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.6	2023	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) **DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth* djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	59.1 6.6 46.8	2022	•		·	6.6	2023	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) **DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth* djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	59.1 6.6 46.8 9.9	2022	•	• ->	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	6.6	2023	•	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) **DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	59.1 6.6 46.8 9.9 0.38	2022 2022 2025	•	• →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	•	•	•	
Possible energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	59.1 6.6 46.8 9.9 0.38 0.5	2022 2022 2025 2023 2018	•	• → →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	• 2	• • 2024	•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) lenewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth digusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	59.1 6.6 46.8 9.9 0.38 0.5	2022 2022 2025 2023	•	• → →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	• 2	• 2024 2021	•	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable $\mathsf{NA} = \mathsf{Data} \ \mathsf{not} \ \mathsf{available}$



OCEANIA

Overall Performance

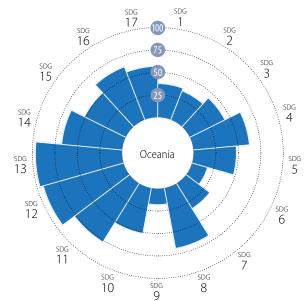


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

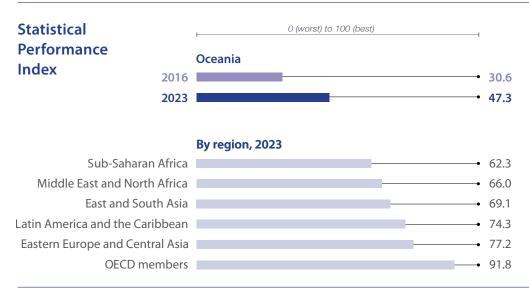
Missing data

29%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

OCEANIA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year Ra	ting	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	24.7	2025	•	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	48.1	2025	•	4
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	47.0	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	31.5	2023	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	40.6	2023	•	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	24.5	2022	•	4	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	•	•		•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.2	2022	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	26	2025		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.4	2022	•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	2.0	2023)	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	34.0	2022	•	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023	8	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.5	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•			•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2022	•	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	5.3	2023	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	•	•	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	•	4	Gini coefficient	40.2	2022	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	•	•	•		Palma ratio	1.9	2022	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	166.9	2023	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	19.4	2022	0	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			•	7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	12.3	2023	3	-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2023		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	59.4	2022	•	4
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	362.6		•	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	302.0		•		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2020)	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	30.4	2021		→	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022		-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	100	2015			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.0			0
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	191.2	2019	•		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.7	2021	•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	-	-	-	4
ife expectancy at birth (years)	66.8	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	65.0	2022	•	•	1 13 1 1	•		•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	64.0	2022	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		_	_	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	44.9	2023	•	1	SDG13 - Climate Action		2022		
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	2023	•	
(worst 0–100 best)	34.9	2021	•	Ψ	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	•	•	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•	•	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	2.1	2024	•	•
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water				٠,
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	67.0	2022			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		4
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	6/.2	2023	•	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024		1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.8	2023	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.5	2018	}	1
ower secondary completion rate (%)	44.2	2023	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.5	2019	•	•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	85.0	2022	•	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.5	2019	•	1
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	•	•	•	-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	54.0	2024			SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	51.8	2024	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.5	2023	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	78.5	2022	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•		•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.5	2024	•	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2023	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	3.9	2025	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2023	8	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	•		•	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	57.6	2022	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				Ţ	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2023	3	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	27.5		•	•	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		•		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.0	2021		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	33.4	2022)	
icarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3.9			•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2022		
			_		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	20.0	2022		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	22.7	2022				170			
opulation with access to electricity (%)		2022			Children involved in child labor (%)	17.0	2021	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	14.7	2022	•	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2024	•	
${\sf O}_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	1.8	2023	•	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	•	•	•	
denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.0	2021	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	•	•		•
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	44.5	2023	•	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•	
	•	•	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
		•	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.5	2023	•	-
rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	•		•	•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2.0	2025							
rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9	2025	•			4	202-	_	
rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	•	2025	•	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2023		4
fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jinemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	•	2025	•	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0	2024	•	1
fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jumployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	•	2025	•	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.0		•	1

