



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023

Implementing the SDG Stimulus

Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards



A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication data

Implementing the SDG Stimulus. Sustainable Development Report 2023

© Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller and Eamon Drumm, 2023

ISBN: 978-0-903200-12-7 (paperback)

ISBN: 978-0-903200-13-4 (pdf)

Published by Dublin University Press Dublin, Ireland, 2023

www.dublinuniversitypress.com

Design: Pica Publishing, New York, London, Paris

Printed by Ingenidoc in Rouen, France.

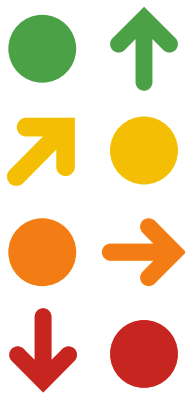
The rights of Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller and Eamon Drumm to be identified as the authors of this work has been asserted in accordance with the Copyright and Related Rights Act, 2000 (Ireland) and as defined by the U.S. Copyright Office.

This work is in copyright. It is subject to statutory exceptions and to the provisions of relevant licensing agreements; with the exception of the Creative Commons version, the link for which is provided below, no reproduction of any part of this work may take place without the written permission of the authors.

An open access online version of this work is published at <https://doi.org/10.25546/102924> under a Creative Commons Open Access license CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0. This license requires that re-users give credit to the creators. It allows re-users to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, for non-commercial purposes only. If others modify or adapt the material, they must license the modified material under identical terms. To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0>. When citing this work, please include a reference to the DOI <https://doi.org/10.25546/102924>.

All versions of this work may contain content reproduced under license from third parties. Permission to reproduce this third-party content must be obtained from these third parties directly.

Dublin University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023

Implementing the SDG Stimulus

Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards

*By Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller
and Eamon Drumm*



Acknowledgements

The *Sustainable Development Report* (SDR) reviews progress made each year on the Sustainable Development Goals since their adoption by the 193 UN Member States in 2015. Midpoint on the way to 2030, this year's edition takes stock of progress so far and discusses priorities to restore and accelerate SDG progress. More specifically, this year's edition focuses on the need to scale up development finance and reform the global financial architecture to support the SDGs. The SDR 2023 is published on the eve of the 2023 Paris Summit for a New Global Financial Pact and ahead of other major international summits this year, including the UN High-Level Political Forum in July and the SDG Summit at Heads of States Level in September, the September G20 Meeting under Indian Presidency, and the December COP28 in Dubai. The SDR 2023 also aims to provide significant contributions in the lead-up to the 2024 Summit of the Future, to enhance cooperation on critical challenges and address gaps in global governance.

The report was prepared by the SDSN's newly created SDG Transformation Center and coordinated by Guillaume Lafortune in cooperation with Jeffrey D. Sachs. Lead writers are Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller, and Eamon Drumm. Members of the Leadership Council of the SDSN led the preparation of Part 1. "How to Achieve the SDGs: the SDSN Framework". The statistical work was led by Grayson Fuller, in collaboration with Leslie Bermont-Díaz and Samory Touré and under the supervision of Guillaume Lafortune. The interactive website and data visualization that accompanies this report was developed by Max Gruber and Ruben Andino. Other major contributors to the data and analyses in this year's report include Juliana Bartels, Grant Cameron, María Cortés Puch, Olivia Lee Cosio, Salma Dahir, Juliette Douillet, Guilherme Iablónovski, Christian Kroll, Alyson Marks, Isabella Massa, Maryam Rabiee, Casteline Tilus, Emma Torres, and Patrick Paul Walsh. We also thank Minister Romuald Wadagni from Benin, Simona Marinescu and Peter Schmidt for their contributions.

The SDR 2023 combines data and analyses produced by international organizations, civil society organizations, and research centers. We thank all of these for their contributions and collaboration in producing the report, including during the annual public consultation process that took place between April 17th and April 26th, 2023.

We also thank the regional and national SDSN networks, the SDSN secretariat, and experts and government officials who responded to the *SDSN 2023 Survey of Government Efforts for the SDGs* and provided comments and feedback at various stages.

Lauren Barredo, María Cortés Puch, Andrija Erac, Alyson Marks, Sonja Neve, and Ryan Swaney provided communication support for the launch of the report. We thank Dublin University Press and Roberto Rossi of Pica Publishing for preparing the report for publication. We welcome feedback on the publication and data that may help to strengthen future iterations of this work.

Please notify us of any publications that use the *SDG Index and Dashboards* data or the *Sustainable Development Report*, and share your publication with us at info@sdgindex.org.

An interactive online dashboard and all data used in this report can be accessed at: www.sdgtransformationcenter.org and www.sdgindex.org

June 2023

Published by Dublin University Press

Please cite this report as:

Sachs, J.D., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., Drumm, E. (2023). Implementing the SDG Stimulus. Sustainable Development Report 2023. Paris: SDSN, Dublin: Dublin University Press, 2023. 10.25546/102924

This report has been prepared with the extensive advice and consultation of the SDSN Leadership Council members. Members of the Leadership Council serve in their personal capacities; the opinions expressed in this report may not reflect the positions or policies of their host institutions. Members are not necessarily in agreement on every detail of this report.

The views expressed in this report do not reflect the views of any organization, agency, or programme of the United Nations.

Design, layout and copyediting by Pica Publishing Ltd – www.pica-publishing.com

Contents

Executive Summary	vi
Part 1. How to Achieve the SDGs: The SDSN Framework	1
Part 2. The SDG Index and Dashboards	23
2.1 SDG Status at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda	23
2.2 Leave no one behind	27
2.3 International spillovers and policy coherence	31
2.4 SDG Dashboards by income groups and major world regions	34
References	44
Part 3. Government Efforts and Commitments to the SDGs	47
3.1 Political leadership and institutional coordination: results from the 2023 SDSN survey of government efforts for the SDGs	47
3.2 SDG integration into sectoral policies and pathways: scorecards for the Six SDG Transformations	54
3.3 Support for multilateralism under the Charter of the United Nations	61
3.4 Government effort and commitments for the SDGs: overall scores	70
References	73
Part 4. Lessons Learned and Next Steps	77
4.1 The SDG Index: a tool for guiding SDG action and strengthening accountability	77
4.2 Have the SDGs increased data cooperation and innovation?	86
4.3 Conclusions and next steps	88
References	90
Annex. Methods Summary and Data Tables	92
A.1 Interpreting the SDG Index and Dashboards results	92
A.2 Changes to the 2023 edition and limitations	93
A.3 Methodology (overview)	95
References	119
Part 5. Country Profiles	122

List of Figures

Figure 1.1	SDG Index world average: pre-pandemic trend and trend needed to achieve the SDGs by 2030	5
Figure 1.2	Observed and projected gaps in SDG Index score between HICs and LICs (in percentage points)	6
Figure 1.3	Projected global warming under alternative policy scenarios	7
Figure 2.1	World SDG Dashboards at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda	24
Figure 2.2	Status on individual SDG targets at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda	24
Figure 2.3	The 2023 SDG Index: score and rank	25
Figure 2.4	SDG Index World Average, 2010–2022	28
Figure 2.5	SDG Index Low-Income Countries' Average, 2010–2022	28
Figure 2.6	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (PPP, %) in LICs	29
Figure 2.7	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%), in LICs	29
Figure 2.8	Subjective Well-Being, in HICs and LICs	29
Figure 2.9	Unemployment Rate, in HICs and LICs	30
Figure 2.10	Observed and projected gaps in SDG Index score between HICs and LICs	30
Figure 2.11	Countries where 50% or more of the rural population has no access to all-season roads, and comparison with HICs and World average (%)	31
Figure 2.12	SDG Index scores versus International Spillover Index scores, by income level	32
Figure 2.13	Illustration of environmental impacts embodied in international trade	33
Figure 2.14	GHG emissions embodied in the final consumption of textiles and clothing	34
Figure 2.15	Correlation between 2023 SDG Index Score and Narrow SDG Index (17 “headline” indicators)	35
Figure 2.16	2023 SDG dashboards by region and income group (levels and trends)	36
Figure 2.17	2023 SDG dashboards for OECD countries (levels and trends)	37
Figure 2.18	2023 SDG dashboards for East and South Asia (levels and trends)	38
Figure 2.19	2023 SDG dashboards for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (levels and trends)	39
Figure 2.20	2023 SDG dashboards for Latin America and the Caribbean (levels and trends)	40
Figure 2.21	2023 SDG dashboards for the Middle East and North Africa (levels and trends)	41
Figure 2.22	2023 SDG dashboards for Oceania (levels and trends)	41
Figure 2.23	2023 SDG dashboards for sub-Saharan Africa (levels and trends)	42
Figure 2.24	2023 SDG dashboards for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (levels and trends)	43
Figure 3.1	A conceptual framework to evaluate government efforts and commitment to the SDGs	48
Figure 3.2	Submissions of voluntary national reviews (number of submitters, 2023) and submissions per year since 2016	52
Figure 3.3	Designated lead unit for SDG coordination at the central/federal level of government to implement the SDGs (2023)	53
Figure 3.4	Integration of the SDGs into key policy processes by income groups	53
Figure 3.5	Percentage of local and regional governments using selected SDG policies and actions	60
Figure 3.6	UN treaties ratified by Member States (%), 1946–2022	64
Figure 3.7	Use of unilateral coercive measures (UCMs), number (1950–2021)	66
Figure 3.8	Membership in selected UN organizations, 2022	67
Figure 3.9	Participation in conflicts and militarization, 2022	68
Figure 3.10	Official Development Assistance (ODA) as share of GNI, 2018–2022	69
Figure 3.11	Conceptual Framework for Evaluating Government Efforts and Commitments to Implement the SDGs and Indicators Retained to Compute the Overall Score for 2023	70

List of Figures, Tables and Boxes

Figure 4.1	Map of Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, and Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, showcasing the scale at which calculations are performed (100 m ² grid).	79
Figure 4.2	Diagram of a motorable road with the two-kilometer buffer applied, identifying rural populations living within and outside the buffer area	80
Figure 4.3	Example of the method as applied in rural Democratic Republic of the Congo	80
Figure 4.4	Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI): Overall Score, 2016–2022	87
Figure A.1	The Four-arrow system for denoting SDG trends	99
Figure A.2	Graphic representation of the methodology for SDG trends	99

List of Tables

Table 1.1	Global Population, Investment, and GDP by World Bank Income Category	14
Table 1.2	Credit Ratings by Income Category	14
Table 2.1	Top five countries in terms of SDG targets achieved or on track, and those with the greatest percentage of targets showing a reversal in progress	24
Table 3.1	National government efforts to implement the SDGs, survey results	49
Table 3.2	Scorecard – Transformation 1: Universal quality education and innovation-based economy	56
Table 3.2	Scorecard – Transformation 1: Universal quality education and innovation-based economy	56
Table 3.3	Scorecard – Transformation 2: Universal health coverage	57
Table 3.4	Scorecard – Transformation 3: Zero-carbon energy systems	59
Table 3.5	Scorecard – Transformation 6: Transformation to universal digital access and services	62
Table 3.6	Measuring government SDG efforts and commitments: scores, ranks and performance by pillar	72
Table A.1	New indicators and modifications	93
Table A.2	Major indicator and data gaps for the SDGs	94
Table A.3	Countries excluded from the 2023 SDG Index due to insufficient data	96
Table A.4	Indicators included in the <i>Sustainable Development Report 2023</i>	101
Table A.5	Indicator thresholds and justifications for optimal values	111
Table A.6	Indicators used for SDG Trends and period for trend estimation	116

List of Boxes

Box 2.1	The SDG Index and Dashboards	23
Box 2.2	Explaining the SDG Index with a handful of key indicators	35
Box 3.1	The OECD, SDSN and the European Committee of the Regions survey of city and regional SDG policies in a time of crisis	60
Box 4.1	GIS for the SDGs: Assessing pedestrian accessibility in urban areas	81
Box 4.2	GIS for the SDGs: Assessing accessibility to all-season roads in rural areas	82
Box 4.3	The long-standing partnership between the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) and the SDSN to advance policies and data for the SDGs in the EU	83
Box 4.4	SDG Index and Dashboards: global, regional, and subnational editions (2016–2023)	85
Box 4.5	Cooperation between SDSN and the Government of the Republic of Benin in the context of the issuance of the first African SDG Bond	86
Box 4.6	Partnership between SDSN and UN Resident Coordinators in SIDS	87

Executive Summary

At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, all of the SDGs are seriously off track. From 2015 to 2019, the world made some progress on the SDGs, although this was already vastly insufficient to achieve the goals. Since the outbreak of the pandemic in 2020 and other simultaneous crises, SDG progress has stalled globally. In most high-income countries (HICs), automatic stabilizers, emergency expenditure, and recovery plans mitigated the impacts of these multiple crises on socioeconomic outcomes. Only limited progress is being made on the environmental and biodiversity goals, including SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 15 (Life on Land), even in countries that are largely to blame for the climate and biodiversity crises. The disruptions caused by these multiple crises has aggravated fiscal-space issues in low-income countries (LICs) and in lower-middle income countries (LMICs), leading to a reversal in progress on several goals and indicators. Despite this alarming development, the SDGs are still achievable. None of their objectives are beyond our reach. The world is off track, but that is all the more reason to double down on the SDGs.

At their core, the SDGs are an investment agenda: it is critical that UN Member States adopt and implement the SDG Stimulus and support a comprehensive reform of the global financial architecture. To achieve the SDGs the world must both alter its current investment patterns and increase the overall volume of investments. The Stimulus' urgent objective is to address the chronic shortfall of international SDG financing confronting the LICs and LMICs, and to ramp up financing flows by at least US\$500 billion by 2025. This year's report also highlights six priorities to reform the complex system of public and private finance that channels the world's savings to its investments – what is known as the Global Financial Architecture:

1. Greatly increase funding to national and subnational governments and private businesses, especially in LICs and LMICs, to carry out needed SDG investments.
2. Revise the credit rating system and debt sustainability metrics to facilitate long-term sustainable development.
3. Revise liquidity structures for LICs and LMICs, especially regarding sovereign debts, to forestall self-fulfilling banking and balance-of-payments crises;
4. Create ambitious, internationally-agreed upon criteria for sustainable finance that are mandatory for all public financial institutions.
5. Align private business investment flows with the SDGs, through improved national planning, regulation, reporting, and oversight.
6. Reform current institutional frameworks and develop new mechanisms to improve the quality and speed of deployment of international cooperation, and monitor progress in an open and timely manner.

All countries, poorer and richer alike, should use the half-way momentum to self-critically review and revise their national SDG strategies and commit to strengthening multilateralism. National governments must ensure both domestic implementation of the SDGs, including the reduction of negative spillovers, and international implementation – by building a global governance and financial architecture that delivers the SDGs. Building on SDSN's global survey of government efforts and commitment to the SDGs and third-party data, we highlight major differences across countries, including G20 countries, in their SDG strategies and commitment. Achieving the SDGs requires global cooperation guided by the United Nations Charter. In 2022, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed a High-Level Advisory Board (HLAB) on effective multilateralism, with a mandate to develop a list of concrete, actionable recommendations to improve international cooperation and advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We introduce in the report this year a pilot index of countries commitment to and support of multilateralism under the UN Charter.

Further investment is needed in statistical capacity and data literacy to support long-term pathways for key SDG transformations. At the halfway mark to 2030, there remains a great deal of work to be done to improve the data and methods underlying the SDG indicator framework. Evidence suggests that since 2016 there has been only limited progress and convergence in countries' statistical capacity, including LICs and LMICs, and that international funding for data and statistics fell between 2019 and 2021. Also, in an information-rich and post-truth environment, citizens and decision-makers need knowledge and tools to transform data and science into evidence, actions, and long-term policies. According to major international studies, few teenagers can differentiate between a fact and an opinion. As underlined during the United Nations World Data Forum 2023 and in the 27 April Hangzhou Declaration, investing in statistical capacity, science, and data literacy are important priorities for achieving the SDGs.

The SDSN and its global network will double-down on efforts to implement the SDGs by 2030 and beyond.