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$ not available

OECD MEMBERS STATES

Overall Performance

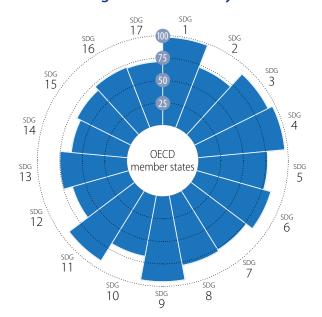
Region Score ● World Average = 68.6

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing data

0%

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



















































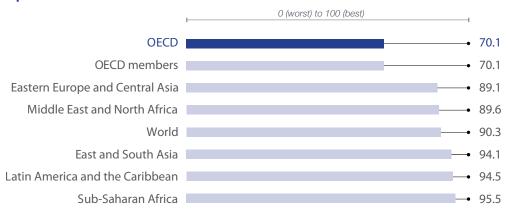






Information unavailable • On track or maintaining SDG achievement • Information unavailable

International **Spillover Index**



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year F	Rating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.1 2025 •	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.9 2025	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.8 2025 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	90.2 2023	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	140.5 2023	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.7 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.7 2023	• =
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5 2022 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	70.1 2025	• 4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.8 2022 •		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	84.6 2022 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.8 2023	• 1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.8 2022 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.4 2023	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022 •	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1,320.4 2023	• 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.0 2022	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 •	1	Gini coefficient	37.2 2022	• =
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	11.8 2022 •		Palma ratio	1.5 2022	• =
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	14.2 2023 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2.9 2022	• 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2 2023	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	12.7 2023	• 7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.0 2023 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1 2022	• 1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.2 2023 •	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	75.5 2020	• •
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2023 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	11.9 2021	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5 2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	11.2 2021	•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	10.7 2022	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.3 2019		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.3 2024	• =
	0.1.2021		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.3 2024	• 4
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.1 2021	4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	49.3 2024	• =
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	80.6 2023	4	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	29.4 2024	• =
	12.9 2022	-1-	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.9 2024	• 7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.4 2022	4	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.2 2023	7	$\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	8.2 2023	• =
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83.6 2021 •	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.9 2024	• 4
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5 2024	4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	2.8 2024	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education	0.5 2024		SDG14 – Life Below Water		
•			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.7 2023	• =
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.5 2023	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.9 2024	• -
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0 2023	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	35.0 2018	• 4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.2 2023	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	25.9 2019	• =
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2022		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.1 2019	• 7
SDG5 – Gender Equality	33.0 2022		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4 2018	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			SDG15 – Life on Land		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	81.2 2024	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.3 2023	• =
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.9 2022	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.1 2023	• =
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.9 2024	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84 2023	• 1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2023	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	16.4 2022	• 3
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.3 2022 •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.6 2022	†	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.5 2023	• -
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	30.6 2022		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.80 2023	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	76.3 2021		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	24.4 2022	
· · ·	2,207.6 2024	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.5 2022	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	2,207.0 2024		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.6 2024	
	100 0 2022		Children involved in child labor (%)		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022	1	. ,	1.0 2021	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.1 2022 •	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.7 2024	• •
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1 2023 •	1	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.6 2025	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.2 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.58 2023	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	12.2 2021		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.58 2023	
	70.1.2022		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	70.1 2023			0.69 2023	
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.0 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	110 222	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	89.7 2022 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.9 2023	• 1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.0 2025	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3 2024	• =
onemproyment rate (70 or total labor force, ages 10±)	0.63 2023	ملم			**
Eundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (warst 0 1 least)	UD3 /U/3	-	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** **	** *
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		, II.			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.0 2018	4	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	39 2024	
- , -		•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	39 2024 8.4 2021 91.8 2023	•

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available



SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

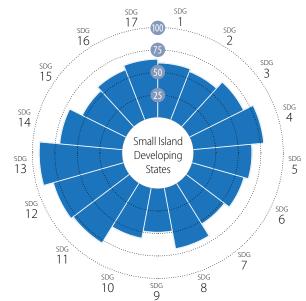
Overall Performance



Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing 20% data

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value		,		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	15.9			→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	82.2	2025	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	30.1	2025	•	→	Population using the internet (%)	62.2	2023	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	65.4	2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	17.3	2022	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2023	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.1	2022	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	13.4	2025	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.1	2022	•	1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	42.1	2022	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2023	•
revalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	21.4	2022	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	•		
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2022	•	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	167.4	2023	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.2	2022	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	38.9	2022	•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0	2022	•		Palma ratio	1.8	2022	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	147.0	2023	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	22.1	2022	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.3	2023	•	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	14.1	2023	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	29.2			7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	69.0	2022	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	130.1			→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	•	•	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		2023		→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	22.2	2021	•	→	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2022	
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	107.2	2010		•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	107.2	2019	•		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	•	•	•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.0	2021	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	•		•
e expectancy at birth (years)	72.1	2023	•	→	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)			
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	52.0	2022	•	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2024	•
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.7	2022	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	1.5	2021	Ť
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76.1	2023	•	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.7	2022	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	617	2021		4.	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.2	2023	
worst 0–100 best)	64.2	2021		•		0.0	2024	•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	•				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.9	2024	
DG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water	25.0	2022	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	80.9	2022		→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	00.9	2023			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2024	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	93.1	2023	•	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	74.0	2023	•	4	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.0	2022	•	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	66.7	2024		4	SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	00.7	2024			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.1	2023	•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.5	2022	•	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	•	•	•
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.5	2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	•
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.1	2025	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2023	•
					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	•		•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation								
	82.8	2022	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	82.8			→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	15.5	2023	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	67.7	2022	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	15.5	2023	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	67.7 . 22.2 .	2022 2022	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	•	•	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) onthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	67.7 : 22.2 : 25.4 :	2022 2022 2021	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	37.3	2022	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) onthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	67.7 . 22.2 .	2022 2022	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	37.3 78.9	2022	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	22.2 · 25.4 ·	2022 2022 2021	•	→ ↑ • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.3 78.9 38.7	2022 2022 2022 2024	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)	67.7 22.2 25.4 76.2	2022 2022 2021 •	•	→ ↑ • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	37.3 78.9 38.7	2022	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) onthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	22.2 · 25.4 ·	2022 2022 2021 •	•	→ ↑ • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	37.3 78.9 38.7 15.9	2022 2022 2022 2024	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) spulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) seshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy spulation with access to electricity (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	76.2 58.1	2022 2022 2021 •	•	→ ↑ • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	37.3 78.9 38.7 15.9	2022 2022 2024 2024 2021 2024	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	76.2 58.1 1.9	2022 2022 2021 • 2022 2022 2022	•	→ ↑ • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.3 78.9 38.7 15.9	2022 2022 2022 2024 2021	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) b ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	76.2 58.1 1.9	2022 2022 2021 • 2022 2022	•	→ ↑ • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	37.3 78.9 38.7 15.9	2022 2022 2024 2024 2021 2024	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Dg emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	76.2 58.1 1.9 9.0	2022 2022 2021 • 2022 2022 2023 2021	•	→ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	37.3 78.9 38.7 15.9	2022 2022 2024 2024 2021 2024	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) mewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	76.2 58.1 1.9	2022 2022 2021 • 2022 2022 2023 2021	•	→ ↑ • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	37.3 78.9 38.7 15.9	2022 2022 2024 2024 2021 2024	•
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opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	76.2 58.1 1.9 9.0	2022 2022 2021 • 2022 2022 2023 2021	•	→ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	37.3 78.9 38.7 15.9 0.1 53.9	2022 2022 2024 2024 2021 2024	•
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pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) explain using at least basic drinking water services (%) explain using at least basic sanitation services (%) explain using at least basic serv	76.2 58.1 1.9 9.0 56.3	2022 2022 2021 • 2022 2022 2023 2021	•	→ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	37.3 78.9 38.7 15.9 0.1 53.9	2022 2022 2024 2024 2025 2025	•
population using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) pershwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) put thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) paracre water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy population with access to electricity (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) penewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	76.2 58.1 1.9 9.0 56.3	2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2022 2023 2021	•	→ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	37.3 78.9 38.7 15.9 0.1 53.9	2022 2022 2024 2024 2025 2025 2023	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) enthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) earce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy expulation with access to electricity (%) expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) enemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	76.2 58.1 1.9 9.0 56.3	2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2022 2023 2021	•	→ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	37.3 78.9 38.7 15.9 0.1 53.9 7.6 19.6	2022 2022 2024 2024 2024 2025 2023 2023 2023	
population using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) population withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) paracre water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy population with access to electricity (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) penewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	76.2 58.1 1.9 9.0 56.3	2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2022 2023 2021	•	→ ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	37.3 78.9 38.7 15.9 0.1 53.9 7.6 19.6 10 11.1	2022 2022 2024 2024 2025 2025 2023	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable $\mathsf{NA} = \mathsf{Data} \ \mathsf{not} \ \mathsf{available}$