The SDSN was created in 2012, soon after the Rio+20 Summit, to mobilize the world's universities, think tanks, and national laboratories on behalf of the SDGs. SDSN's mission was fourfold: (i) scholarly research, (ii) educational innovation and partnerships, (iii) convening power, and (iv) outreach to the public. We are proud of our efforts since 2012 in these four areas. The SDSN is now a global network of more than 1,900 member organizations, mainly universities, organized in 53 national and regional chapters. Via science-based pathways and analytics, the SDSN supports discussions on SDG implementation at the global, regional, and national levels. These are available on the newly set up, open-access, SDG Transformation Center Portal. All UN Member States and UN agencies can count on the continued efforts and energies of the SDSN around the world to support all governments, businesses, and civil society in embracing and aligning with the SDGs on sustainable development.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AI	Artificial Intelligence
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CEPEI	Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional
CSA	Central Statistics Agency (Ethiopia)
CTGAP	Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data
CTGAP	Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
DANE	National Administrative Department of Statistics (Colombia)
DSSI	Debt Service Suspension Initiative
EO	Earth observation
EU	European Union
FABLE	Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy Consortium
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FELD	Food, Environment, Land and Development Action Tracker
G20	Group of Twenty (intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union)
G7	Group of Seven (intergovernmental forum comprising Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan,
GDP	Gross domestic product
GeoGIAM	Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring Initiative
GIS	Geographic information system
HIC	High-income-country
HLAB	High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
ICS	International Continenence Society
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITU	and the International Telecommunication Union
LAC	Latin American countries
LIC	Low-income country
LMIC	Lower-middle-income country
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MENA	Middle East and North Africa

Acronyms and Abbreviations

MRIO	Multi-regional input-output
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NSO	National Statistic Office
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDR	Sustainable Development Report
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
STATIN	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
TReNDS	Thematic Research Network on Data and Statistics
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UMIC	Upper-middle-income country
UN	DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN	The United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
United Nations-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WBG	World Bank Group
WFP	World Food Programme ()
WHO	World Health Organisation
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization



How to Achieve the SDGs: The SDSN Framework

Part 1

How to Achieve the SDGs: The SDSN Framework

By Members of the SDSN Leadership Council

Members of the SDSN Leadership Council

H.E. Reem Al Hashimy	Dr. Pavel Kabat	Ms. Mari Pangestu
Dr. Sultan Al Jaber	Mr. Niclas Kjellström-Matseke	H.E. George Papandreou
Dr. Anthony Annett	Dr. Israel Klabin	Mr. Antonio Pedro
H.E. Mr. Shaukat Aziz	Mr. Adolf Klope-Lesch	Mr. Paul Polman
Ms. Chandrika Bahadur	Dr. Siva Kumari	Mr. Stefano Quintarelli
Mr. Peter Bakker	Mr. Markos Kyprianou	Ms. Sabina Ratti
Mr. Sam Barratt	Dr. Upmanu Lall	Dr. Srinath Reddy
Dr. Eugenie Birch	Dr. Felipe Larrain	Dr. Aromar Revi
Ms. Irina Bokova	Lord Richard Layard	Dr. Teresa Ribera
Ms. Micheline Calmy-Rey	Dr. Frannie Léautier	Dr. Angelo Riccaboni
Dr. Joshua Castellino	Dr. Klaus Leisinger	Dr. Johan Rockström
Tan Sri Dato' Seri Dr. Jeffrey Cheah	Dr. Justin Yifu Lin	Rabbi David Rosen
Prof. Kieth Rethy Chhem	Dr. Gordon Liu	Dr. Joanna Rubinstein
Ms. Jacqueline Corbelli	Mr. Siamak Loni	Dr. Jeffrey Sachs
Mr. Ramu Damodaran	Mr. Mai Lu	Monsignor Marcelo Sánchez Sorondo
Mr. Jack Dangermond	Dr. Jane Lubchenco	HH Muhammad Sanusi II
Ms. Bineta Diop	Mrs. Graça Machel	Dr. Elly Schlein
Mr. David Donoghue	Dr. Julia Marton-Lefèvre	Dr. Guido Schmidt-Traub
Mr. Hendrik du Toit	Dr. Ramesh Mashelkar	Dr. Andrew Steer
Mr. Jan Egeland	Dr. Vladimir Mau	Dr. John Thwaites
H.E. Metropolitan Emmanuel	Dr. Mariana Mazzucato	Dr. Lena Treschow-Torell
Ms. Patricia Espinosa	H.E. Miguel Ángel Moratinos Cuyaubé	Dr. Laurence Tubiana
H.E. Leonel Fernández Reyna	Ms. Sam Mostyn	Mr. Ted Turner
Dr. Xiaolan Fu	Ms. Claude Nahon	Dr. Albert van Jaarsveld
Dr. Stuart Gibb	Mr. Eddie Ndopu	Dr. William Vendley
Dr. Ken Giller	Dr. Rebecca Nelson	Dr. Virgilio Viana
Ms. Jennifer Gross	Dr. Joanna Newman	Dr. Martin Visbeck
Sir Andrew Haines	Dr. Amadou Niang	Mr. Forest Whitaker
H.E. Tarja Halonen	Ms. Michelle Nunn	Dr. Lan Xue
Dr. James Hansen	Ms. Cherie Nursalim	Dr. Hirokazu Yoshikawa
Mr. Olli-Pekka Heinonen	Mr. Joaquim Oliveira Martins	Dr. Hania Zlotnick
Dr. Naoko Ishii	Mr. Luiz Eduardo Osorio	
Mr. Vuk Jeremić	Ms. Roza Otunbayeva	

Overview

This statement, issued by Members of the Leadership Council of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), builds on the work of the SDSN's Secretariat and its global programs, as well as the work of its 1,900 member institutions, spanning all world regions.

The grim reality is that at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs are far off track. At the global level, averaging across countries, not a single SDG is currently projected to be met by 2030, with the poorest countries struggling the most. And global cooperation has ebbed as geopolitical tensions have risen. In response to this situation, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres has urged world leaders to come together at the 2023 SDG Summit in September to deliver a "Rescue Plan for People and Planet".¹ SDSN offers the following recommendations to accelerate progress over the remaining seven years to 2030, and to set even more ambitious targets to be achieved by 2050 under the SDG framework.

As the world's nations prepare to meet in September to review the progress the world has made so far towards achieving the SDGs, at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, SDSN emphasizes six areas for immediate action.

I. Most urgently, UN Member States should adopt an **SDG Stimulus**, to close the massive financing gap faced by many developing economies. As called for by United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres,² the SDG Stimulus plan has five main components:

1. Increased funding from the multilateral development banks (MDBs) and public development banks (PDBs) to low- and middle-income countries, linked to investments in the SDGs;

2. Enhancement of relief for countries facing debt distress;
3. Expansion of liquidity by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and major central banks;
4. Empowerment and expansion of the specialized global funds; and
5. Expansion of private philanthropy with a focus on ultra-high-net-worth individuals.

II. UN Member States must endorse a deep and overdue reform of the **global financial architecture**. SDSN identifies six priorities for this reform:

1. Greatly increased funding for national and subnational governments and private businesses in the emerging economies, especially the low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs), to carry out needed SDG actions;
2. Revision of the credit-rating system and debt-sustainability metrics to facilitate long-term sustainable development;
3. Revision of the liquidity structures for LICs and LMICs, especially regarding sovereign debt, to forestall self-fulfilling banking and balance-of-payments crises;
4. Creation of ambitious, internationally-agreed criteria for sustainable finance that are mandatory for all public financial institutions in high-income countries (HICs), middle-income countries (MICs), and LICs alike.
5. Alignment of private business investment flows in all countries with the SDGs, through improved national planning, regulation, reporting, and oversight.
6. A reform of current institutional frameworks and development of new and innovative mechanisms to improve the quality and speed of deployment of international cooperation, and the monitoring of progress in an open and timely manner.

1. General Assembly Economic and Social Council, *Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Towards a Rescue Plan for People and Planet*, Report of the Secretary-General, Special Edition, May 2023. <https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-04/SDG%20Progress%20Report%20Special%20Edition.pdf>

2. *United Nations Secretary-General's SDG Stimulus to Deliver Agenda 2030*, Feb 2023. <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/SDG-Stimulus-to-Deliver-Agenda-2030.pdf>

Overview

- III. All UN Member States should adopt long-term **sustainable development pathways** that provide a stepwise and medium- to long-term approach to guide their sustainable development policies, not only to 2030 but to 2050, with particular focus on gender equality, social inclusion, and the principal of ‘leave no one behind’. We are facing a long-term set of challenges: resolving them must be the global priority for a generation to come. SDSN recommends that national pathways should include six key transformations:³
1. Universal quality education and innovation-based economy: a massive increase in investments in quality education and in science and technology innovation systems;
 2. Universal health access and coverage: an expansion of health coverage to ensure universal access to both preventative and curative services;
 3. Zero-carbon energy systems: the transition by 2050 of energy systems to net-zero emissions;
 4. Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience: the transition to sustainable land use, healthy diets, and resilience to ongoing climate change;
 5. Sustainable cities: urban infrastructure and services to ensure productive, safe, inclusive, and healthful cities for a world that will be around 70 percent urbanized in 2050;
 6. Transformation to universal digital access and services: actions by governments at all levels to ensure universal access to digital services including online payments, finance, telemedicine, online education, and others, while ensuring privacy and online safety.
- IV. All UN Member States should present, at regular intervals, their national SDG frameworks in the form of **Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)**. To date, 188 of the 193 UN Member States have already presented VNRs. Five countries (Haiti, Myanmar, South Sudan, the United States, and Yemen) have yet to do so, and should prepare to do so with urgency.
- V. All UN Member States should recommit to **peaceful cooperation**, in the service of the SDGs and all other multilateral agreements. Current geopolitical tensions are hindering SDG achievement and diverting financial and human resources away from sustainable development. Global spending on armaments, estimated at US\$2.2 trillion in 2022, dwarfs financing for the SDGs and climate change. SDSN calls on all nations to renounce violence, live within the United Nations Charter, and settle conflicts through diplomacy, especially through the UN Security Council.
- VI. UN Member States should commit to accelerating SDG progress to 2030, and to setting even more ambitious **SDG targets to 2050**, incorporating the recent Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework and the High Seas Treaty.
- The report that follows offers SDSN’s update on the state of the SDGs at their mid-point, highlighting the growing dangers of adverse environmental, social, and economic “tipping points” and identifying key ways that the global community can and should accelerate SDG progress.

3. Sachs, J.D., Schmidt-Traub, G., Mazzucato, M. et al. Six Transformations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. *Nat Sustain* 2, 805–814 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0352-9>

Introduction

The SDGs are facing strong headwinds. Despite significant efforts in some places, national governments on all continents have fallen short in integrating the SDGs into national policies and public investments. Moreover, societal polarization, populism, and growing geopolitical conflict are hindering the global cooperation needed to achieve the SDGs. Civil society, including academic institutions, is becoming more constrained in the midst of intensifying political tensions. The international financial architecture is failing to channel global savings to SDG investments at the needed pace and scale.

We emphasize that achieving the SDGs rests on five pillars of good governance:

1. Preparing long-term SDG pathways to guide public policy;
2. Ensuring SDG financing at the necessary scale and timing;
3. Promoting global cooperation and reducing geopolitical conflict and tension;
4. Supporting innovation to broaden social inclusion and environmental sustainability;
5. Regular reporting on SDG progress and performance.

The SDGs are not only a public policy framework; they are an ethical imperative. They are grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which celebrates its 75th anniversary this year. The SDGs are based on its core premises; that “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights . . . and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood,” and that “it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations.”

As the Universal Declaration makes clear, and the SDGs make explicit, social justice and sustainable development require the full realization of the rights of all people. This includes equality of opportunities for girls and women (SDG 5), respect for the rights and voice of Indigenous peoples around the world, and a much larger role for young people, who will face the consequences of our (in) actions throughout the 21st century.

The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) is dedicated to finding and amplifying practical solutions to achieve the SDGs and closely-related global goals (such as the Paris climate agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework). We emphasize that all these global goals are interrelated and must be achieved together. Members of the SDSN Leadership Council offer the following assessments and recommendations to the UN Member States, the United Nations Agencies, international finance institutions, business, and civil society, based on more than a decade of research, measurement, advising, and partnerships across the world.

Dire shortfalls in meeting the SDGs

The SDGs are seriously off track (Figure 1.1). SDG progress was already very slow in the five years to 2020. According to the annual SDG Index, global achievement of the SDGs rose only slightly, from 64 percent in 2015 to 66 percent in 2019 – far too slowly to meet the goals by 2030, and with highly uneven progress within and between countries. Then with the onset of the pandemic, progress stopped. As of 2022, the global SDG Index is below 67%. At current trends, based on simple projections, there is a risk that the gap in SDG outcomes between HICs and LICs will be wider in 2030 (29 points) than it was in 2015 (28 points). This means that we are at risk of losing a decade of progress towards convergence globally (Figure 1.2). The multiple geopolitical crises in the world today will no doubt place further obstacles on the path to 2030. If we look at each of the 17 individual SDGs, not a single SDG is projected to be met at the global level.

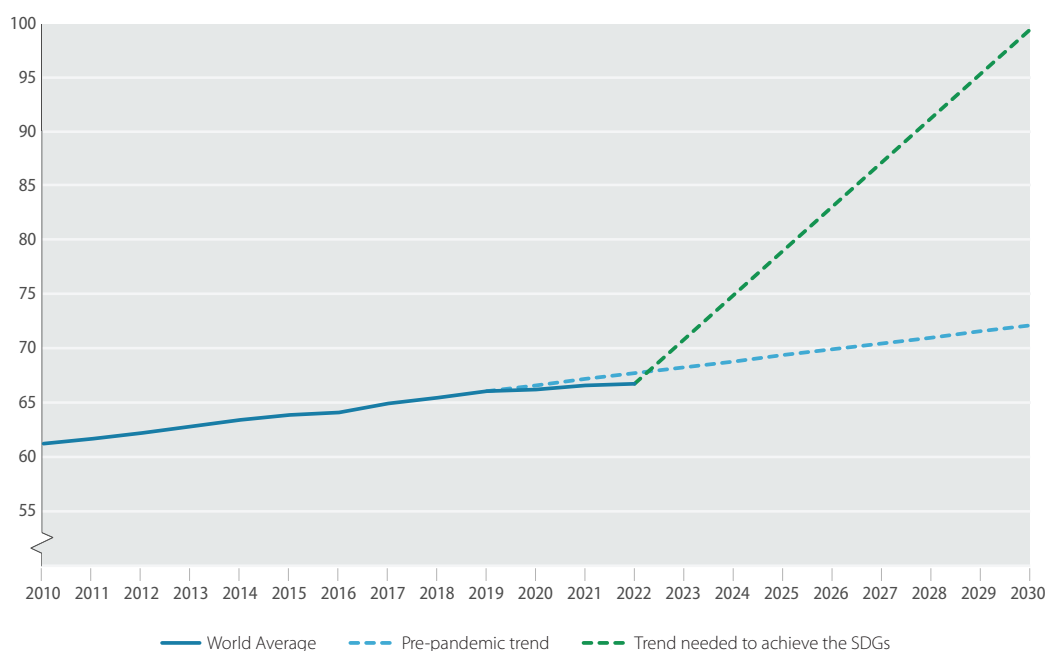
The world is also seriously off track to meet the Paris agreement climate targets and SDG 13 (Figure 1.3). Global warming as of 2022 stood at 1.2°C, with warming continuing at more than 0.3°C per decade.⁴ At this rate, the likelihood of overshooting 1.5°C, even within a decade, is very strong. According to the UNEP *Emissions Gap Report 2022*, current policies put the world on track

4. Hansen, James et al. 2002. *Earth's Energy Imbalance and Climate Response Time*. <http://www.columbia.edu/~jeh1/mailings/2022/EarthEnergyImbalance.22December2022.pdf>

Dire shortfalls in meeting the SDGs

Figure 1.1

SDG Index world average: pre-pandemic trend and trend needed to achieve the SDGs by 2030



Note: Pre-pandemic trend corresponds to the extrapolated annual growth rate over the period 2015–2019. See Part 2 for further details.

Source: Authors analysis

to reaching a disastrous 2.8°C warming by 2100.⁵ Current Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets, if implemented, would still lead to around 2.4°C warming by 2100. Even taking the net-zero pledges of many countries into account, best-case scenarios given current pledges would lead to around 1.8°C warming by 2100.

Biodiversity targets (SDG 15 and targets agreed under the CBD) are also at grave risk. All dimensions of biodiversity, including species abundance, species diversity, and the functioning of ecosystems, are under threat. It has been announced that the current loss of species rate is 1,000–10,000 times more than the natural extinction rate. A combination of land-use change (e.g., dramatic increases of tropical deforestation), global warming, and pollution are driving more and more species, including entire families and orders of species, towards mass extinction. At the same time, Indigenous peoples who

have been safeguarding and stewarding these resources for millennia are facing greater threats than ever.

Water scarcity affects more than 40% of the world's population. An estimated 1.8 billion people depend on drinking water contaminated by human waste. Unsustainable water management practices, including chemical discharges into water supply systems for irrigation, affect the functioning of ecosystems services.

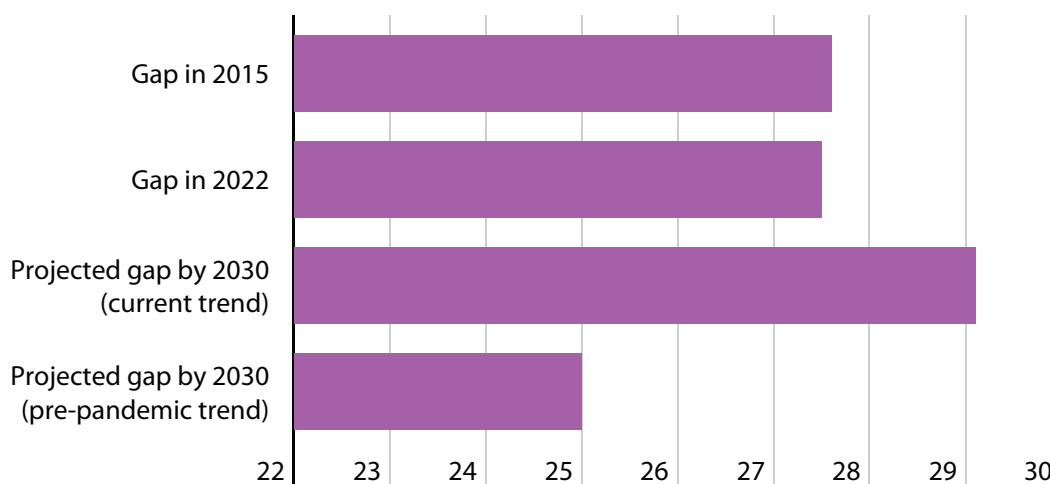
Global resource consumption assessments for rare earth elements are critical. Although reserves of these elements do not exist in concentrated clusters – which make them inefficient for mining – certain countries are quite dominant in this field, producing 98% of the world's supply. As demand for rare earth elements is increasing tremendously, their scarcity is becoming more evident.

Ocean goods and services (SDG 14 and the High Seas Treaty) are at severe risk due to full- to over-exploitation

5. UNEP. 2022. *Emissions Gap Report*. Available at <https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2022>.

Figure 1.2

Observed and projected gaps in SDG Index score between HICs and LICs (in percentage points)



Note: Projected gap by 2030 is based on extrapolation of annual growth rate on the SDG Index over the period 2019–2021.

Pre-pandemic projected gap is based on an extrapolation of SDG Index annual growth rates over the period 2015–2019.

Source: Authors analysis

of nearly 90% of global fish stocks.⁶ The crises facing our oceans are unabated, multidimensional, and complex. These crises include the destruction of fisheries through over-fishing and the deployment of destructive technologies (such as ocean trawling); the destruction of coastal wetland ecosystems; the mass pollution of estuaries through fluxes of nitrogen and phosphorus (causing eutrophication) and other chemical pollutants; acidification of the oceans (with an increase of 30% over the last 50 years due to rising atmospheric concentrations of CO₂⁷); pollution of the high seas (including plastic waste and microplastics in marine food chains); the slowdown of ocean circulation due to climate change; explosions of invasive marine species due to increased shipping facilities; and rising sea levels (including the growing possibility of a rapid, multi-metre sea-level rise caused by the disintegration of parts of the Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets). Inland fisheries are also experiencing similar challenges.

The 2021 UN Food Systems Summit raised many urgent concerns around improving the sustainability, affordability, and quality of food across the world (SDG 2). Overall, the Food Systems Summit highlighted the need for an integrated and global approach to addressing food systems challenges, including food security, rural development, the reduction of food waste, transparency along the value chain, sustainable diets, and the fight against climate change.

Providing quality education (SDG 4) for all children is perhaps the single most important key to achieving sustainable development in the long term. The UN General Assembly’s Transforming Education Summit held in September 2022 was a critical meeting to spur national and global efforts to transform education to give all people the skills and knowledge to end poverty, protect the environment, and build peaceful and inclusive societies.⁸ And yet, the truth remains that hundreds of millions of children are either out of school entirely or receiving such an under-funded and under-resourced education that they are failing to achieve basic literacy and numeracy even after several years of education.

6. The World Bank. 2017. *Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals*. <https://datatopics.worldbank.org/sdgateatlas/archive/2017/SDG-14-life-below-water.html>

7. Smithsonian Institution. 2018. *Ocean Acidification*. <https://ocean.si.edu/ocean-life/invertebrates/ocean-acidification>

8. UN Transforming Education Summit, 2022, <https://www.un.org/en/transforming-education-summit>

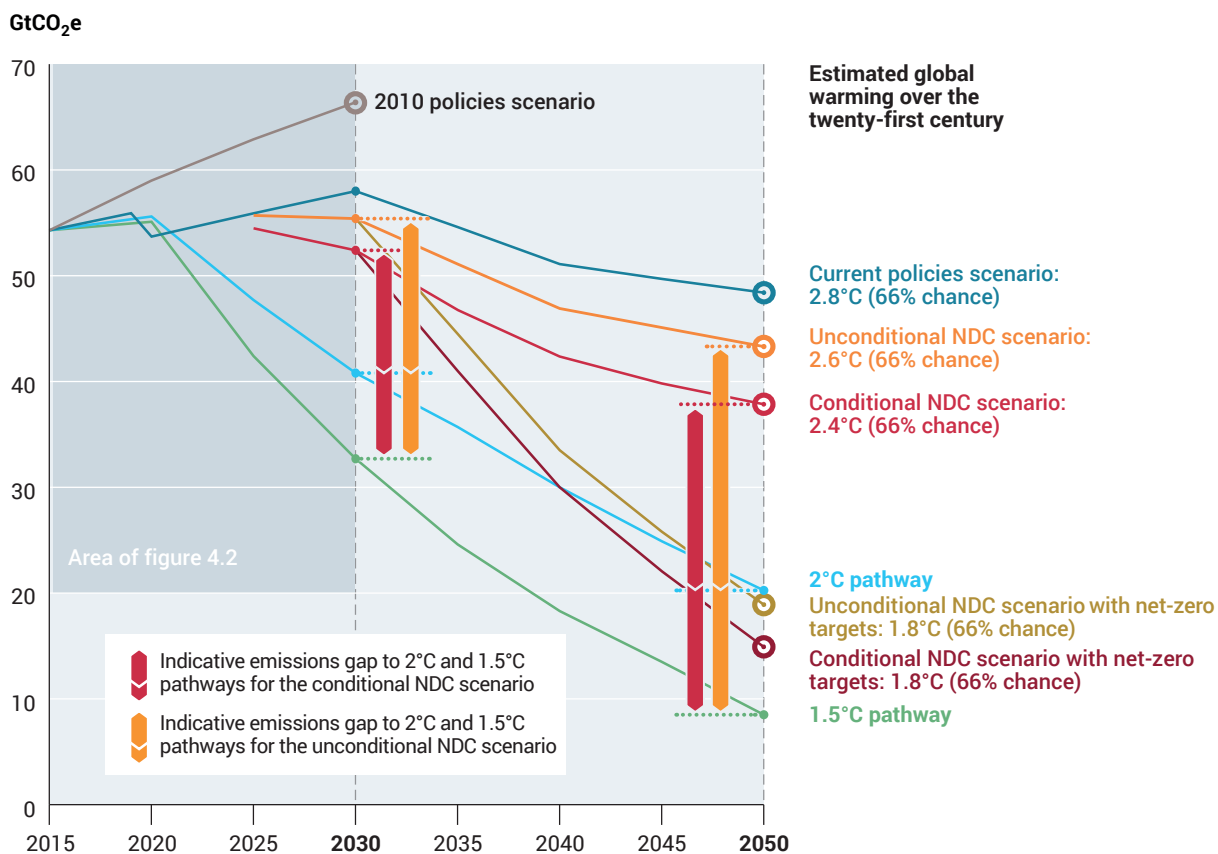
Planetary boundaries and geophysical tipping points

Humanity is eroding the biological and physical resilience of Earth's physical systems by transgressing environmental limits that endanger their functioning: the "planetary boundaries" that regulate the Earth system. The latest scientific assessments indicate that six of the nine planetary boundaries have been breached. **The scientific evidence points to global risks well beyond climate change, including the loss of biodiversity and ecological functions, changes in natural land use configuration, overuse of both green and blue water, overloading of nitrogen and phosphorus, and widespread chemical pollution.**

One of the most ominous aspects of this rampant, and still uncontrolled, heedlessness is the likelihood of reaching multiple dire tipping points in the Earth's physical systems. Scientists have identified a large number of extremely dangerous potential tipping points, with linkages and dependencies across the different planetary boundaries. Tipping points are characterized by a non-linear response to gradual human forcings. Human-induced global warming could hit several tipping points that may in turn lead to further feedbacks (amplifications) of the warming. For example, as the Earth warms, sea ice melts, reducing the reflectance of solar radiation back into space and accelerating the warming. Similarly, melting permafrost in the Tundra could release massive stores of CO₂ and methane, leading to rapid further warming. Another

Figure 1.3

Projected global warming under alternative policy scenarios⁹



Source: UNEP, Emissions Gap Report 2022

tipping point would be the collapse of the world's rainforests due to warming (and associated drying) in the Amazon, Congo, and other tropical regions, which would release a massive new load of CO₂ into the atmosphere. Others include slowing or stopping the global ocean (thermohaline) circulation, and significant loss of coral reefs.¹⁰ Each of these potential tipping points would lead to global disaster on an unprecedented scale.

The interconnected environmental, social, and health challenges can be characterized as a planetary health crisis, caused by human activities such as industrialization, urbanization, deforestation, and the burning of fossil fuels. The consequences of inaction in the face of this crisis are significant and far-reaching, affecting both the natural systems that sustain life on Earth and the well-being of human societies.

Grave dangers of social tipping points

Unless the SDGs are actively pursued, geophysical tipping points combined with technological disruptions could ignite disastrous social conflicts within and between nations. We must therefore acknowledge the real risk of negative "social tipping points" beyond which peaceful governance and co-existence breaks down, as it did in World War I and World War II.

We firmly believe that international cooperation together with the achievement of the SDGs is the best preventative to this dire and growing risk, and represent an opportunity to create positive social tipping points: for example, through equal access to high-quality education (SDG 4), and by fighting all forms of inequalities, including income and wealth inequalities (SDG 10).

We see across societies that inequalities are rising. Environmental crises weigh most heavily on the poorest and most marginalized individuals. At the same time, technological advances such as artificial intelligence and robotics have the potential to eliminate many working-class and professional jobs. The COVID-19 pandemic also severely depleted trust in governments. Many societies, and not only the poorest ones, are facing increased crises of governance, marked by political and social instability, general strikes, and a further loss of public confidence in government. Although all governments are in principle committed to economic justice as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to the SDG tenets of 'leave no one behind' and 'reach the furthest behind first', too few are living up to these commitments, especially as powerful groups block adequate public support for weaker groups.

In her 2022 report on the SDGs, E. Tendayi Achiume – UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance – noted that racism and racial discrimination are key barriers to sustainable development, and called attention to the failure of some States to collect disaggregated data on race, ethnicity, indigeneity, and migration status in the context of the 2030 Agenda. She noted however that, while disrupting the dynamic of racially discriminatory underdevelopment may require a greater transformation than is possible at this moment, the SDGs held untapped potential to advance both development and non-discrimination. The report's recommendations include calling for more racially-disaggregated SDG indicators and for dialogue with stakeholders on how to use these indicators to better allocate resources and prioritize the inclusion of marginalized peoples.¹¹

The geopolitical situation today is certainly the most conflictual in decades, perhaps since World War II. The rise of China has led to great tension between it and the

9. UNEP. 2022. *Emissions Gap Report*. Available at <https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2022>.

10. David I. Armstrong McKay, et al., Exceeding 1.5°C global warming could trigger multiple climate tipping points. *Science* 377, eabn7950 (2022). DOI:10.1126/science.abn7950

11. Achiume, T. E. (2022). *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals and the fight against racial discrimination*. Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. A/HRC/50/60 (13 June–8 July 2022), available from <https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc5060-2030-agenda-sustainable-development-sustainable-development>.

Investing in the SDGs

United States, and much of the world is trying to adjust to the strains between these two major economies. The disastrous war in Ukraine has further destabilized and divided the world's nations. There are calls in many countries to increase military budgets, even as the SDGs are woefully underfunded at home and internationally. New records on global military spending were reached in 2022, totaling US\$2.2 trillion, even as the most basic social services were under grave stress in many countries.

Economic tipping points could accompany or be triggered by environmental, social, governance, and geopolitical tipping points. Banking failures are a prime example of an economic tipping point: the national economy deteriorates to the point where a financial crisis is triggered, in turn pushing the economy into a massive downturn. This was seen in the Great Depression of the 1930s and the Great Recession of 2008. Similarly, extreme poverty can lead to a collapse of tax revenues, followed by government bankruptcy and further economic collapse, a syndrome that now threatens dozens of poor countries.

Investing in the SDGs

Despite this ominous news, the SDGs are still achievable. None of their objectives are beyond our reach.¹² Yes, the world is off-track, but that is all the more reason to double-down on the goals, rather than surrendering to human-made shortfalls in achieving them. Our future remains in our hands.

At their core, the SDGs are an investment agenda. In the most basic terms, the world must devote an increased portion of current output to building up sustainable capital assets for the future, and must deploy such assets effectively. Sustainable capital assets are long-lasting capital resources that can enable the world to meet the agreed goals of economic well-being, social justice, and environmental sustainability. The world must both shift its current investment patterns and increase the overall investment flow in order to build the future we want.

12. Sachs JD, Schmidt-Traub G, Lafortune G., 2020. Speaking truth to power about the SDGs, *Nature*. <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-020-02373-7>

Development practitioners have identified eight major kinds of capital assets:

- 1. Human capital:** The skills and health of a productive citizenry, supported by universal health access and coverage, quality education, shared data and knowledge, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and the appreciation of cultural diversity.
- 2. Infrastructure:** Energy production and distribution, land and sea transport, telecommunications, digital information services, public buildings (e.g., schools and hospitals), and safe water and sanitation.
- 3. Natural capital:** The capacity and healthy functioning of ecosystems, to be protected by ending human-induced climate change, protecting biodiversity, sustainably managing freshwater resources, and eliminating toxic pollutants.
- 4. Innovation capital:** The stock of intellectual property and data resulting from public and private research and development, creative cultural works, and responsibly governed and managed emerging technologies.
- 5. Business capital:** Goods and services of true social value derived from utilizing the machinery, buildings, information resources, and other capital assets that underpin business productivity.
- 6. Social capital:** Social trust and pro-social values, good governance and justice, freedom of speech and the press, trusted scientific capabilities, and international cooperation.
- 7. Urban capital:** Spatial human settlements, notably in urban areas, that drive and support productive and creative interactions across the other seven capital assets.
- 8. Cultural capital:** Appreciation of the diversity of cultures, value systems, languages, the traditional knowledge systems of Indigenous peoples, and artistic expressions.

These capital assets are complementary; that is, they work together in a mutually-supportive manner. A business cannot be productive if its workers lack skills and health, or if there is no electricity, piped water,

transport, or digital access. A society cannot function peacefully if there is a breakdown of social capital. A city cannot function without water. Challenges such as decarbonization cannot be met with existing technologies alone, and so depend on continued innovation and scientific research, especially in countries where investment is low. There is no hope of achieving global food security for more than eight billion people unless Earth's natural capital is protected. And there is no hope for global peace unless there is respect for, and investment in, cultural capital and cultural diversity.

To achieve the SDGs, the world must invest boldly, amply, and consistently in all eight kinds of capital. These investments must involve both governments and corporations. For example, while business capital is mainly the purview of the private sector, human capital is mainly the purview of the public sector. Governments too must take the lead in protecting natural capital, while civil society especially must promote social and cultural capital, including mutual understanding across cultures and nations. Infrastructure capital and innovation capital tend to be financed roughly equally by the public and private sectors. For example, governments tend to finance power transmission grids, while the private sector tends to finance power generation. Governments generally finance basic scientific research, while businesses focus on applied R&D.

Parallel to investing in the SDGs, the world needs to stop investing in activities that threaten planetary boundaries, destroy human and natural capital, and harm social cohesion. Curtailing the extraction and use of fossil fuels is of paramount importance. To curb harmful investments, regulatory measures, including fair and sustainable taxation and the dismantling of unsustainable subsidies, need to be an integral element of the SDG investment agenda.

In 2022, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed a High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism, with a mandate to develop a list of concrete, actionable recommendations to improve international cooperation and advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Board's 2023 report lists six areas for action that are directly aligned with the SDGs and SDSN's

recommendations: rebuilding trust in multilateralism, safeguarding our planet and its people, scaling up and improving the efficacy of global finance, improving data systems and their governance, and promoting peace.¹³

Failures (and some successes) of national SDG governance

The most important level of decision-making remains the nation-state. Nation-states hold the primary responsibility for achieving the SDGs. They are members of the United Nations and the signatories of United Nations treaties. They hold juridical responsibility for implementing treaty agreements and the rest of the United Nations architecture, including the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the SDGs. National governments must ensure both the domestic implementation of the SDGs, including the reduction of negative spillovers, and international implementation by building a global governance and financial architecture that delivers the SDGs. Crucially, national government must also work with subnational governments to implement the SDG agenda at the local level, including sustainable urban infrastructure, delivery of social services, and ensuring safe communities.

Virtually all governments of the world have embraced the SDGs in principle. 188 of 193 UN Member States have submitted VNRs for comment by the other nations. Only five countries, notably the United States, Haiti, Myanmar, South Sudan, and Yemen, have never presented VNRs. Four of these countries are wracked by violence and poverty. The case of the United States stands as a glaring exception.

The Nordic countries and European Union have shown considerable support for the SDGs. So too have many developing countries in the G20. However, many governments of developing countries have made

13. High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism (HLAB), 2022. A Breakthrough for People and Planet: Effective and Inclusive Global Governance for Today and the Future, <https://www.highleveladvisoryboard.org/breakthrough>

Failures (and some successes) of national SDG governance

only low to moderate SDG commitments, although of course these countries have also not received the financing needed to support the Goals.¹⁴ In many cases, national SDG strategies remain disconnected from core government policies and priorities. These are some of the findings of SDSN's annual (2023) survey on government efforts and commitments for the SDGs, which is conducted in close cooperation with our global network of experts and practitioners. Of 74 governments analyzed, we see large differences in terms of government efforts and commitments (see Part 3).

The greatest responsibility for achieving the SDGs and safeguarding the planetary boundaries lies with the G20 members. These countries represent more than 80% of global GDP, around 70% of the world's forests, more than 60% of the earth's population, and more than 50% of its landmass. The G20 countries account for 90% of global lignite and coal extraction and more than 60% of global oil and gas production.

The United States, as the world's biggest economy in terms of GDP at market prices and its biggest oil and gas producer, has a responsibility both to itself and to the rest of the world to immediately embark on an ambitious transformation towards the SDGs, as well as towards other global climate and biodiversity goals. With the 2022 Inflation Reduction Act, the Biden government announced its intention to reduce carbon emissions by roughly 40 percent from 2005 levels by 2030, although there are growing concerns that outcomes will lag behind these goals, due in part to the legislation's lack of an agreed national financing strategy other than tax credits. This and other policy measures fall short, however, of the scope and ambition of the SDGs. Overall, the United States has so far shown very little commitment to the SDGs. We call on the United States to formulate an SDG action plan and to present a VNR to the High-Level Political Forum.

The European Union – the world's second-largest economy and its major lignite producer – has produced

the European Green Deal (EGD), which is exemplary in many regards. Many EU member states demonstrate a high or moderate SDG commitment. The EGD embraces an EU-wide set of goals, timelines to 2050, and financing strategies across major dimensions of the SDGs: energy decarbonization, climate resilience, circular economy (to cut pollution), sustainable agriculture (the “farm-to-fork” strategy), digital access, and innovation. EU-wide financial resources, notably the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility, were mobilized to support the EGD. The European Regional Development Fund, which provides the EU cohesion funds, is also directed towards the EGD. The Horizon Europe program and EU Missions in Horizon Europe catalyze the EU's efforts to stimulate innovation and identify concrete solutions for the EGD. However, the EGD and EU policies at large lack a comprehensive alignment to the SDGs, politically agreed targets for many SDG indicators, and clarity on how to achieve the SDGs.

The EU has also highlighted the strategic role of the private sector in achieving the SDGs, by implementing a new directive asking companies to publish sustainability reports and, in particular in the food sector, by promoting the “Code of Conduct on Responsible Food Business and Marketing Practices”, a tool for setting out the actions that agri-food companies can voluntarily commit to in order to tangibly improve and communicate their sustainability performance. SDSN's Europe SDR emphasizes the importance of living up to the ambitions of the EGD and the SDGs, both inside the EU as well as in the EU's foreign actions, despite the multiple crises faced.¹⁵ In July 2023, the EU is set to present its first Union-wide voluntary review at the United Nations. This presents a good opportunity for the EU to send a strong message to the international community, and to demonstrate its commitment to and leadership on the SDGs.

China, as the world's largest economy in purchasing-power-adjusted terms and its biggest coal producer, intends to implement the SDGs by integrating them into its medium and long-term national development strategies, such as its five-year plans. China has already presented two VNRs to the HLPF (2016 and 2021). The

14. Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., Bermont Diaz, L., Kloke-Lesch, A., Koundouri, P., Riccaboni, A. (2022). *Achieving the SDGs: Europe's Compass in a Multipolar World. Europe Sustainable Development Report 2022*. SDSN and SDSN Europe. France: Paris. <https://eu-dashboards.sdgindex.org>

15. *ibid.*

14th five-year plan referred to the 2030 Agenda mainly in the context of international cooperation. Recently, China has reiterated its support for the SDGs, such as in greening its Belt and Road Initiative and launching the Global Development Initiative as a worldwide effort. A key measure for China will be the explicit integration of the SDGs' domestic and international implementation into the 15th five-year plan (2026–2030).

Some other G20 countries have shown weak commitments to the SDGs in recent years. Many of the poor performers, such as Brazil, recently elected new governments that have staked out a far more ambitious position vis-à-vis the SDGs. We urge all G20 governments to show the leadership required of them.

Most of the low-income and lower-middle income countries, home to more than the half of humanity, face major challenges in achieving most of the SDGs by 2030. Many of them lack an adequately high SDG commitment, and almost all lack access to the necessary financial means to implement the SDGs.

At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, all countries, poorer and richer alike, should use the half-way momentum to self-critically review and revise their national strategies, using the principles of the 2030 Agenda (transformative, integrated, inclusive, leaving no one behind) as a yardstick. Across the globe, we need to leave the comfort zones of political leaders and question the obstacles of outmoded ideologies, habits, and weak governance. We also need responsible business leadership leaving their comfort zone to establish SDG-compatible business models and appropriate business governance.¹⁶

16. Leisinger, Klaus M. *Integrity in Business and Society*, CRT publications, Minneapolis, United States, December 2021.