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Overall Performance

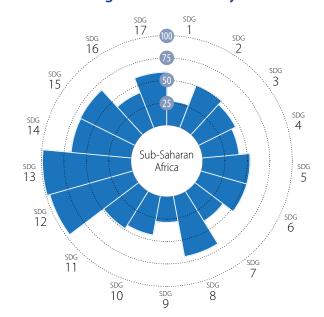


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing data

0%

Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

Stagnating



• On track or maintaining SDG achievement • Information unavailable



Moderately improving

◆ Decreasing

^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R	-	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	34.0 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	72.2 2025		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	53.7 2025 •	→	Population using the internet (%)	33.4 2023		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	46.1 2023	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	22.2 2022 •	4	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2023	•	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.4 2022 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	18.4 2025	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.6 2022		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.1.2022		
Alinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	23.8 2022		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2023	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.0 2022	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2023	•	
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2022 •	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	4.9 2023	•	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.8 2022	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 •	4	Gini coefficient	40.5 2022	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	7.9 2022 •	•	Palma ratio	2.1 2022	•	_
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	421.9 2023 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	56.4 2022	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.9 2023 •	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	33.0 2023	•	
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	66.1 2023 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	61.1 2022	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	206.0 2023 •	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	34.8 2020	•	_
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.6 2023	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.4 2021	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.8 2022	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	168.9 2019 •		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.5 2024	•	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.4 2021	7	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.6 2024		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	62.6 2023	-	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.5 2024		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	96.0 2022		Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	2.7 2024		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.5 2022	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2024	•	_
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	69.2 2023	4	SDG13 – Climate Action			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	0.7 2023		
(worst 0–100 best)	42.9 2021 •	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4 2024	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2024	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.7 2024	•	
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.4 2023	•	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	45.0 2023		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.5 2024	•	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	78.1 2023	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.0 2018	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	45.3 2023		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.5 2019	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	78.0 2022	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.9 2019	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	_		SDG15 – Life on Land			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.3 2024	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.6 2023	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	69.7 2022	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.5 2023	•	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.2 2024	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85 2023	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.8 2025	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4 2023	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	-		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.8 2022	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.1 2022	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			1
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.6 2022	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.3 2023	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	18.8 2022	→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.59 2023		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.5 2021		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	50.4 2022		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	190.9 2024	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	54.1 2022		
	190.9 2024	•	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30.3 2024		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	51 2 2022	_	Children involved in child labor (%)			
opulation with access to clean fuels and tachnology for cooking (%)	51.3 2022	→		26.3 2021		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	21.9 2022 • 1.8 2023 •	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2024		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.2 2025		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.0 2021	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.48 2023		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.38 2023		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	49.3 2023 •		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.46 2023	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.6 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.5 2022	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	4.4 2023	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.1 2025	→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	• •		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.49 2023 •		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.9 2023	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	9 2024		
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.0 2021	•	
(per 100,000 population)	6.8 2018 •		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.3 2023		
			Statistical Economicalics index (WOISE U= 100 DCSU)	UZ.J ZUZĴ	_	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

Overall Performance

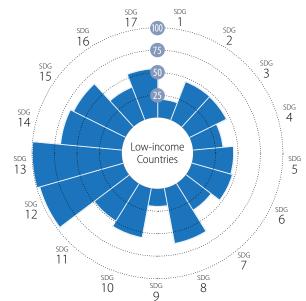


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing data

0%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year	-	Ire
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	43.5 2025		Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	60.4 2025		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	65.9 2025 •	<u>→</u>	Population using the internet (%)	21.1 2023	3	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	35.2 2023	3	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	28.4 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 2023	3	4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.8 2022 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	11.5 2025	5	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9 2022 •		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	19.6 2022 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2023		-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.5 2022 •	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2023		(
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 •	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	11.3 2023	3 •	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6 2022	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 •	4	Gini coefficient	38.8 2022	2	-
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.2 2022 •		Palma ratio	1.8 2022	2	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	302.5 2023 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	64.4 2022	2	•
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.1 2023 •	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	29.0 2023	3	•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	59.4 2023 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	71.0 2022	2	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	182.8 2023 •	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	31.0 2020) •	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.3 2023	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.1 2021	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2020	•	(
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	∠J.1 ZUZI →		Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.0 2022	2 •	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	186.7 2019		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.5 2024	4	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		_	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4 2024	4	,
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.4 2021	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.2 2024	4	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	65.0 2023 •	7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.7 2024	4	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	97.2 2022 •	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2024	4	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.7 2022 •		SDG13 – Climate Action			Ī
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	62.8 2023 •	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 2023	3	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	41.8 2021	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 2024	4	
(worst 0–100 best)	2.0.2024		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.1 2024	4	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8 2024 •	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			Ī
DG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.9 2023	3	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	34.2 2023	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.9 2024		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	70.1.2022		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.6 2018		
let primary enrollment rate (%)	78.1 2023		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	9.4 2019		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	37.0 2023		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.9 2019		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	74.6 2022 •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010		i
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	52.2 2024	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.2 2023	3 🔴	١
	60 5 2022	_	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.3 2023		
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	60.5 2022	J .	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87 2023		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) eats held by women in national parliament (%)	68.9 2024	↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.87 2023		
	26.2 2025	7				
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.0 2022		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	59.0 2022		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	31.6 2022 •	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2 2023		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.7 2022 •		Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.59 2023		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.2 2021 •	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	47.9 2022	2	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	234.5 2024 •	<u> </u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	46.2 2022	2	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	25.1 2024	4	١
opulation with access to electricity (%)	44.9 2022 •	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	26.2 2021	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	16.3 2022 •	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0 2024	1	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2 2023 •	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.7 2025		
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.6 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.43 2023		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	12.0 2021	Ť	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.38 2023		
	46.4.2022 A	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.36 2023		
djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	46.4 2023			0.42 2023	, 🕶	ĺ
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	9.6 2022		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	40.000		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	32.8 2022 •	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	4.8 2023	5	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.9 2025	→	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		•	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.44 2023 •	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	11.9 2023	3	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018 •	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	1 2024	4	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	3.7 2018		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.0 2021	•	
(per 100,000 population)	2 20.0		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.6 2023	3	
			Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	56.3 2025		
						-