Failures of global governance

Achieving the SDGs will require a transformative global approach. Yet current methods and mechanisms for implementing the Agenda largely reflect pre-2015 world realities and are far from meeting the universality and transformative ambition of the SDGs. Four basic failures stand out: First, implementation is largely left to the national level and on a voluntary basis, without effective multilateral enforcement mechanisms in place. Second, developed countries are not being held to account, neither for their adverse spillovers, nor for ensuring adequate flows of financing for sustainable development. Third, the rules governing trade and international finance are not geared towards the SDGs. For example, globalized trade rules for 'cleantech' could accelerate the energy transition and offer protections to workers, however such rules have not been negotiated or agreed upon. Unifying international business ecosystems could similarly improve industrial supply chains, particularly by leveraging artificial intelligence. And fourth, national governments typically lack 'vertical' coordination with subnational governments for SDG implementation.

Both the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement established mechanisms to encourage and monitor their implementation by nation-states. However, experience so far with VNRs and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), respectively, demonstrate that these mechanisms – despite some progress – have not delivered the effort necessary to achieve global goals. Even the progress on consistent national reporting on SDG indicators is inadequate. There are no assessments or recommendations by the respective secretariats or decision-making bodies on the adequacy or further enhancement of national implementation, let alone measures of enforcement. This is especially important for those SDGs where national (non-)compliance has significant externalities for the global community and avoiding threats to the planetary boundaries. There are lessons to be learned from international agreements in other fields like trade, human rights, or international peace and security; these can be translated and refined to support sustainable development.

Failures of the global financial architecture

The “global financial architecture” (GFA) refers to the complex system of public and private finance that channels the world’s saving to the world’s investment. The GFA includes multilateral institutions (for example, IMF and World Bank), national and local budgets, public borrowing and debts, and private equity and debt financing. Financial institutions that intermediate savings and investment play a key role, including national and multilateral development banks (publicly owned banks that borrow from capital markets to on-lend funds to public and private entities), sovereign wealth funds, private-sector banks, insurance funds, pension funds, asset management funds, venture capital, credit rating agencies, and others.

The global financial architecture falls short in the following six ways:

1. Deep, chronic, and crippling under-investment in virtually all low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs). In 2022, Investment per person in the LICs averaged a meagre US\$175 per person, compared with US\$11,535 per person in the HICs. (Table 1.1). In fact, investment as a share of GDP was lower in the LICs (20.9%) than in all other income categories. The poor are consequently languishing in poverty.
2. Most LICs and LMICs (and many small-island developing states [SIDS], including those that are UMICs) lack the credit ratings to borrow on acceptable terms (Table 1.2)
3. LICs, LMICs, and SIDS are highly vulnerable to self-fulfilling liquidity crises and balance of payments crises, making it nearly impossible for these countries to implement a long-term sustainable investment strategy.
4. HICs are able to mobilize vast financial resources very quickly, as seen during the 2008 financial crisis, the pandemic, and the war in Ukraine. Yet they are not prepared to mobilize such resources for global sustainable development, despite the urgency and previous promises regarding development assistance and climate financing.

5. Private capital markets continue to direct large flows of private saving to unsustainable technologies and practices, delaying decarbonization of the world’s energy system and underpinning destruction of the world’s ecosystems.
6. International cooperation is trapped by bureaucratic institutional frameworks that reduce the speed, efficacy, and efficiency of funding to meet the SDGs, and that fail to provide the framework for large-scale SDG financing.

It is widely recognized that the world needs to overhaul the GFA. Such an overhaul should address the failures above and aim to achieve six objectives:

1. Greatly increase funding to national and subnational governments and private businesses in the emerging economies, especially the LICs and LMICs, to carry out the needed investments.
2. Revise the credit rating system and debt sustainability metrics to facilitate long-term sustainable development.
3. Revise liquidity structures for LICs, LMICs, and SIDS, especially regarding sovereign debts, to forestall self-fulfilling banking and balance-of-payments crises.
4. Create ambitious and internationally-agreed upon criteria for sustainable finance that are mandatory for all public financial institutions in HICs, MICs, and LICs alike.
5. Align private business investment flows in all countries with the SDGs, through improved national planning, regulation, reporting, and oversight.
6. Reform current institutional frameworks and develop new, innovative mechanisms to improve the quality and speed of deployment of international cooperation, and monitor progress in an open and timely manner.

Table 1.1

Global Population, Investment, and GDP by World Bank Income Category (% of World Total)

	Population	Investment	GDP
LIC	8.0%	0.4%	0.5%
LMIC	43.2%	11.9%	10.7%
UMIC	32.7%	37.4%	28.5%
HIC	16.1%	50.3%	60.3%

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2022

Table 1.2

Credit Ratings by Income Category

	Number of UN Member States	Countries with a Moody's rating	Countries with an investment-grade rating	Countries with an investment-grade rating, %	Population with an investment-grade rating, %
LIC	28	9	0	0.0%	0.0%
LMIC	54	36	3	5.6%	52.8%
UMIC	52	40	10	19.2%	70.2%
HIC	59	52	45	76.3%	98.3%
WORLD	193	137	58	30.1%	60.5%

Source: Moody's and World Bank (2023)

SDSN's strategy to achieve the SDGs

Overhauling global governance mechanisms and the global financial architecture is fundamental to unlocking needed investments for sustainable development and ending non-sustainable practices. The GFA includes not only strictly financial mechanisms, but also public policies regarding budgets and regulation. Moreover, public policies must be pursued at all levels: globally through treaties such as the UNFCCC; regionally, such as through the European Union, the African Union, and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); nationally, through national plans and budgets; and

locally, at the provincial and city level, including through city networks. The GFA also requires alignment of the private sector with the SDGs, brought about through regulation, incentives (such as tax incentives or carbon pricing), and management practices.

The SDG policy agenda is complex. The SDGs call for lasting, long-term, directed change. For governments to combine the objectives of economic development, social inclusion, transparency, energy decarbonization, climate adaptation, water resources and sanitation, biodiversity conservation, digital access, gender equality, circular economy, over-harvesting, universal

SDSN's strategy to achieve the SDGs

health access and coverage, and universal (pre-primary, primary, and secondary) high-quality public education, is daunting. These challenges are far more complex than the typical aims of government. They are long-term, technology-based, and capital intensive, replete with technological and political uncertainties, inherently a blend of public and private actions, and in need of coordinated investments and planning with neighboring countries.

SDSN puts a great emphasis on long-term national planning, to coordinate public investments, regulations, and incentive structures over a time horizon of 20-30 years. Our special emphasis is on *pathway analysis* to help governments and business design long-term investment plans. For that reason, the SDSN first pioneered the concept of “Deep Decarbonization Pathways” in the lead-up to the Paris Agreement, to show governments how they could plan their energy investments during the time period 2015-2050. The SDSN's initiative contributed to the concept of Long-term Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) built into the Paris Agreement (Article 4.19). All countries are to prepare and submit long-term LEDS for submission to the UNFCCC. SDSN also launched the Global Climate Hub to continue this work.¹⁷ SDSN is also leading global efforts, in cooperation with the Food and Land Use (FOLU) Coalition and other partners, to define long-term sustainable food and land-use pathways via the Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy (FABLE) Consortium.¹⁸ SDSN has joined the Group on Earth Observations (GEO)¹⁹ as a Participating Organization, supporting the efforts of this voluntary intergovernmental community to focus national, international, and private sector investments in Earth observations on urgent SDG needs.

17. *SDSN Global Climate Hub*. Website. Accessed May 16, 2023. <https://unsdsn.globalclimatehub.org>.

18. Mosnier, A., Schmidt-Traub, G., Obersteiner, M. et al. How can diverse national food and land-use priorities be reconciled with global sustainability targets? Lessons from the FABLE initiative. *Sustain Sci* 18, 335–345 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-022-01227-7>

19. *Earth Observations*. Available at: <https://earthobservations.org>

Long-term investment plans are essential for national success in meeting the SDGs. SDSN has recommended six inter-related long-term transformations.²⁰

1. Universal quality education and innovation-based economy
2. Universal health access and coverage
3. Zero-carbon energy systems
4. Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience
5. Sustainable cities
6. Transformation to universal digital access and services

Each of these challenges will require large-scale public and private investments to mid-century, technological transformation, and a sound financing strategy. None can be solved by the private sector alone; indeed, governments will have to take the lead to design policy and financial frameworks within which business can profitably invest and innovate. The *Sustainable Development Report 2023* identifies five levers to be deployed to bring about the necessary transformations: governance, economy and finance, individual and collective action, science and technology, and capacity building. The development of financing strategies could be supported by using the methodology of integrated national financing frameworks, which are already being developed in more than 80 countries globally.

Planning for the long term, however, illuminates the global financial architecture's Achilles heel. While the high-income countries (HICs) and upper-middle income countries (UMICs) can and should, in principle, finance these transformations via a combination of budget outlays, public-sector borrowing, and private financing (equity and debt), this is surely not true of the low-income countries (LICs) and the lower middle-income countries

20. Sachs, J.D., Schmidt-Traub, G., Mazzucato, M. et al. Six Transformations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. *Nat Sustain* 2, 805–814 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0352-9>

(LMICs). Careful research by the SDSN and the International Monetary Fund has revealed the very large financing gap facing nations in the poorer half of the world.²¹

According to IMF estimates in 2019, the financing gap facing 57 low-income developing countries (LICs and LMICs that are eligible for IMF concessional financing) to cover very basic investments in health, education, power, roads, and water and sanitation was in the order of US\$300 billion to US\$500 billion per year.²² Even the most basic economic needs are currently out of reach for roughly half the world. And these IMF estimates do not yet begin to include the full costs of energy decarbonization, climate adaptation, losses and damages from climate-related disasters, digital access, or urban infrastructure. Adding in these extra needs, the global SDG financing gap is perhaps US\$1 trillion per year, or roughly 1% of gross world product (GWP) at market prices. As a rough rule of thumb based on work by SDSN and the IMF, the LICs need roughly 20% of their GDP in increased SDG investment outlays while the LMICs need roughly 10%, though precise amounts vary by country.

To make sure that existing financial resources and the required additional resources are used for sustainable investments, international finance institutions must fully incorporate achieving the SDGs and safeguarding the planetary boundaries into their core mandates, and monitor these regarding all countries, poorer and richer alike. Global infrastructure programs like China's Belt and Road, the EU's Global Gateway, or the United States' Build Back Better World initiatives must be much better aligned with the SDGs and coordinated with each other.

21. Gaspar, Vitor et al. 2019. Fiscal Policy and Development: Human, Social, and Physical Investment for the SDGs. IMF Staff Discussion Note. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Staff-Discussion-Notes/Issues/2019/01/18/Fiscal-Policy-and-Development-Human-Socialand-Physical-Investments-for-the-SDGs-46444>

22. *ibid.*

The urgent need for an SDG Stimulus

In his opening address to the UN General Assembly on September 20, 2022, UN Secretary-General António Guterres called on the G20 to launch an “SDG Stimulus” to offset the deteriorating market conditions faced by developing countries and to accelerate progress towards the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement.²³ SDSN provided the Secretariat of a High-Level Informal Working Group for the SDG Stimulus (HLIWG),²⁴ that made the case for an SDG Stimulus of an additional US\$500 billion per year by 2025 of SDG finance. The SDG Stimulus plan recommended by the High-Level Working Group and introduced by SG Guterres last February²⁵ has five main components:

1. Increased funding from the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and Public Development Banks (PDBs) to developing countries, linked to investments in the SDGs, a need echoed in the 2023 report of the High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism²⁶
2. Enhancement of the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) and debt relief for countries facing debt distress
3. Expansion of liquidity by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and major central banks
4. Empowerment and expansion of the specialized global funds
5. Expansion of private philanthropy, with focus on ultra-high net worth individuals

23. Guterres, A. *The Secretary-General: Address to the General Assembly*. New York, 20 September 2022. <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/speeches/2022-09-20/secretary-generals-address-the-general-assembly>

24. The High-Level Informal Working Group is co-convened by Ms. Amina Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and Professor Jeffrey Sachs, University Professor, Columbia University. Members: Dr. Amar Bhattacharya, Brookings; Mr. Navid Hanif, UN DESA; Dr. Homi Kharas, Brookings; Dr. Mahmoud Mohieldin, United Nations; Mr. Remy Rioux, AFD; Dr. Rajiv Shah, Rockefeller; Mr. Achim Steiner, UNDP.

25. United Nations Secretary-General. 2023. *SDG Stimulus To Deliver Agenda 2030*. <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/SDG-Stimulus-to-Deliver-Agenda-2030.pdf>

26. High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism (HLAB), 2022. *A Breakthrough for People and Planet: Effective and Inclusive Global Governance for Today and the Future*, <https://www.highleveladvisoryboard.org/breakthrough>

Regional cooperation and sustainable development

The urgent objective of the SDG Stimulus is to address – in practical terms and at scale – the chronic shortfall of international SDG financing facing the LICs and LMICs, and to ramp up financing flows by at least US\$500 billion by 2025. The most important component of the stimulus plan is a massive expansion of loans by the multilateral development banks, backed by new rounds of paid-in capital by HIC members. Working together with the IMF and the MDBs, the emerging countries also need to strengthen their debt management and creditworthiness by integrating their borrowing policies with tax policies, export policies, and liquidity management, all to prevent future liquidity crises. The G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration noted another important point, which is the need to expand and enhance innovative financing mechanisms, including blended finance, as well as improving transparency and mutual accountability.

It is also vital to share fairly and globally the burden of financing for human-induced adaptation and losses and damages (L&D) among responsible countries, and to respond to the needs of vulnerable countries and small island developing states (SIDS).²⁷

Enhanced global governance for the SDGs

The SDGs are not yet properly incorporated into global governance. Systems coherence, and ultimate success in meeting the SDGs, leads us to the following recommendations:

1. All United Nations agencies should put the SDGs at the centerpiece of their strategies, programs, and reporting.
2. The World Bank and the other MDBs should put the SDGs at the center of their financing strategies, performance reviews, and reporting.

27. Sachs et al. 2021. The Decade of Action and Small Island Developing States: Measuring and addressing SIDS' vulnerabilities to accelerate SDG progress. https://irp.cdn-website.com/be6d1d56/files/uploaded/WP_MVI_Sachs%20Massa%20Marinescu%20Lafortune_FINAL_cVeeBVmKSKyYYS6OyiiiH.pdf

3. The IMF should build its national reviews (Article IV), debt sustainability framework (DSF), and country programming around the public policies and financing needed for national success in achieving the SDGs.
4. The G20 should organize its financial cooperation, reporting, and metrics around the reform of the GFA, as needed to achieve the SDGs.
5. All UN Member States should present VNRs at least once every three years. It is especially urgent that the five countries that have not yet presented VNRs should do so no later than 2024.
6. United Nations agencies, multilateral organizations, and Member States need to increase investment in, and coordination of, national and international data and statistical systems and scientific capacity to assess SDG progress and support sustainable development decision making and investment, including disaggregated data by region, social stratification, and other criteria as helpful.

Regional cooperation and sustainable development

One of the consistent findings of the SDSN is that SDG success requires strong cooperation at the regional level. Neighboring countries share ecosystems (rivers, forests, fishing zones, wetlands) and must cooperate to protect them. Strong regional partnerships are needed to achieve regional objectives. The great seas, such as the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, are under severe threat from chemical and plastics pollution, and must be protected by all countries whose rivers feed these seas. Moreover, regional cooperation is needed to promote technological and social innovations. For example, the Mediterranean region is a hot spot for climate change, threatened also by urbanization, economic pressures, and geo-political crises. Nonetheless, it is recognized as the birthplace of the "Mediterranean diet," with an

agri-food sector with the potential to meet the increased demand for healthy, sustainable foods in the future.

Transport, zero-carbon power, and digital (fiberoptic) backbones depend on regional-scale grids. For all of these reasons and more, neighboring countries must cooperate deeply to build infrastructure and share data and knowledge, and to implement sustainable development policies. Regional international policies and agreements should be based on available scientific knowledge.

SDSN calls for, and is actively supporting, the development of similar regional-based sustainability plans with associated financing. SDSN is closely following and supporting the EU's endeavors to achieve the SDGs, *inter alia* by the EU's European Green Deal. The EU Green Deal has great potential to bring about transformation both within the EU and beyond, including the larger European and Mediterranean region, and even Africa. SDSN is working with the ASEAN Secretariat and member states to help develop the ASEAN Green Deal, introduced in 2022 under the ASEAN Presidency of Cambodia. SDSN is supporting the African Development Bank to develop a strategic plan to accelerate Africa's sustainable development, with the aim of the African Union achieving high-income status and sustainable development by 2063, the 100th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity. SDSN is working with the Amazon Basin nations, through the Scientific Panel of the Amazon, to develop a regional strategy for the conservation and sustainable development of the Amazon. In that capacity, the SDSN is also supporting new partnerships between the rainforest countries of the Amazon Basin, the Congo Basin, and Southeast Asia for a global financing mechanism to protect all three tropical rainforest regions. Protection and sustainable management of rainforest ecosystems through related standardization will support their impact assessment on a global basis.

The sub-national level

Provincial, metropolitan, and city governments are typically at the front line in achieving the SDGs. Nearly 60 percent of the world population now lives in urban areas, and that proportion is likely to rise to at least 70 percent, and probably higher, by mid-century. Moreover, cities constitute at least 85 percent of total world output and energy use. What happens in cities will determine the future of the world, and the success or failure in sustainable development.

Local governments have the front-line responsibility for implementing universal health systems, places in school for all children, safe water and sanitation, public transport services, adequate housing, and physical safety in the local environment (from crime, toxic wastes, and natural hazards). This is why mayors and city councils around the world have rallied to the SDGs, even if their local leadership is sometimes under-appreciated and under-noted because national governments tend to hold the limelight at the United Nations, with the MDBs, and in the media.

Cities face one other chronic problem. While they are largely responsible for service delivery, it is national governments that, by and large, collect revenue to fund public investments and social services. Cities are therefore caught between front-line responsibility and back-of-the-line access to the necessary public financing.

SDSN recognizes this gap in the practical means of implementation of city governments, and is currently working with the major urban think tanks and global urban networks (including the C40 and ICLEI) to address the challenge of sub-national financing of the SDGs. This initiative will be launched in Paris in during the June Summit for a New Global Financial Pact.

Global peace as the prerequisite for sustainable development

SDG 16 recognizes the vital role of peaceful and inclusive societies, and SDG 17 underscores the need for global outreach and cooperation to achieve the Goals. Peace and global cooperation must not become mere slogans. They are ever more vital to human survival in an age when both nuclear weapons and environmental devastation threaten the very survival of humanity. We recall in this context the powerful truth spoken by United States President John F. Kennedy more than 60 years ago, when he declared, “The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life.” Peace and global cooperation mean nothing less and nothing more than choosing the end of human poverty over the end of human life.

We take note of the dire warning of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, which recently moved the hands of its Doomsday Clock to just 90 seconds from midnight, the closest to Armageddon in the Clock’s 76-year history; “largely (though not exclusively) because of the mounting dangers of the war in Ukraine.” We commend global leaders who “oppose the use of or the threat to use nuclear weapons”²⁸ and urge all sides to follow this call.

Had the negotiations underway in March 2022 between Russia and Ukraine been successfully concluded, countless lives would have been saved and the devastation of Ukraine’s cities would have been spared. The world would have escaped the current tumult of soaring food and energy prices and other financial dislocations. We would not be even closer to nuclear Armageddon.

International relations scholars have powerfully described the “tragedy” of great power conflict. They warn that the jostling for power – or hegemonic domination – ends in tragic wars. We cannot afford such a tragedy in our world today. The world is indeed very different now, as we live under the threat of nuclear war, and even nuclear annihilation. We need not only technological know-how, but also diplomatic know-how, to respect global diversity and to settle international disputes peacefully.

28. Xinhua. 2022. Xi meets German Chancellor Olaf Scholz. <https://english.news.cn/20221104/f544bca38c33443186d3de8b3d0a9a27/c.html>

The continuing efforts of the SDSN

The SDSN was created in 2012, soon after the Rio+20 Summit which mobilized the world’s universities, think tanks, and national laboratories on behalf of the SDGs. SDSN’s mission was fourfold: scholarly research, educational innovation, and partnerships, convening power, and outreach to the public. We are proud of our efforts since 2012 in these four areas.

The SDSN is now a global network of more than 1,900 member organizations, mainly universities, organized in 53 national and regional chapters. The SDSN convenes global university leadership on behalf of shared activities to support sustainable development. In 2022, hundreds of university presidents brainstormed and shared best practices in aligning their institutions with the SDGs. SDSN membership continues to grow rapidly, and new national and regional chapters are regularly launched.

We aim to ensure that institutions of higher learning and public policy research centres in all 193 UN Member States are actively part of the SDSN. The SDSN’s flagship educational initiative, the SDG Academy, directly reaches hundreds of thousands of learners each year, with an expanding provision of free, world-class educational offerings. In 2023, the SDSN is working with universities around the world to launch further low-cost master’s degrees in sustainable development, in an effort to dramatically increase the number of students reached each year.

SDSN is working closely with the UNESCO SDG 4 High-Level Steering Committee on these two major issues, via Mission 4.7 through an SDG Academy Partnership with the Open Education Resources Recommendation team at UNESCO.²⁹ The International Commission on the Futures of Education recognizes that open education resources are essential for supporting students, educators, and young professionals on their education for sustainable development (ESD) journeys.³⁰ The UNESCO Recommendation on open education resources was endorsed by all Member States in November 2019. In September 2022, at the

29. *Mission 4.7*. Available from: <https://www.mission4point7.org>

30. UNESCO, *Futures of Education*, International Commission. Available from: <https://en.unesco.org/futuresofeducation/international-commission>

Transforming Education Summit in New York, the United Nations Secretary-General announced a number of global initiatives. One of them is the International Financing Facility for Education.³¹ Another is the Gateways to Public Digital Learning project³² to ensure equitable access to and resources for digital learning.

The SDG Academy³³ is also building partnerships around professional training to upskill employees and make them future-ready for implementing the SDGs and Paris Agreement. Ideally, at every stage of life, individuals should understand how they coexist in harmony with people and the planet. We may not wish to harm people, or our common home, but all of us must “go back to school” and learn how to create positive linkages to people and nature in everyday activities, at home and at work. SDSN will endeavor to support professional training and lifelong learning across all sectors.

Another key dimension of the SDSN’s work is supporting governments, at all levels, to understand the implications of policy choices and to make evidence-based and forward-looking decisions. SDSN engages in a wide range of intergovernmental processes, including the G20, G7, UNFCCC, CBD meetings, and World Health Assembly. These fora are critical to encourage international collaboration, promote peace, and implement the recommendations contained within this document, in particular on SDG finance. SDSN remains at the disposal of all stakeholders to analyze pathways and scenarios, and to leverage knowledge to make sound decisions.

All UN Member States and United Nations agencies can count on the continued efforts and energies of the SDSN around the world to support all governments, businesses, and civil society to embrace and align with the SDGs on sustainable development.

31. Guterres, A. Secretary-General’s remarks to the Press on the International Finance Facility for Education [as delivered], 17 September 2022. <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/press-encounter/2022-09-17/secretary-generals-remarks-the-press-the-international-finance-facility-for-education-delivered>

32. United Nations, *Gateways to Public Digital Learning*, 19 September 2022. <https://www.un.org/en/transforming-education-summit/gateways-public-digital-learning>

33. SDG Academy. Available from: <https://sdgacademy.org>

Sustainable development to 2030 and 2050

The tasks of sustainable development – ensuring material human well-being and security, social inclusion and justice, environmental sustainability, and global cooperation to secure peace and sustainable development – are not just tasks to 2030. They are the preeminent tasks of the coming generations, enshrined in several documents including the *2030 Agenda* (2015) and UNESCO’s *Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations Towards Future Generations* (1997). They are the work of the 21st century.

We conclude by underscoring the vital, life-affirming importance of four key international agreements: the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Climate Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Framework for Biodiversity, and the High Seas Treaty. These are signal achievements of humanity, to have come together across all nations to adopt a common set of challenges. As we have emphasized in this statement, our major challenge today is matching these soaring ambitions with the means to achieve them, most importantly, the financial resources and regulatory conditions for the investments needed to achieve these goals.

At the mid-point of the SDG agenda, we are far off target. Yet we have gained ground. Almost all governments have committed to adopting SDG-based action plans; technologies have advanced that can support the goals (such as green energy, green transactions, green jobs, Earth observations, and artificial intelligence); and there is growing regional cooperation to achieve the goals on the ground, through shared investments, knowledge, and policies.

Achieving the SDGs requires more than “normal politics”. Governments are only now learning how to design integrated strategies that address economic, social, and environmental objectives in tandem. Governments are only now mapping out pathways to mid-century to meet crucial energy, healthcare, and education objectives, among others. Governments are only now establishing R&D funds to promote breakthroughs in key technologies that will expand their power and

Sustainable development to 2030 and 2050

reduce their costs. Governments are only now building the digital platforms and data networks that integrated strategies will depend on. And governments are only now, many years late, turning their attention to the chronic and deep shortcomings of the GFA.

Sustainable human development is a multi-dimensional process. The balance between the ecological, economic, social, and cultural spheres, together with political, ethical, and cultural aspects, must be nurtured. Open sharing of data and knowledge across these dimensions is essential to building trust and cooperation. People of good will must choose and act coherently in their private and in their professional lives to further the common good.

For these reasons, we end our message with two urgent and timely calls for action:

First, that UN Member States, at the 2023 SDG Summit and the 2024 Summit of the Future, recommit boldly, strongly, and proactively to the SDGs, accelerate progress to 2030, and adopt even more ambitious SDG targets and objectives to mid-century, also incorporating recent international agreements on oceans and biodiversity. As the aims of the 2030 Agenda are ever-evolving, and linked to many processes, we call on academia, civil society, and business to develop proposals on how this agenda can be enhanced and enforced in the decade(s) to come.

Second, UN Member States, starting with the G20 meeting this September in India, should adopt an SDG Stimulus to accelerate progress towards the SDGs by 2030 and enhance global governance for enforcing the implementation of the SDGs by all countries.



The SDG Index and Dashboards

Part 2

The SDG Index and Dashboards

The SDG Index and Dashboards track the annual progress of all 193 UN Member States towards the SDGs (Box 2.1). At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, however, the SDGs are far off track. Despite the world improving on average half a point per year on the SDG Index between 2015 and 2019 (which was already too slow) progress has stalled since the outbreak of the pandemic and the onset of other overlapping crises. And while most high-income countries (HICs) were able to mitigate the socioeconomic impacts of these multiple crises through automatic stabilizers, emergency expenditures, and recovery plans, there has been limited progress on environmental and biodiversity goals, including SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land), including in countries that are largely responsible for the climate and biodiversity crises. The disruptions caused by these multiple crises also aggravated fiscal-space issues in low-income and lower-middle-income countries (LICs and LMICs), leading to a reversal in progress on several related goals and indicators.

2.1 SDG Status at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda

Based on the pace of progress since 2015, none of the goals is on track to be achieved globally by 2030. Figure 2.1 provides a summary of the population-weighted world average performance by goal. Those related to hunger, sustainable diets, and health outcomes are particularly off-track, as are the goals concerning terrestrial and marine biodiversity, urban pollution, housing, strong institutions, and peaceful societies. Although on average the world has made some progress in strengthening access to key infrastructure, covered notably under SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), this varies extensively across countries, and the world average remains too slow to achieve these SDGs globally by 2030. The education dashboard focuses on access to pre-primary and primary education, as well as on lower-secondary

completion rates. Due to limited data availability at the global level, it does not track the quality of education, equity in learning outcomes, or lifelong learning. The dashboard for SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) focuses on production-based nitrogen emissions, imported nitrogen emissions, and export of plastic waste, however we lack time series for several other indicators for this goal. Country-level information and regional averages are available in the country profiles.

We estimate that on average only around 18 percent of the SDG targets are on track to be achieved globally by 2030. These are notably related to basic health outcomes, such as neonatal mortality and under-5 mortality rates, as well as access to basic infrastructure and services – such as targets on mobile use, internet use, and the share of adults with a bank account. Other recent findings at the global and regional levels similarly suggest that less than 20 percent of the SDG targets are on track (United Nations 2023; UNECE 2023).

Box 2.1 The SDG Index and Dashboards

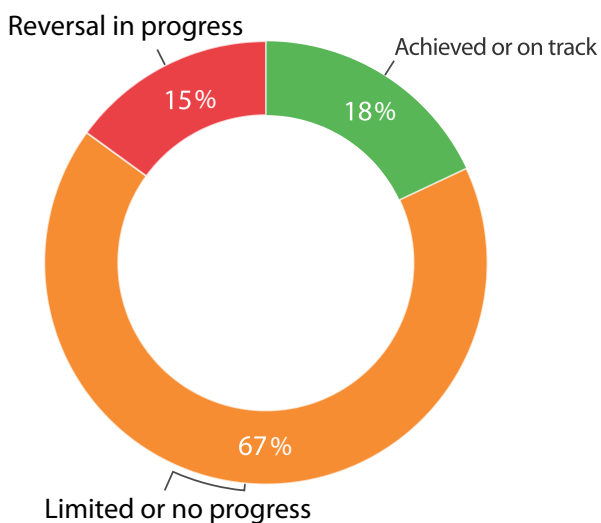
The SDG Index is an assessment of each country's overall performance on the 17 SDGs, giving equal weight to each Goal. The score signifies a country's position between the worst possible outcome (score of 0) and the target (score of 100). The dashboard and trend arrows help identify priorities for further actions and indicate whether countries are on track or off track to achieve the goals and targets by 2030, based on latest trend data. The 2023 SDG Index edition includes 97 global indicators. Two-thirds of the data come from official statistics (typically United Nations custodian agencies) with one third from non-traditional statistics, including research centers, universities, and non-governmental organizations. Published since 2015, the SDG Index and Dashboards has been peer-reviewed and the global edition has been statistically audited by the European Commission in 2019 (Schmidt-Traub et al. 2017; Papadimitriou, Neves, and Becker 2019). More detailed information is available in the Methods Annex, in the detailed methodology paper (Lafortune et al. 2018), and on our website (www.sdgtransformationcenter.org and www.sdgindex.org).

Figure 2.1
World SDG Dashboard at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda



Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 2.2
Status on individual SDG targets at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda



Source: Authors' analysis

Table 2.1
The world's top five countries in terms of SDG targets achieved or on track, and those with the greatest percentage of targets showing a reversal in progress

The 5 countries with the largest number of targets achieved or on track	The 5 countries with the largest number of targets showing reversal in progress
Denmark	Myanmar
Czechia	Venezuela, RB
Estonia	Papua New Guinea
Latvia	Yemen, Rep.
Slovak Republic	Lebanon

Source: Authors' analysis

2.1 SDG Status at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda

Figure 2.3

The 2023 SDG Index: score and rank


















	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
	1	Finland	86.8	45	Kyrgyz Republic	74.4
	2	Sweden	86.0	46	Cuba	74.1
	3	Denmark	85.7	47	Bosnia and Herzegovina	74.0
	4	Germany	83.4	48	Israel	74.0
	5	Austria	82.3	49	Russian Federation	73.8
	6	France	82.0	50	Brazil	73.7
	7	Norway	82.0	51	Argentina	73.7
	8	Czechia	81.9	52	Costa Rica	73.6
	9	Poland	81.8	53	Azerbaijan	73.5
	10	Estonia	81.7	54	Albania	73.5
	11	United Kingdom	81.7	55	Vietnam	73.3
	12	Croatia	81.5	56	Armenia	73.3
	13	Slovenia	81.0	57	Fiji	72.9
	14	Latvia	80.7	58	Tunisia	72.5
	15	Switzerland	80.5	59	Cyprus	72.5
	16	Spain	80.4	60	North Macedonia	72.5
	17	Ireland	80.1	61	Bhutan	72.3
	18	Portugal	80.0	62	Dominican Republic	72.1
	19	Belgium	79.5	63	China	72.0
	20	Netherlands	79.4	64	Singapore	71.8
	21	Japan	79.4	65	Peru	71.7
	22	Hungary	79.4	66	Kazakhstan	71.6
	23	Slovak Republic	79.1	67	Montenegro	71.4
	24	Italy	78.8	68	Maldives	71.3
	25	Moldova	78.6	69	Uzbekistan	71.1
	26	Canada	78.5	70	Morocco	70.9
	27	New Zealand	78.4	71	Algeria	70.8
	28	Greece	78.4	72	Türkiye	70.8
	29	Iceland	78.3	73	El Salvador	70.7
	30	Chile	78.2	74	Ecuador	70.4
	31	Korea, Rep.	78.1	75	Indonesia	70.2
	32	Uruguay	77.7	76	Colombia	70.1
	33	Luxembourg	77.6	77	Jordan	69.9
	34	Belarus	77.5	78	Malaysia	69.8
	35	Romania	77.5	79	United Arab Emirates	69.7
	36	Serbia	77.3	80	Mexico	69.7
	37	Lithuania	76.8	81	Egypt, Arab Rep.	69.6
	38	Ukraine*	76.5	82	Jamaica	69.6
	39	United States	75.9	83	Sri Lanka	69.4
	40	Australia	75.9	84	Barbados	69.4
	41	Malta	75.5	85	Tajikistan	69.2
	42	Georgia	75.0	86	Iran, Islamic Rep.	69.1
	43	Thailand	74.7	87	Bolivia	68.9
	44	Bulgaria	74.6	88	Paraguay	68.8

Figure 2.3.

(Continued)

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	
89	Cabo Verde	68.8	128	Pakistan	59.0	
90	Oman	68.6	129	Gambia, The	58.3	
91	Turkmenistan	68.5	130	Syrian Arab Republic	58.2	
92	Suriname	68.2	131	Mali	58.0	
93	Mauritius	68.0	132	Eswatini	57.9	
94	Saudi Arabia	67.7	133	Mauritania	57.2	
95	Lebanon	67.5	134	Tanzania	56.8	
96	Guyana	67.4	135	Malawi	56.3	
97	Panama	67.3	136	Togo	56.3	
98	Philippines	67.1	137	Sierra Leone	55.7	
99	Nepal	66.5	138	Zimbabwe	55.6	
100	Qatar	66.2	139	Cameroon	55.1	
101	Bangladesh	65.9	140	Benin	55.1	
102	Brunei Darussalam	65.7	141	Uganda	55.0	
103	Cambodia	64.8	142	Guinea	54.9	
104	Nicaragua	64.8	143	Lesotho	54.9	
105	Iraq	64.8	144	Ethiopia	54.5	
106	Mongolia	64.7	145	Zambia	54.3	
107	Belize	64.6	146	Nigeria	54.3	
108	Kuwait	64.4	147	Burundi	53.9	
109	Namibia	64.3	148	Papua New Guinea	53.6	
110	South Africa	64.0	149	Mozambique	52.7	
111	Bahrain	63.7	150	Djibouti	52.7	
112	India	63.4	151	Congo, Rep.	52.6	
113	Gabon	63.1	152	Haiti	52.6	
114	Trinidad and Tobago	63.0	153	Burkina Faso	52.4	
115	Lao PDR	63.0	154	Comoros	51.7	
116	Honduras	62.9	155	Angola	50.8	
117	Venezuela, RB	62.9	156	Madagascar	50.3	
118	Botswana	62.7	157	Liberia	49.9	
119	Sao Tome and Principe	62.7	158	Afghanistan	49.0	
120	Cote d'Ivoire	62.3	159	Congo, Dem. Rep.	48.6	
121	Senegal	61.8	160	Sudan	48.6	
122	Ghana	61.8	161	Niger	48.3	
123	Kenya	60.9	162	Somalia	48.0	
124	Bahamas, The	60.9	163	Yemen, Rep.	46.8	
125	Myanmar	60.4	164	Chad	45.3	
126	Rwanda	60.2	165	Central African Republic	40.4	
127	Guatemala	59.4	166	South Sudan	38.7	

* The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation prior to February 2022, as many data points have not been updated since then.

Source: Authors' analysis

There is significant variation in progress by regions and income groups. Overall, European countries top the SDG Index and are also on track to achieving more targets than any other region. Denmark, Czechia, Estonia, Latvia, and the Slovak Republic are the five countries that have achieved, or are on track to achieving, the largest number of SDG targets. By contrast, Lebanon, Yemen, Papua New Guinea, Venezuela, and Myanmar present the largest number of SDG targets for which there has been a reversal in progress.

Overall, Finland tops the 2023 SDG Index, followed by Sweden and Denmark. All top 20 countries on the SDG Index are in Europe, most of them European Union member states. Yet none of these countries obtains a perfect score. The dashboards presented in section 2.4 illustrate that even the highest-performing countries on the SDG Index still face major challenges in achieving several SDGs, especially those related to climate, biodiversity, and sustainable diets and food systems. As detailed in the *Europe Sustainable Development Report 2022*, trends on several leave-no-one-behind indicators are not heading in the right direction in many EU member states (Lafortune et al. 2022).