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available



LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

Overall Performance

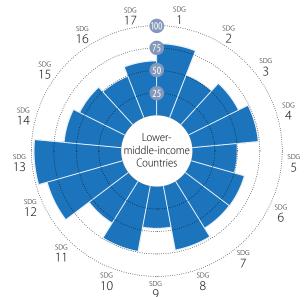


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

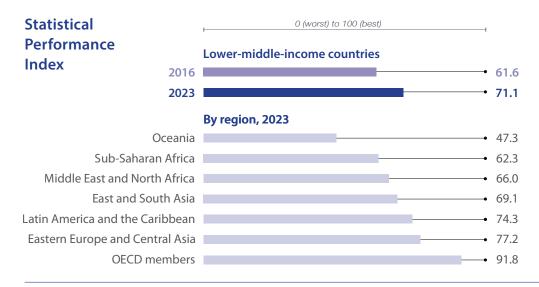
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Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Ye		ng Ti
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	7.3 2025 •	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.5 20	25)
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	16.3 2025 •	7	Population using the internet (%)	53.6 20	23	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	62.2 20	23	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	14.1 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 20	23	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.5 2022 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	38.2 20	25	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.2 2022 •		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	29.1 2022 •	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 20		•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.8 2022 •	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 20		
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2022 •	1	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	24.0 20	23	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4 2022	T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 •	→	Gini coefficient	34.5 20		
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.3 2022	•	Palma ratio	1.4 20	22 (
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	179.7 2023 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	41.9 20		•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.7 2023 •	7	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	43.5 20		,
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	37.5 2023 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	61.4 20		•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	54.9 20	20 (
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.8 2021 •	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 20		,
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	3.0 20		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and imbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	147.1 2019 •	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	11.5 20.		,
offic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.5 2021	7	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.9 20		,
e expectancy at birth (years)	69.6 2023	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	21.1 20.		
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	38.2 2022	•	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	3.6 20		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.5 2022		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 20	24	•
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85.0 2023	7	SDG13 – Climate Action	1 6 20	22.4	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	57.6 2021	_	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6 20		•
worst 0–100 best)	57.6 2021	7	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5 20		•
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6 2024 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.3 20	24	
OG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water	170.00	22	
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	70.7 2023	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.9 20.		•
% of children aged 4 to 6)			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	38.1 20.		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	92.0 2023 •	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	12.7 20		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	75.7 2023	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	13.1 20 4.9 20		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	91.8 2022	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20		
DG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 20	10	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	69.7 2024	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.9 20		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	78.8 2022 •	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.3 20	23	•
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	54.2 2024	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75 20	23	•
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.0 2025 •	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2 20	23	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	2.1 20.	22	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	89.3 2022 •	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	71.5 2022 •	7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.8 20	23	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	52.9 2022 •	→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.73 20	23	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	17.5 2021 •	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	62.7 20	22	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	299.1 2024 •	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	79.0 20	22	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.5 20	24	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	90.6 2022 •	1	Children involved in child labor (%)	16.1 20	21	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	61.0 2022 •	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0 20	24	
0 ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6 2023 •	→	100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	36.8 20		
newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.3 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.45 20		
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.37 20		
justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	65.4 2023	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 20		
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.4 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	60.3 2022	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.7 20	23	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	• •		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.6 2025	T	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.49 2023	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.2 20.		
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	Τ	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	3 20		
			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.0 20	21	
ttims of modern slavery embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	5.8 2018 •		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.1 20		