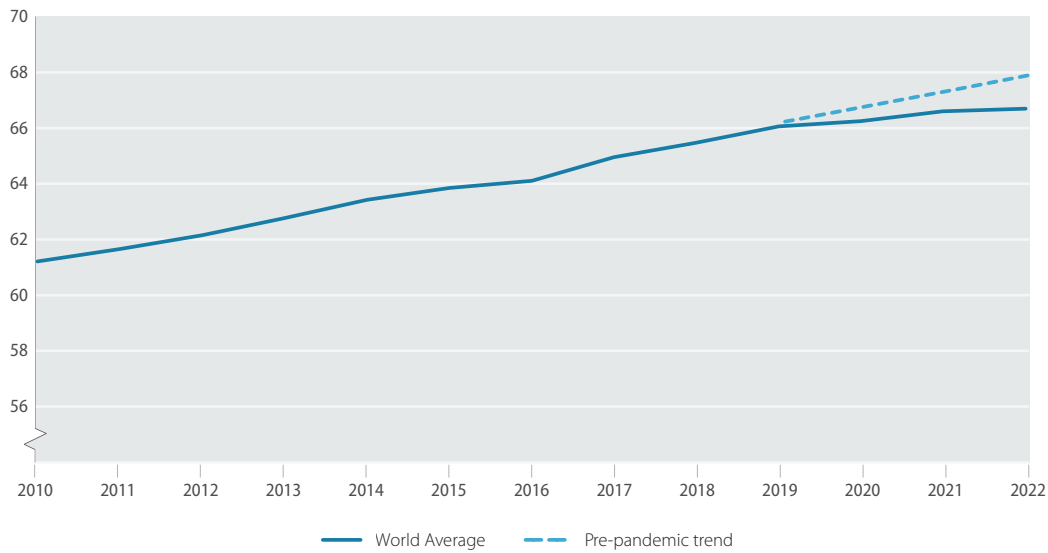
Chad, Central African Republic, and South Sudan obtain the lowest 2023 SDG Index scores. As a result of missing data, we were unable to compute SDG Index scores for many Small Island Developing States (SIDS), although their country profiles provide an overview of their performance by goals and targets, and highlight where data are missing for these countries.

2.2 Leave no one behind

Multiple and overlapping health and geopolitical crises have led to stagnation in SDG progress globally since 2020. At the global level, the SDG Index has stalled since 2020 – and in 2022 is one full point below the projected level based on pre-pandemic trends (Figure 2.4). In LICs, the preliminary estimated average SDG Index score for 2022 is lower than it was for 2021, a shift driven partly by estimated declines in life satisfaction and feelings of safety (Figure 2.5). Extreme poverty rates in LICs remain above pre-pandemic levels, while the percentage of surviving infants who have received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines has dropped significantly (Figures 2.6 and 2.7). In HICs and LICs, the pandemic and other crises have led to substantial declines in subjective well-being, which remains below pre-pandemic levels (Figure 2.8). Unemployment rates in both HICs and LICs is above pre-pandemic levels, although it has increased much more in LICs (Figure 2.9). From a simple linear projection of past growth rates, the gap between SDG outcomes in HICs and in LICs is expected to be greater in 2030 than it was in 2015. This is in sharp contrast to the pre-pandemic trend, where there was some convergence in SDG outcomes (Figure 2.10).

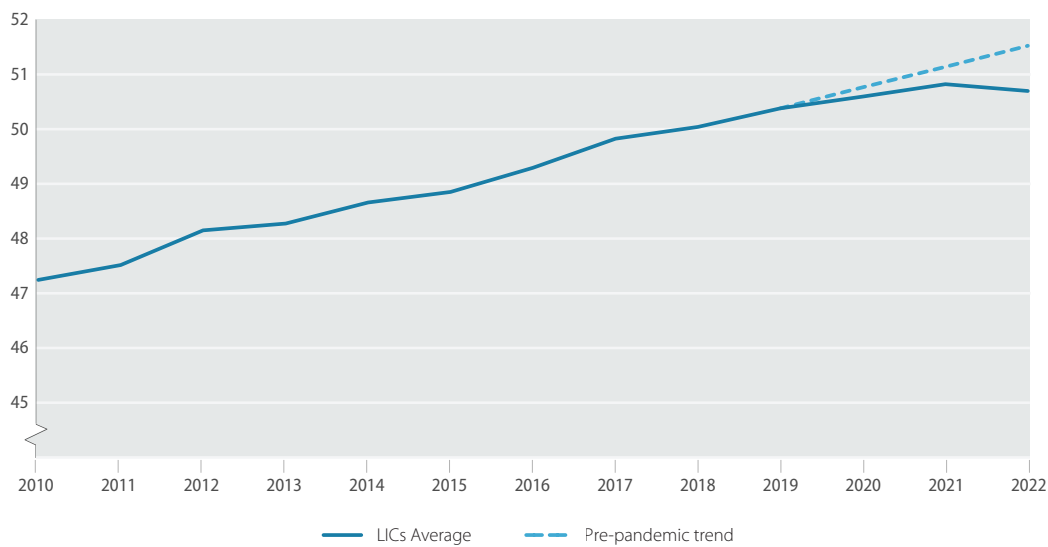
2. The SDG Index and Dashboards

Figure 2.4
SDG Index World Average, 2010-2022



Note: Projected trend based on an extrapolation of the annual growth rate of the SDG Index over the period 2015-2019 (pre pandemic).
Source: Authors' analysis

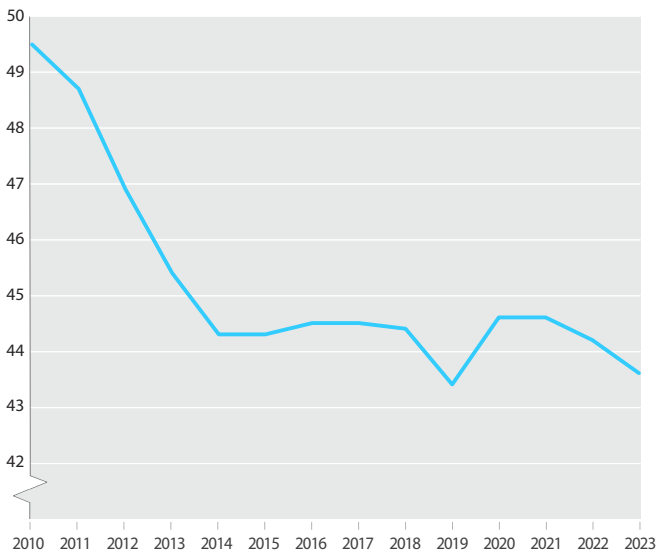
Figure 2.5
SDG Index Low-Income Countries' Average, 2010-2022



Note: Projected trend based on an extrapolation of the annual growth rate of the SDG Index over the period 2015-2019 (pre pandemic).
Source: Authors' analysis

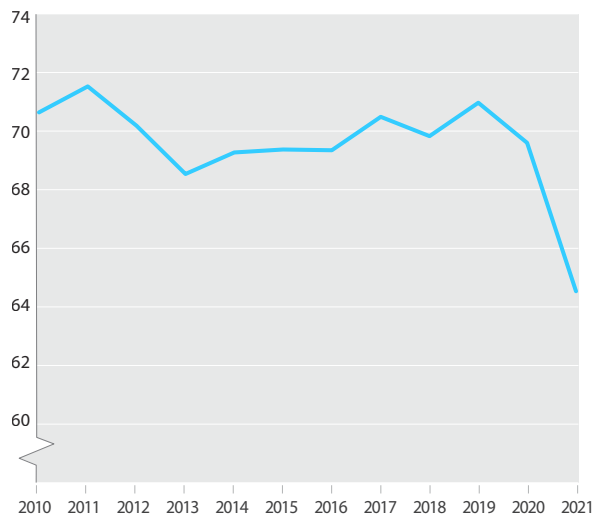
2.2 Leave no one behind

Figure 2.6
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (PPP, %) in LICs



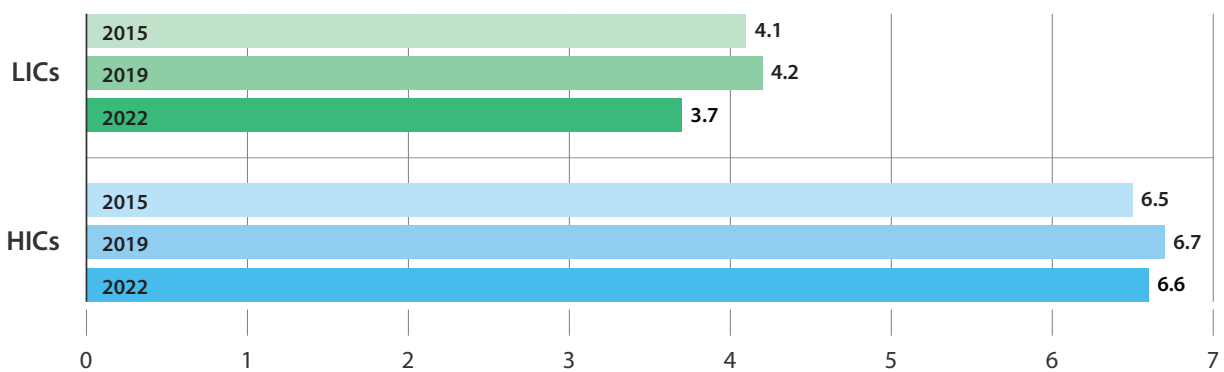
Source: Authors, based on World Poverty Clock

Figure 2.7
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%), in LICs



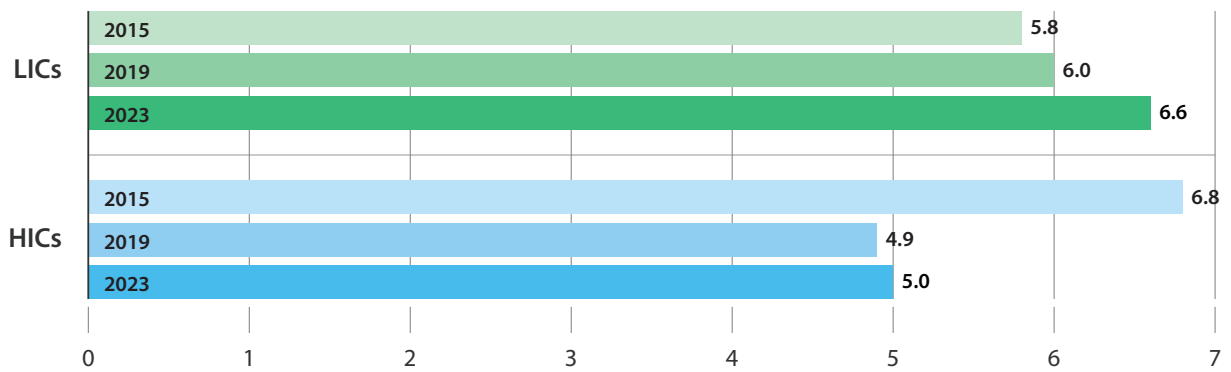
Source: Authors, based on WHO and UNICEF

Figure 2.8
Subjective Well-Being, in HICs and LICs



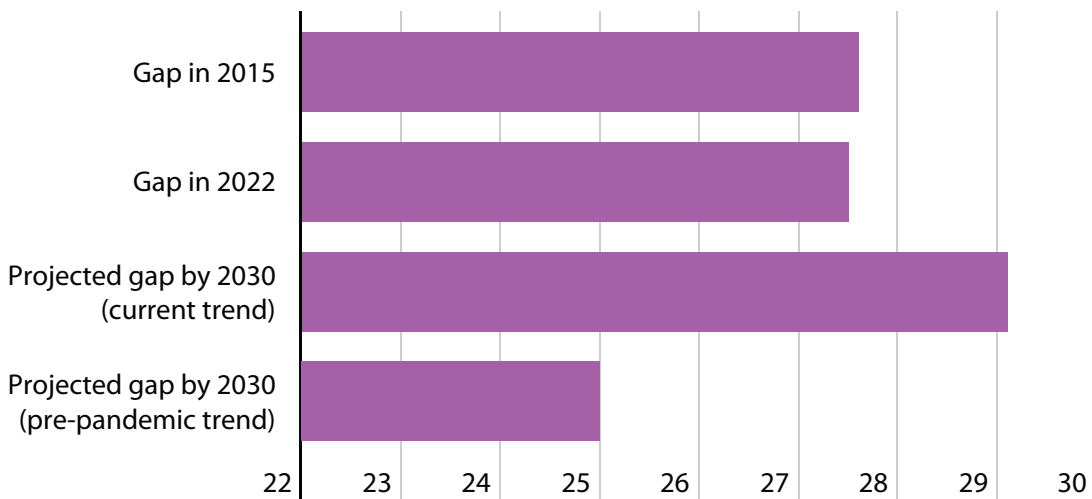
Source: Authors, based on Gallup World Poll

Figure 2.9
Unemployment Rate, in HICs and LICs



Source: Authors, based on ILO

Figure 2.10
Observed and projected gaps in SDG Index score between HICs and LICs



Note: Projected gap based on extrapolation of annual growth rate on the SDG Index over the period 2019–2021. Pre-pandemic gap is based on an extrapolation of SDG Index annual growth rates over the period 2015–2019.
Source: Authors' analysis

2.3 International spillovers and policy coherence

Above all, the SDGs represent an investment agenda: to develop physical infrastructure (including renewable energy, electrification, broadband access, public transport) and human capital (health, education, social protection). Yet many LICs and LMICs face major fiscal-space constraints that represent significant barriers to investing in the SDGs, and which the COVID-19 pandemic and other international crises have aggravated. The dashboards highlight persisting gaps between LICs, LMICs, and HICs in access to physical infrastructure and human capital. As one example, this year's SDG Index includes a new indicator related to access to all-season roads, based on geospatial information. Figure 2.11 presents the 11 countries in which less than 50 percent of the rural population has

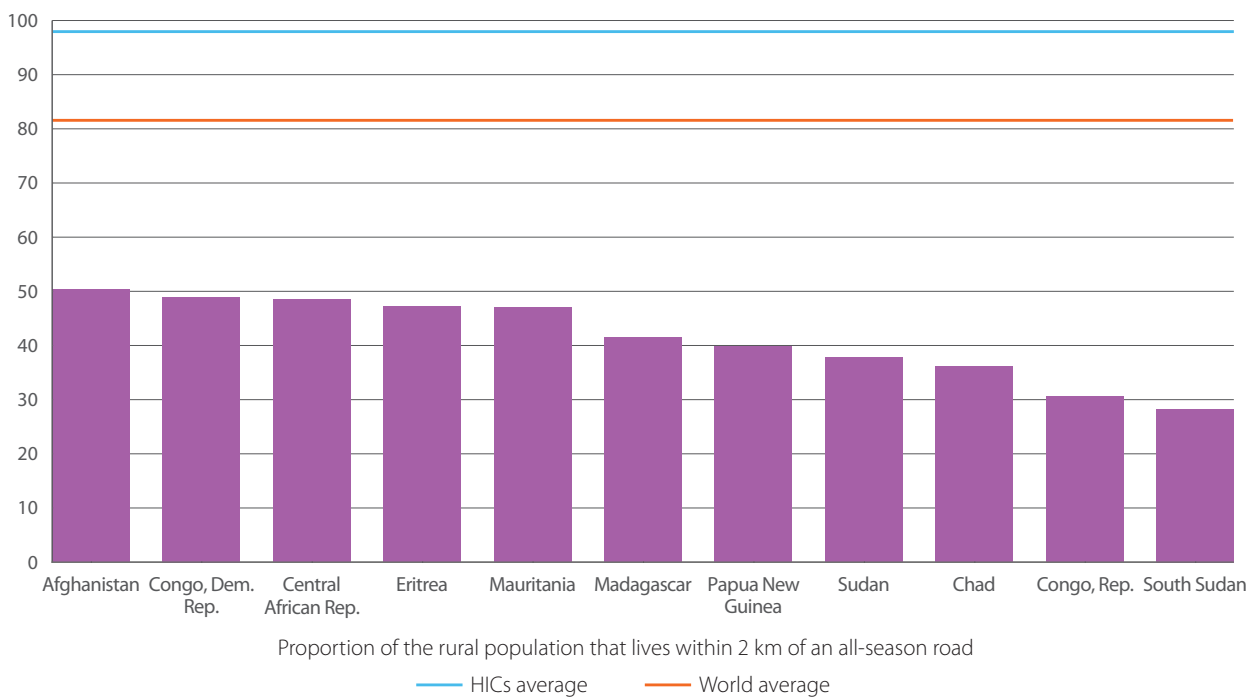
access to all-season roads, and shows the gap between the world average and that of the HICs.

2.3 International spillovers and policy coherence

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

Figure 2.11

Countries where 50% or more of the rural population has no access to all-season roads, and comparison with HICs and World average (%)

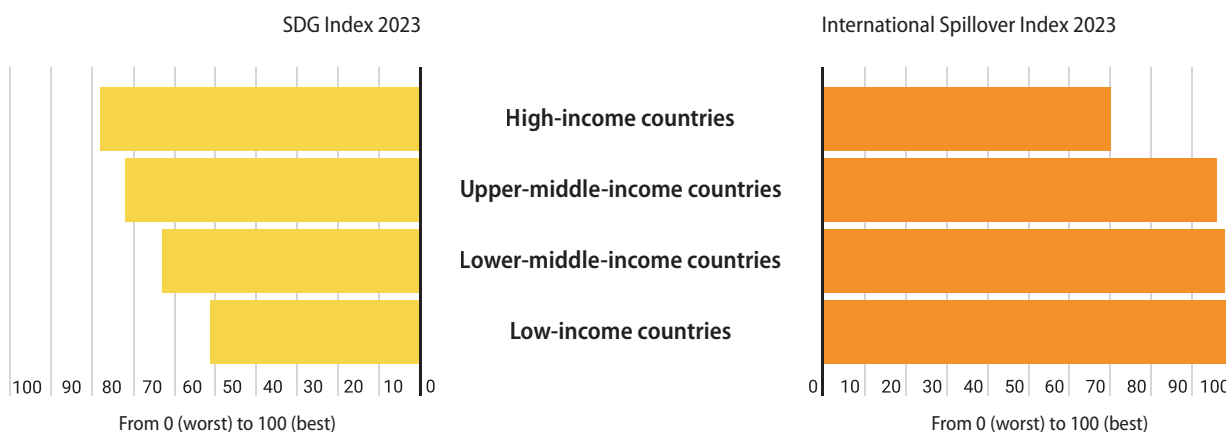


Note: Proportion of the rural population that lives within 2 km of an all-season road. An all-season road is one that is motorable throughout the year but may be temporarily unavailable during inclement weather. New indicator included in the SDG Index building on geospatial information. SDSN methodology, based on Workman, R. & McPherson, K., TRL (2019). The averages for HICs and the World are weighted by population.

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 2.12

SDG Index scores versus International Spillover Index scores, by income level



Note: The list of 13 indicators included in this year’s International Spillover Index is accessible online.
Source: Authors’ analysis

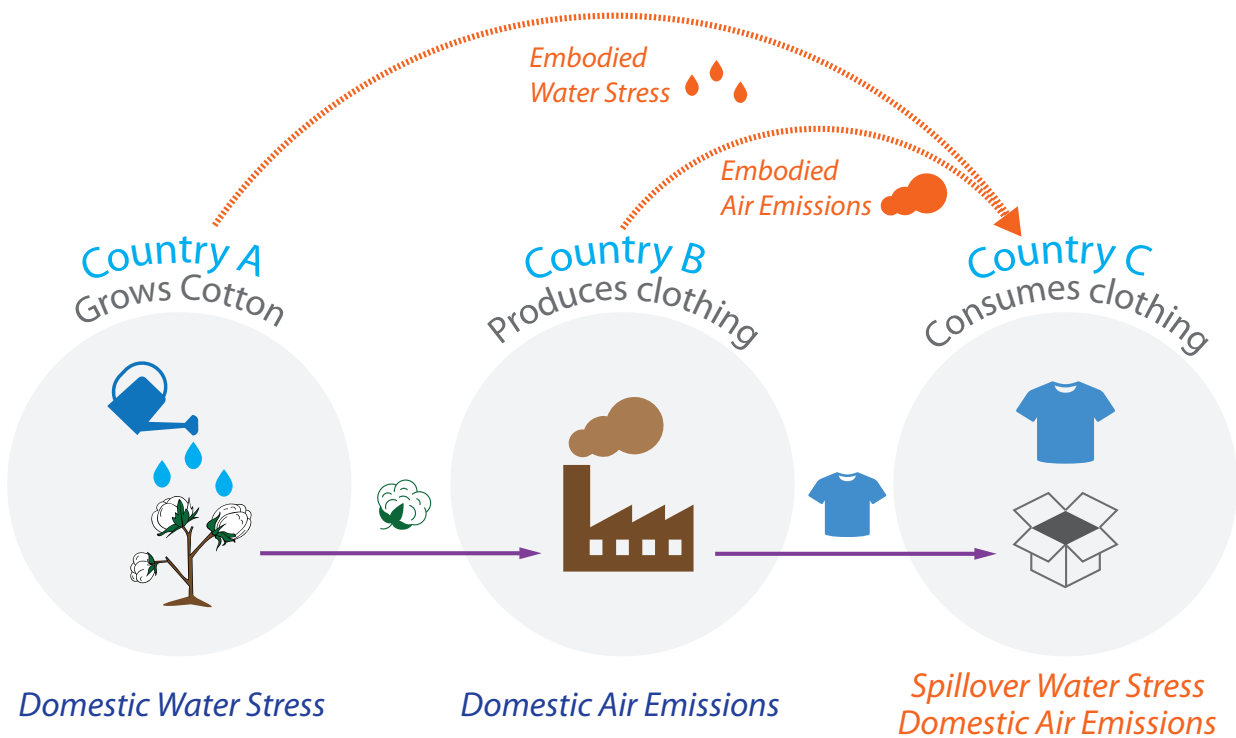
The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs recognize the importance of international spillovers in several crucial ways. SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) calls for ‘policy coherence’ for sustainable development, SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) stresses the need for more sustainable production and consumption, and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) demands the eradication of child labor and modern slavery. The SDSN, working with partners, has from the start incorporated international spillovers in our assessment of countries’ progress towards the SDGs. This can explain certain differences in SDG Index results compared with those of other SDG monitoring instruments (Lafortune et al. 2020).

Overall, HICs tend to generate the largest negative spillovers, due to unsustainable consumption, financial secrecy, and the presence of tax havens. Spillover indicators are included in calculating the SDG Index and individual goal scores and dashboards, and are also aggregated in a stand-alone international spillover index. Figure 2.12 compares international spillover index results by income level. This year, we included an additional indicator that tracks cases of modern slavery embodied in international supply chains, building on a study published in 2022 (Malik et al. 2022). Major updates

to indicators related to financial secrecy have also been integrated, building notably on the work of the Tax Justice Network.

Environmental spillovers are driven to a large extent by inadequate pricing of environmental externalities, particularly natural capital. One step in the right direction is the growing adoption of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) – an international statistical standard for natural capital accounting (UN DESA 2022). A second major driver of such spillovers is the fact that countries design their national policies to meet national objectives that may not incorporate the need to reduce spillovers and to safeguard the global commons. This makes environmental spillovers hard to address. SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) calls on all countries to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD), yet we still lack a robust and comparable headline indicator of countries’ efforts to implement PCSD, despite the efforts of UNEP and the OECD to develop a methodology (UNEP and OECD 2022). A recent analysis led by SYSTEMIQ, the University of Tokyo, and SDSN identifies four major national policy levers to curb international spillovers: target setting, public management, regulation, and fiscal policy and financing.

Figure 2.13
Illustration of environmental impacts embodied in international trade



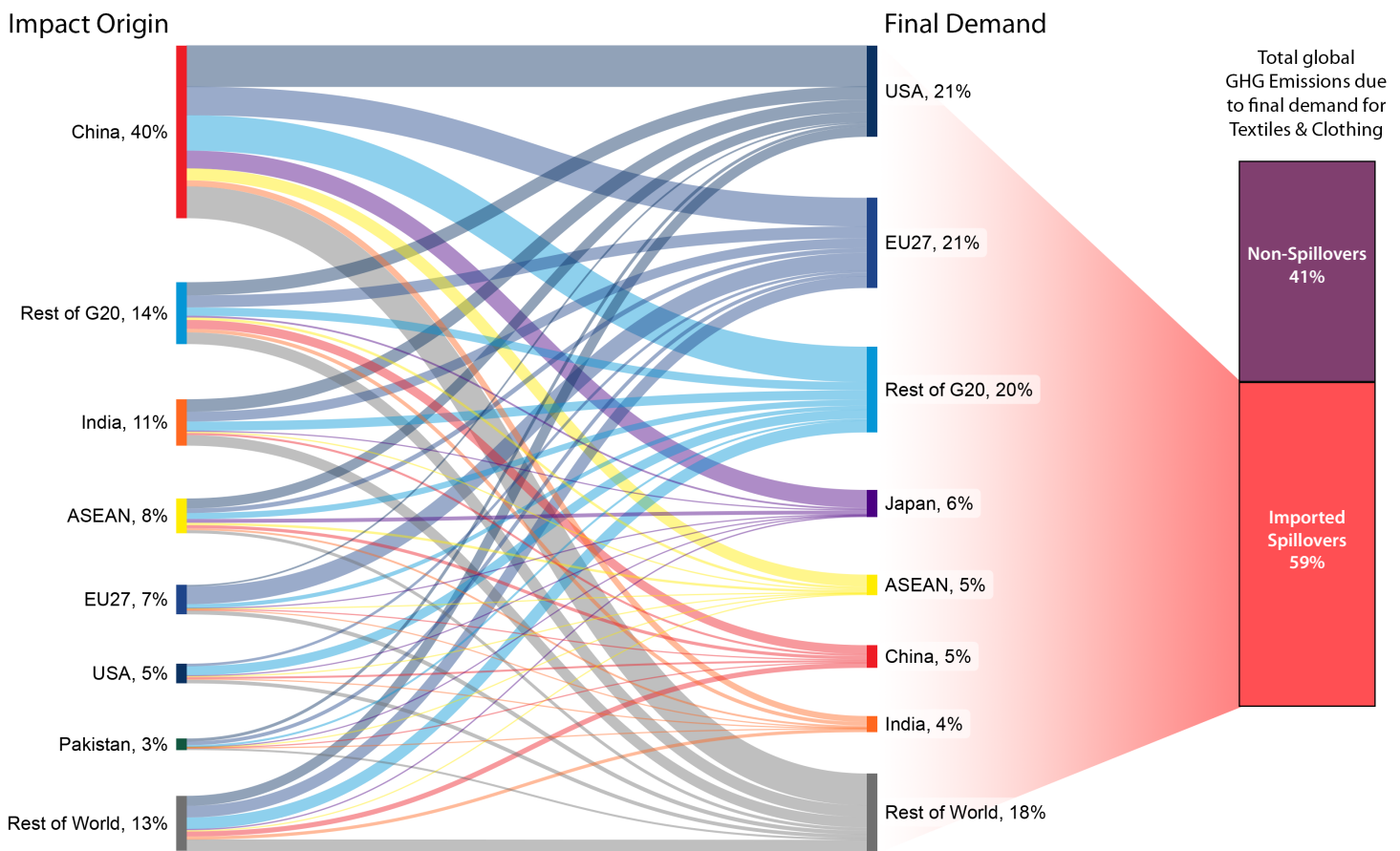
Source: SDSN, Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, and Center for Global Commons at the University of Tokyo. 2023, *Global Commons Stewardship Index 2022*. Paris; New Haven, CT; and Tokyo.

Supply chains can stretch through multiple countries, and spillover impacts accumulate as they are embodied at multiple steps along the journey to the final destination country. Figure 2.13 illustrates a simplified example using three countries (SDSN, University of Tokyo, and Yale University 2023). Water stress in Country A and air emissions in Country B count as domestic impacts within those countries. Because the final demand is in Country C, these impacts both count as spillovers in Country C. Spillovers thus include more impacts than those embodied only in the last segment of the supply chain.

As one example: when considering consumption patterns, the textiles and clothing sector is one of the most substantial generators of spillovers of GHG emissions. Figure 2.14 indicates that, of GHG emissions due to global final demand for textiles and clothing,

59 percent are emitted along the supply chains of countries other than those where the final products are consumed (i.e., spillovers), while 41 percent are emitted in the countries in which the final products are consumed (i.e., non-spillovers). These GHGs originate from a variety of sectors along the textiles and clothing supply chains of countries on the left side of the diagram, including the textile sector itself, electricity production, chemical production, and more. Of the spillover GHG emissions caused by the final consumption of textiles and clothing, the two largest destinations are the EU27 and the United States, each accounting for 21 percent. Among countries whose supply chains contribute to producing these goods for consumption abroad, China generates 40 percent of the spillover GHG emissions. The textiles and clothing sector is also associated with negative socioeconomic spillovers, including accidents at work and child labor (Malik et al. 2021).

Figure 2.14
GHG emissions embodied in the final consumption of textiles and clothing



Note: The impacts occur in the countries on the left side of the diagram, while the products are ultimately consumed in the countries on the right side of the diagram (intermediate countries along supply chains are not shown). Of the total global GHG emissions due to demand for textiles and clothing, 59 percent are embodied in spillovers.
Source: SDSN, Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, and Center for Global Commons at the University of Tokyo. 2023. Global Commons Stewardship Index 2022. Paris; New Haven, CT; and Tokyo.

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

to tackle this shared challenge (University of Tokyo, Systemiq, and SDSN, 2023).

2.4 SDG Dashboards by income groups and major world regions

The SDG dashboards highlight each country's strengths and weaknesses in relation to the 17 goals, presenting performance in terms of levels and trends. As described in the methodology section, dashboard ratings for each goal are based on data for the two indicators on which the country performs worst. Good performance on five of

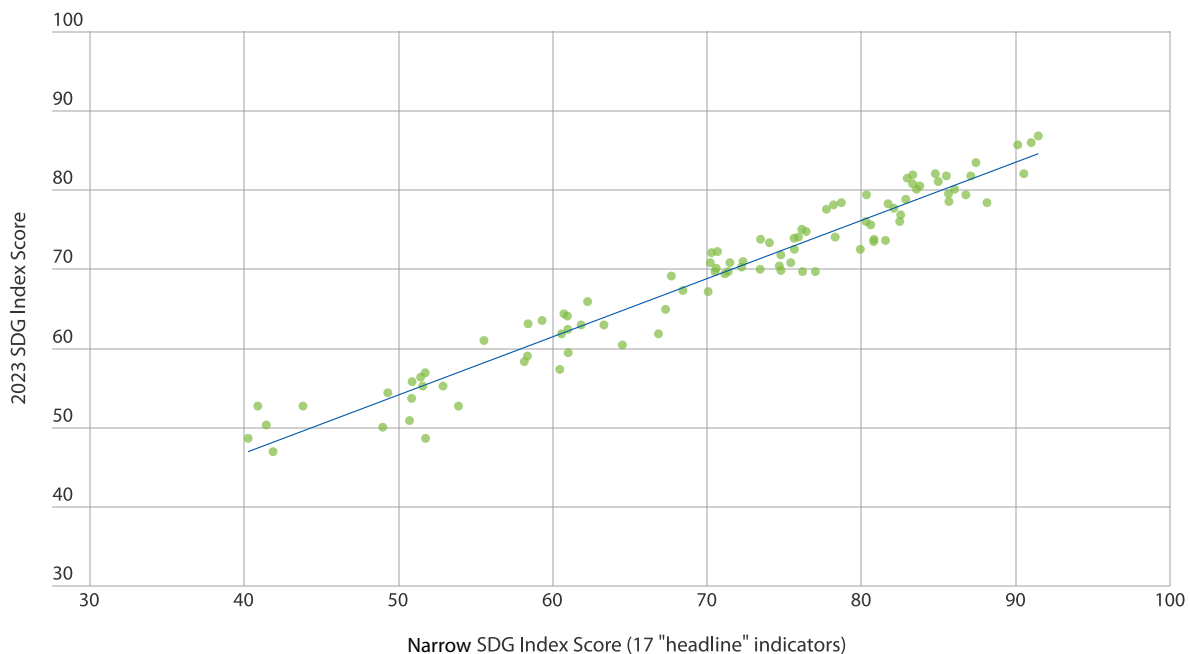
seven indicators, for example, does not compensate for poor performance on the other two. In other words, our methodology assumes low substitutability or compensation across indicators in the construction of our composite index. The arrow system focuses on structural trajectories since the adoption of the SDGs (and less on year-on-year changes). As in previous years, the dashboards include

population-weighted averages for each region and income group, using the same set of indicators as the SDG Index. The OECD dashboards incorporate more indicators than others, owing to the greater availability of data for these countries. We also find that 17 “headline” indicators tend to be very good predictors of the overall SDG Index, which uses 97 indicators (Box. 2.2).

Box 2.2 Explaining the SDG Index with a handful of key indicators

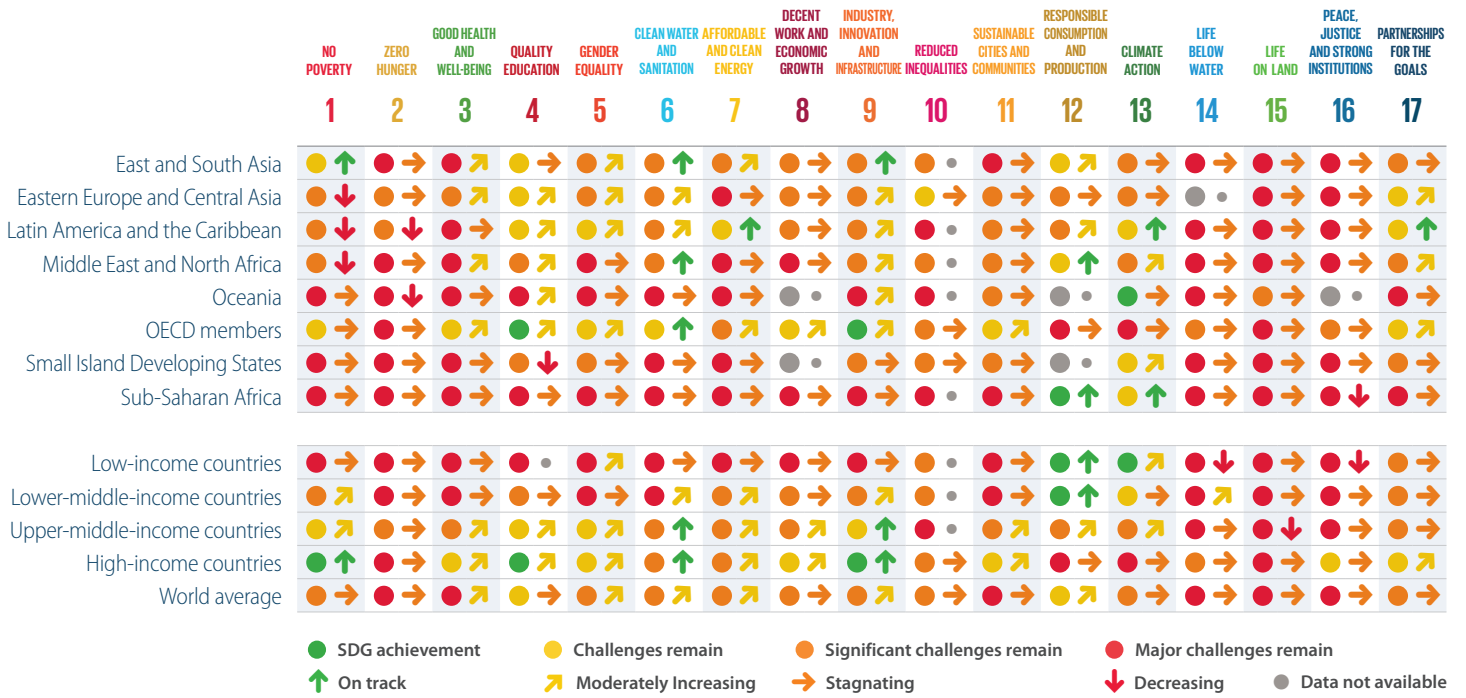
The SDG Index is an accountability tool, but it is also a tool to highlight data gaps and areas where further effort is needed to strengthen data availability and timeliness. Overall, this year’s edition includes 97 indicators. Yet the SDG Index score and rankings can be explained through a handful of key indicators. Using 17 “headline” indicators that cover SDSN’s Six SDG Transformations and other major principles, including leave no one behind, good governance, and the concept of international spillovers, we find a very high and statistically significant correlation (both in terms of scores and ranks) with the overall SDG Index. These indicators are: (1) Poverty headcount ratio at US\$2.15/day, (2) Prevalence of undernourishment, (3) Life expectancy at birth, (4) Lower secondary completion rate, (5) Share of women parliamentarians, (6) Population using at least basic sanitation services, (7) Population with access to electricity, (8) Unemployment rate, (9) Population using the internet, (10) GINI coefficient, (11) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter, (12) Imported SO2 emissions, (13) CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production, (14) Ocean Health Index: Clean Water, (15) Red List Index of species survival, (16) Corruption perception index, and (17) Statistical Performance Index. There are no signs of collinearity among these indicators.