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable $\mathsf{NA} = \mathsf{Data} \ \mathsf{not} \ \mathsf{available}$



UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

Overall Performance



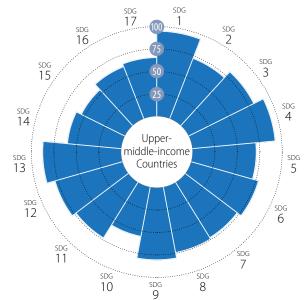
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

+ 5.6

Missing data

0%

Average Performance by SDG







^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

DG1 – No Poverty		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Y		ing
overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		2025		1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	91.1 20		•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	4.4	2025	•	<u> </u>	Population using the internet (%)	78.6 20)23	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	115.7 20		•
evalence of undernourishment (%)	4.0	2022	•	→	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.5 20	23	•
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2	2022	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	61.9 20	25	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0 6 0		
nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	60.1				Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6 20		•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2022		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.6 20		•
ıman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	600.2 20	123	•
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	•	→	Gini coefficient	38.4 20		
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	10.6	2022	•		Palma ratio	1.8 20)22 (ð
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	41.4	2023	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	19.8 20		•
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.6	2023	•	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	26.8 20		0
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.1	2023	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.2 20		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	95.3	2023	•	→	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	54.0 20	20 (•
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.3	2023	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.6	2021	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 20	20	0
liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	. 5.0			÷	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.0 20		0
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	77.9	2019	•	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	12.6 20	24	0
	16.3	2021		_	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.6 20	24	8
o expectancy at hirth (vars)	16.2 1 76.2 1		•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	37.3 20		
e expectancy at birth (years)				7	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	9.3 20	24	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	20.9			1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 20	24	0
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.1			•	SDG13 – Climate Action			
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.4	2023	•	→	\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	6.2 20	23	0
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	76.1	2021	•	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2 20	24	0
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2024		4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	1.2 20	24	
DG4 – Quality Education	3.9	2024	_	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
•					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.4 20	23	0
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6)	85.0	2023	•	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.6 20	24	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	96.6	2023		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.0 20	18	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	99.2		•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	33.9 20	19	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1			•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.2 20	19	
DG5 – Gender Equality	22.1	2022			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20	18	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					SDG15 – Life on Land			Ī
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	84.7	2024	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3 20	23	
itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	91.7	2022	•	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.1 20	23	•
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.2	2024	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.77 20	23	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2025		→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2 20		•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	5.3 20		8
epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.3	2022	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic difficulty water services (%)	93.4			<u>.</u>	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.9 20	123	
	39.0				Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.74 20		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022	_		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			
		2021	•			/5 / //		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	45.3			•		25.2 20 95.4 20	122	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				• →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.4 20		4
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	45.3 £	2024	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	95.4 20 38.4 20	24	,
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)	45.3 691.9 99.5	2024	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	95.4 20	24	
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	45.3 £	2024	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	95.4 20 38.4 20)24	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulations from fuel combustion per total electricity output	45.3 691.9 99.5 89.5	2024	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	95.4 20 38.4 20 4.1 20 0.1 20)24)21)24	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulations from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh)	45.3 691.9 99.5 89.5	2024 2022 2022 2022 2023	•	→ ↑ ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	95.4 20 38.4 20 4.1 20 0.1 20 31.3 20)24)21)24)25	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy culation with access to electricity (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output wttCO ₂ /TWh) hewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	45.3 691.9 99.5 89.5	2024 2022 2022 2022 2023	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	95.4 20 38.4 20 4.1 20 0.1 20 31.3 20 0.62 20	024 021 024 025 023	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	99.5 89.5 1.4	2024 2022 2022 2023 2021	•	→ ↑ ↑ →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	95.4 20 38.4 20 4.1 20 0.1 20 31.3 20 0.62 20 0.53 20	024	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	99.5 89.5 1.4 14.0	2024 2022 2022 2023 2021 2023	•	→ ↑ ↑ →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	95.4 20 38.4 20 4.1 20 0.1 20 31.3 20 0.62 20	024	
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eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Itarace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Inpulation with access to electricity (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (99.5 89.5 1.4 14.0 71.3 5.4 77.9 6.0	2024 2022 2022 2023 2021 2023 2022 2022 2022	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	95.4 20 38.4 20 4.1 20 0.1 20 31.3 20 0.62 20 0.53 20 0.46 20 7.0 20	224	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) tarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) enemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	45.3 691.9 99.5 89.5 1.4 14.0 71.3 5.4 77.9 6.0 0.42 0.3	2024 2022 2022 2023 2021 2023 2022 2022 2025 2023 2018	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	95.4 20 38.4 20 4.1 20 0.1 20 31.3 20 0.62 20 0.53 20 0.46 20 7.0 20 18.7 20 38 20	1024	•
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy epulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ettims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) enemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) endamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	99.5 89.5 1.4 14.0 71.3 5.4 77.9 6.0	2024 2022 2022 2023 2021 2023 2022 2022 2025 2023 2018	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	95.4 20 38.4 20 4.1 20 0.1 20 31.3 20 0.62 20 0.53 20 0.46 20 7.0 20	224	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable $\mathsf{NA} = \mathsf{Data} \ \mathsf{not} \ \mathsf{available}$



HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

Overall Performance

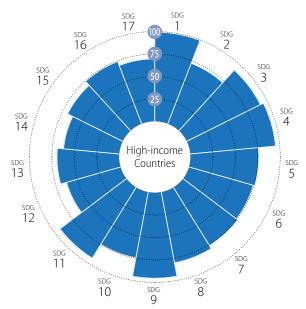


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*

Missing data

0%

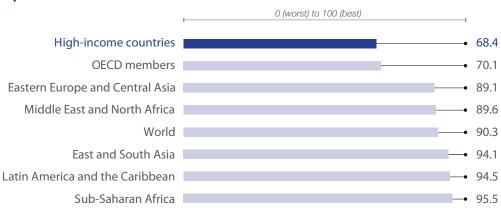
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International **Spillover Index**



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

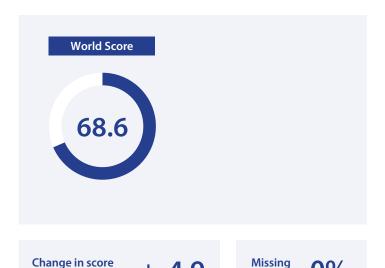
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year Ra	ating	ren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.5 2025 •	1	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.0	2025	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.7 2025 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	92.3	2023	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	148.3	2023	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.6 2022 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.7	2023	•	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.5 2022		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	72.8	2025		4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.2 2022		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	72.0	2023		•
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	89.9 2022 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.9	2023	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.9 2022 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.5	2023	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2022 •	4	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1,368.3	2023	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.3 2022	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 •	1	Gini coefficient	35.1	2022	•	7
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	11.7 2022 •		Palma ratio	1.4	2022	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	9.0 2023	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.4 2023	1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	13.0	2023	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.7 2023	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.6	2022	•	1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.9 2023 •	1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	79.1	2020	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0 2023	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	12.8 2021	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	12.0 2021	•	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	11.2	2022	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	24.7 2019	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.9	2024	•	-
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	9.1	2024		1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.0 2021	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	53.1	2024	•	=
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.5 2023	T	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	31.9	2024		=
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	9.1 2022	T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.7	2024	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8 2022	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.1 2023 •	7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	10.0	2023	•	=
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84.2 2021 •	1	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.3	2024	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5 2024	4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	5.3	2024	•	
5DG4 – Quality Education	0.5 2024	·	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.1	2023	•	4
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	90.9 2023 •	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.6	2024	•	4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.4 2023	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	33.8	2018	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.8 2023	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.6	2019	•	4
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 2022	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.4	2019	•	7
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			SDG15 – Life on Land				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.1 2024 •	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.3	2023	•	=
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.0 2022 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.9	2023	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	80.3 2024 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	•	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.5 2025	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	17.1	2022	•	7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.2 2022	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9 2022	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.9	2023	•	4
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	75.6 2022	→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2023	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	76.7 2021	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	22.6		•	4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0		•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	_,		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.9		•	-
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2022 •	1	Children involved in child labor (%)		2021		•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				i
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	99.9 2022		100,000 population)	1.9	2024	•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2 2023 •	7	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.4	2025	•	1
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.3 2021	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.60		•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.62			j
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	72.3 2023	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.70		•	j
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.4 2022	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.70	_023		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.2	2022		4
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	94.7 2022 •	1		12.2	2023		1
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.5 2025	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2024	•	-
fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.67 2023	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	*
				27	2024		
	2.1 2018	w	(ornorate lay Hayon Score (best ()_ 100 Moret)				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (LISS hillion)		2024		6
	2.1 2018 • 64.6 2018 •	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	9

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable NA = Data not available

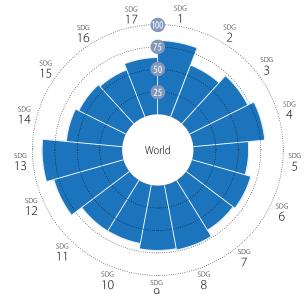


WORLD

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

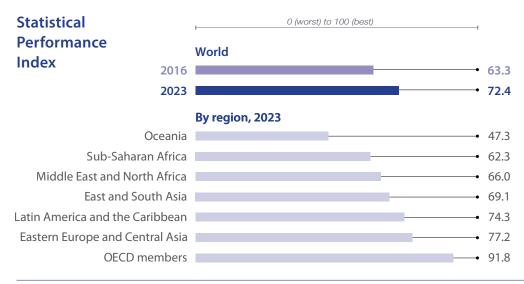
Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)*



0%

data



^{*}Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rati	_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	7.6 2025 • →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	90.4 2025	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	14.0 2025 • →	Population using the internet (%)	66.0 2023	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	93.2 2023	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	9.9 2022 🔸 👈	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.1 2023	Ð
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.2 2022 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	50.0 2025	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8 2022 • •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	30.0 2023	
inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	47.2 2022 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6 2023	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.6 2022 🔸 🕹	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2 2023	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2022 • 🕹	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	454.4 2023	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.4 2022 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018 • 👈	Gini coefficient	36.3 2022	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	7.2 2022	Palma ratio	1.6 2022	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	113.1 2023 • 7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	30.9 2022	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.3 2023 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	31.1 2023	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.6 2023 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.4 2022	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	134.9 2023 • →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	56.9 2020	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2 2023 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Ī
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2020	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	18.9 2021 • →	Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	6.0 2022	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	105.5 2019	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	10.1 2024	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.5 2024	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.9 2021 • 7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	31.5 2024	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	73.4 2023 • 👈	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	10.2 2024	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	32.5 2022 • 🛧	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 2024	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.5 2022 • 🗾	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.5 2021	i
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86.6 2023 • 👈	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.5 2023	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	67.2 2021 • →	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.5 2024	
(worst 0–100 best)		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	1.5 2024	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3 2024 • 👈	SDG14 – Life Below Water	1.5 2024	-
DG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.1 2023	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	74.9 2023 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	48.0 2024	֡
(% of children aged 4 to 6)		,		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	92.9 2023 • →	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.3 2018	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	83.8 2023 • 👈	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	22.7 2017	Ĭ
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.2 2022 • •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	6.7 2019	
DG5 – Gender Equality			0.1 2018	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	75.2 2024 • 7	SDG15 – Life on Land	22.2.2022.4	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.2 2023	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	85.2 2022 • 7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.5 2023	U
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.7 2024 • 7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.79 2023	0
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.4 2025 • 👈	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2 2023	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	5.7 2022	8
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.0 2022 • 7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	80.1 2022 • 7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.9 2023	8
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.1 2022 • →	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.74 2023	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	36.0 2021 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	44.7 2022	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	786.9 2024 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	85.3 2022	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.1 2024	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	91.1 2022 • 7	Children involved in child labor (%)	10.7 2021	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	73.6 2022	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per		
Openiation with access to clean ruels and technology for cooking (%) Openissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.5 2023 • →	100,000 population)	0.4 2024	
		Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.8 2025	
MtCO ₂ /TWh)	12 5 2021 -	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 2023	
MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.5 2021 • →	Limatinger of administrative proceedings (worst 0, 1 best)	0.47 2023	
MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		á
MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	13.5 2021 • → 67.1 2023 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 2023	
MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.53 2023	
MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	67.1 2023 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 2023 6 .8 2023 6	
MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	67.1 2023 • • 6.4 2022 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	67.1 2023 • 6.4 2022 • • 70.0 2022 • ↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	67.1 2023 • 6.4 2022 • • 70.0 2022 • ↑ 5.2 2025 • →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	6.8 2023	
(MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	67.1 2023 • 6.4 2022 • 70.0 2022 • ↑ 5.2 2025 • → 0.49 2023 • → 0.5 2018 • →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	6.8 2023 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
(MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	67.1 2023 • 6.4 2022 • • 70.0 2022 • ↑ 5.2 2025 • → 0.49 2023 • →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	6.8 2023	

^{*} Imputed data point, ** Not applicable ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$ not available





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