Figure 2.15
Correlation between 2023 SDG Index Score and Narrow SDG Index (17 “headline” indicators)



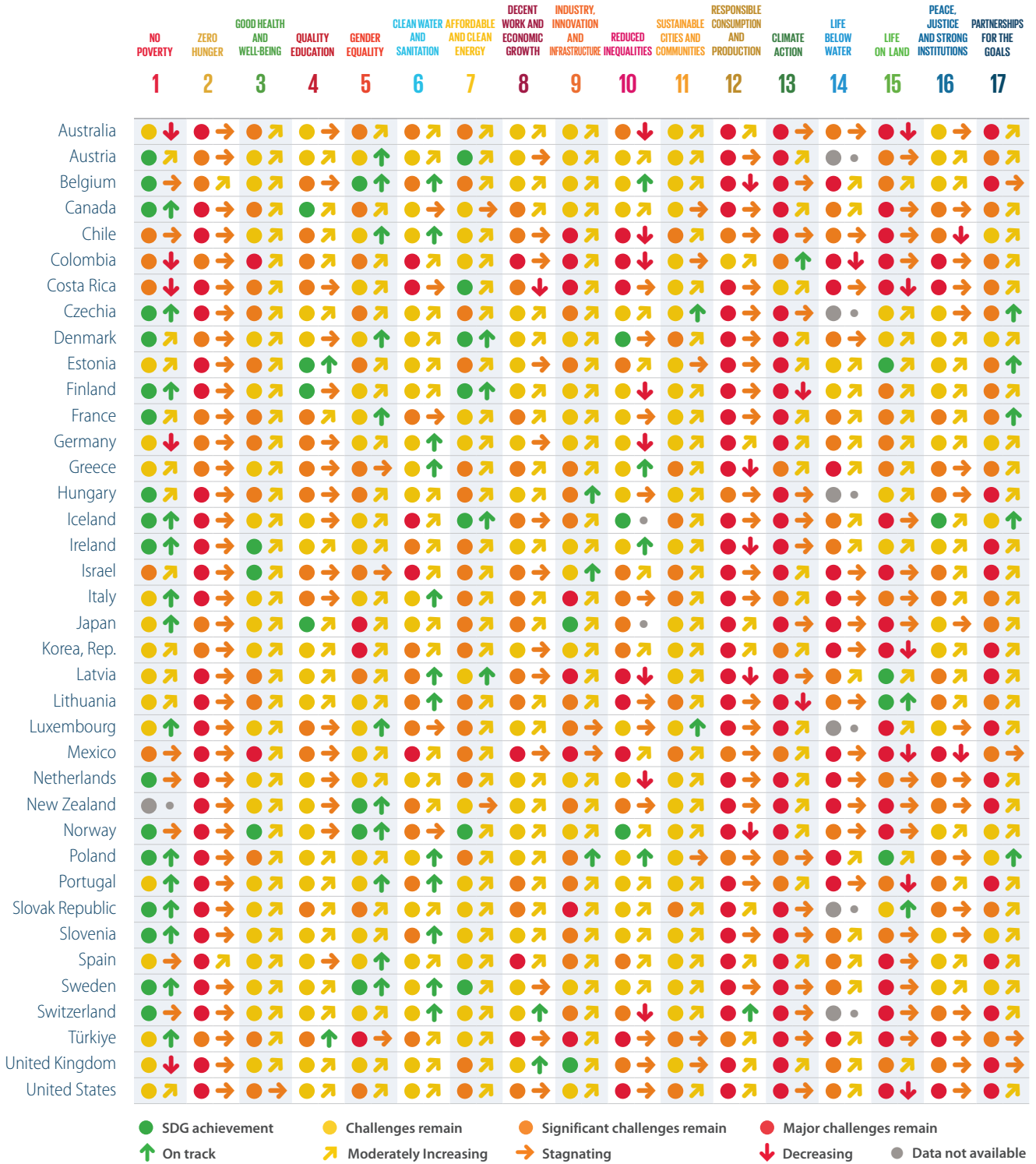
Note: Correlation coefficient (r) between SDG Index scores=0.97. Source: Authors

Figure 2.16
2023 SDG dashboards by region and income group (levels and trends)



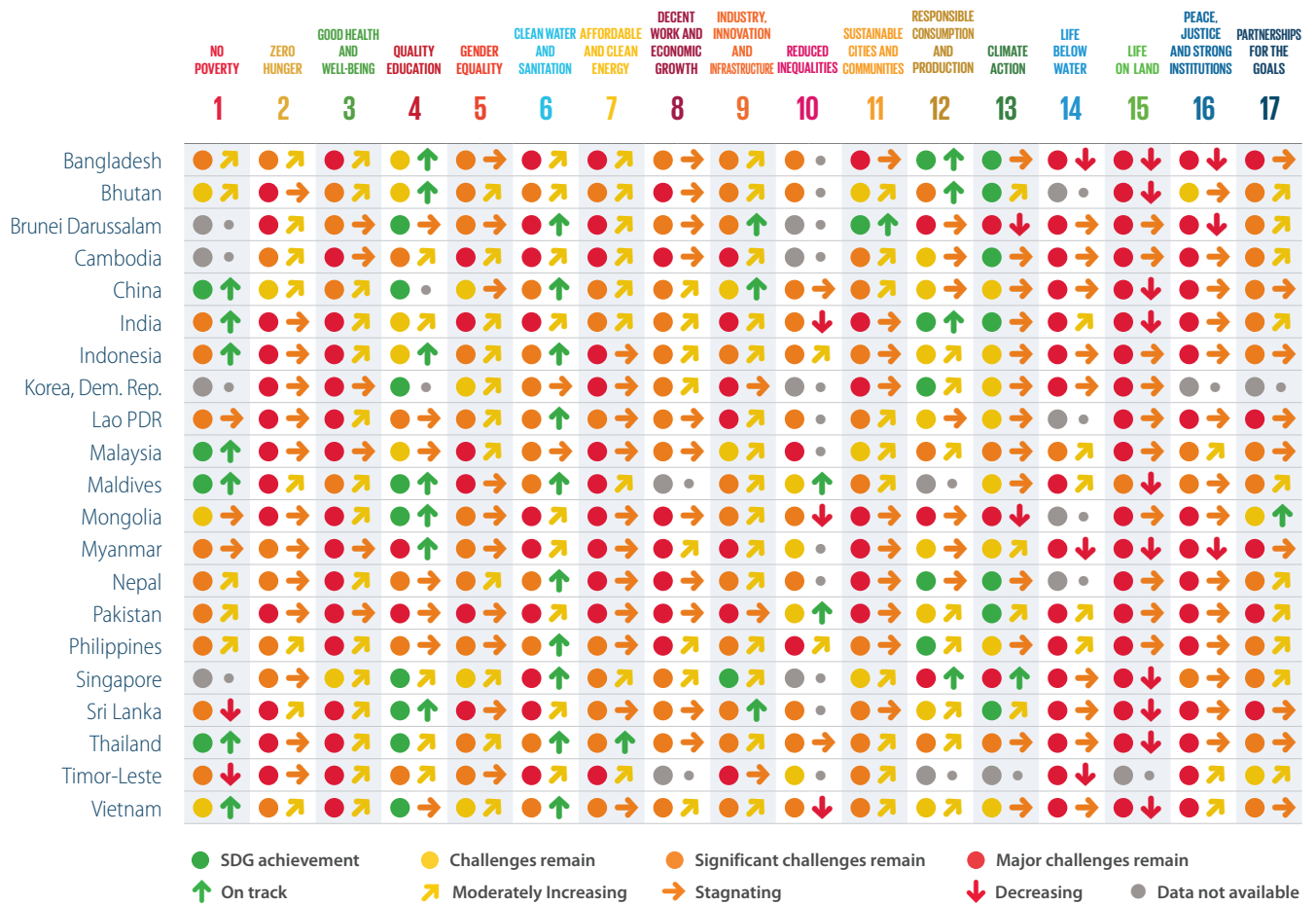
Note: Excluding OECD specific indicators. Population-weighted averages. Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 2.17
2023 SDG dashboards for OECD countries (levels and trends)



Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 2.18
2023 SDG dashboards for East and South Asia (levels and trends)

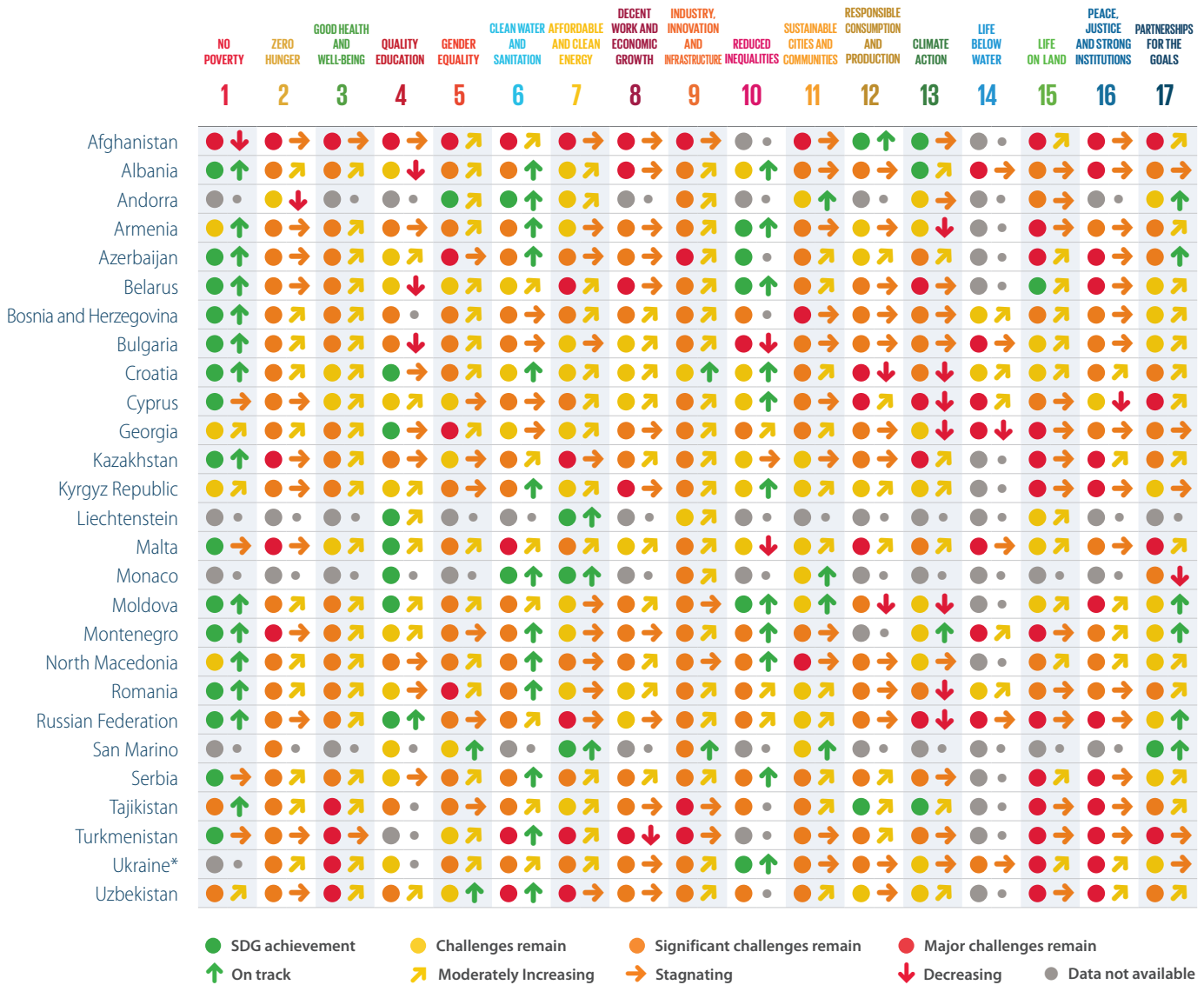


Source: Authors' analysis

2.4 SDG Dashboards by income groups and major world regions

Figure 2.19

2023 SDG dashboards for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (levels and trends)

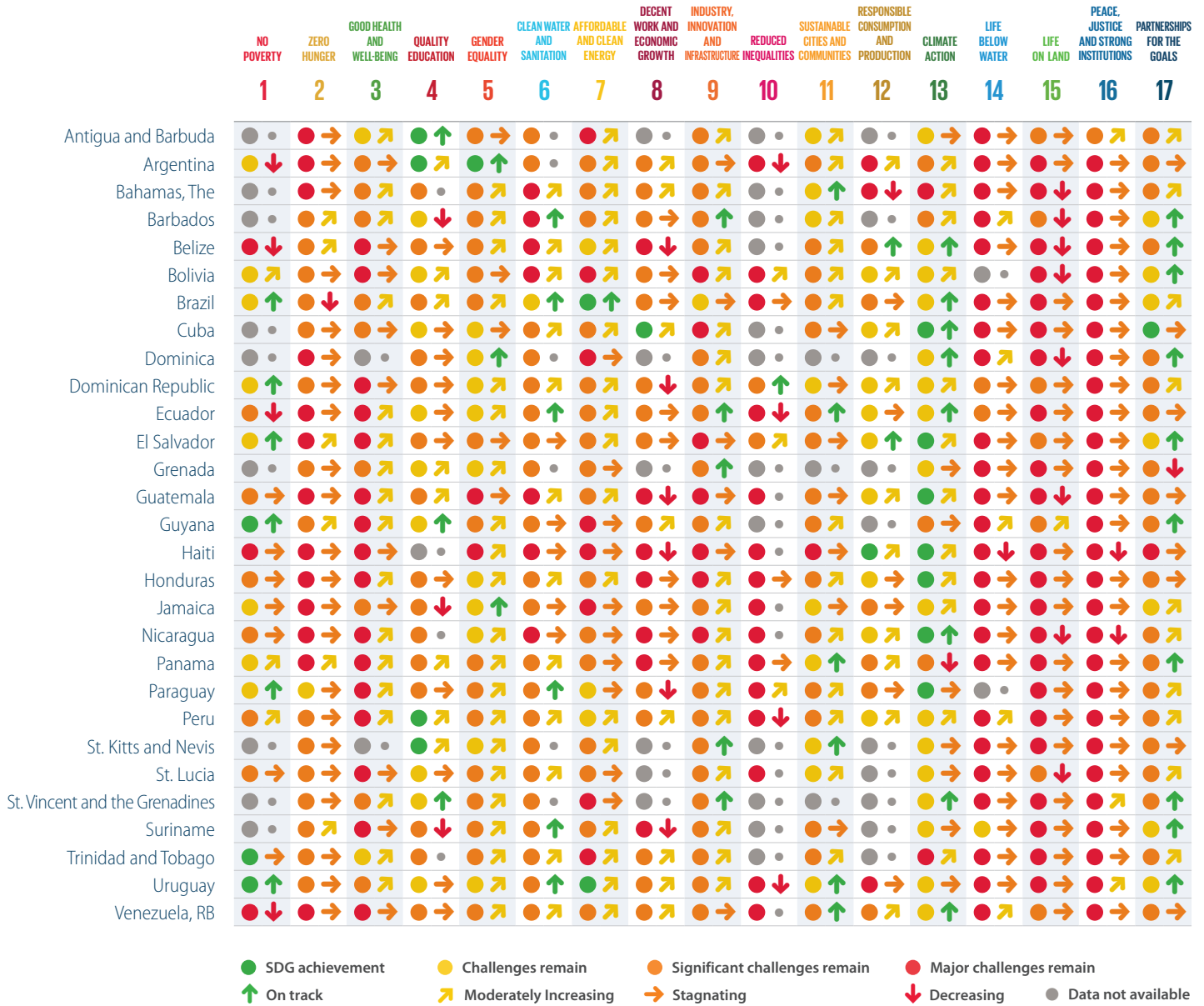


Source: Authors' analysis

*The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation prior to February 2022, as many data points have not been updated since then.

Figure 2.20

2023 SDG dashboards for Latin America and the Caribbean (levels and trends)



2.4 SDG Dashboards by income groups and major world regions

Figure 2.21
2023 SDG dashboards for the Middle East and North Africa (levels and trends)

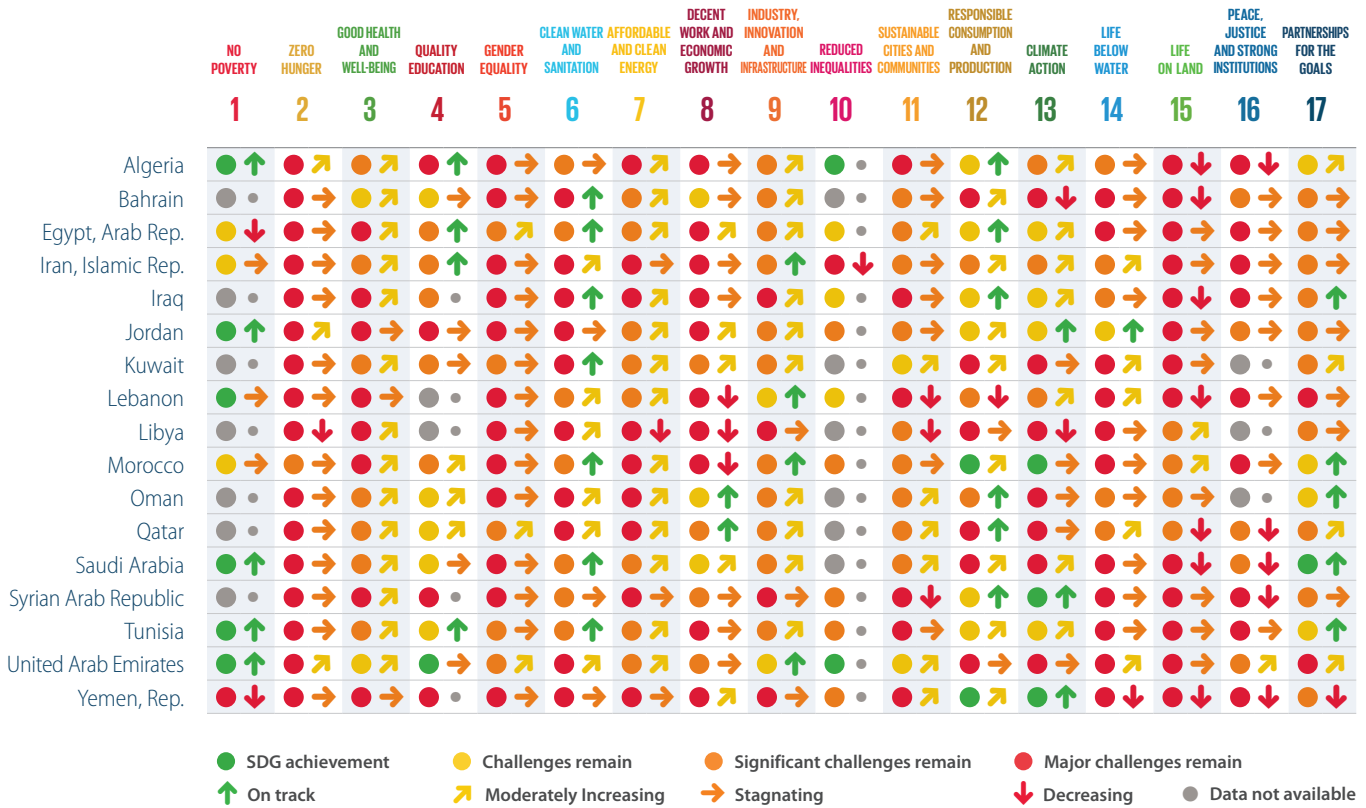
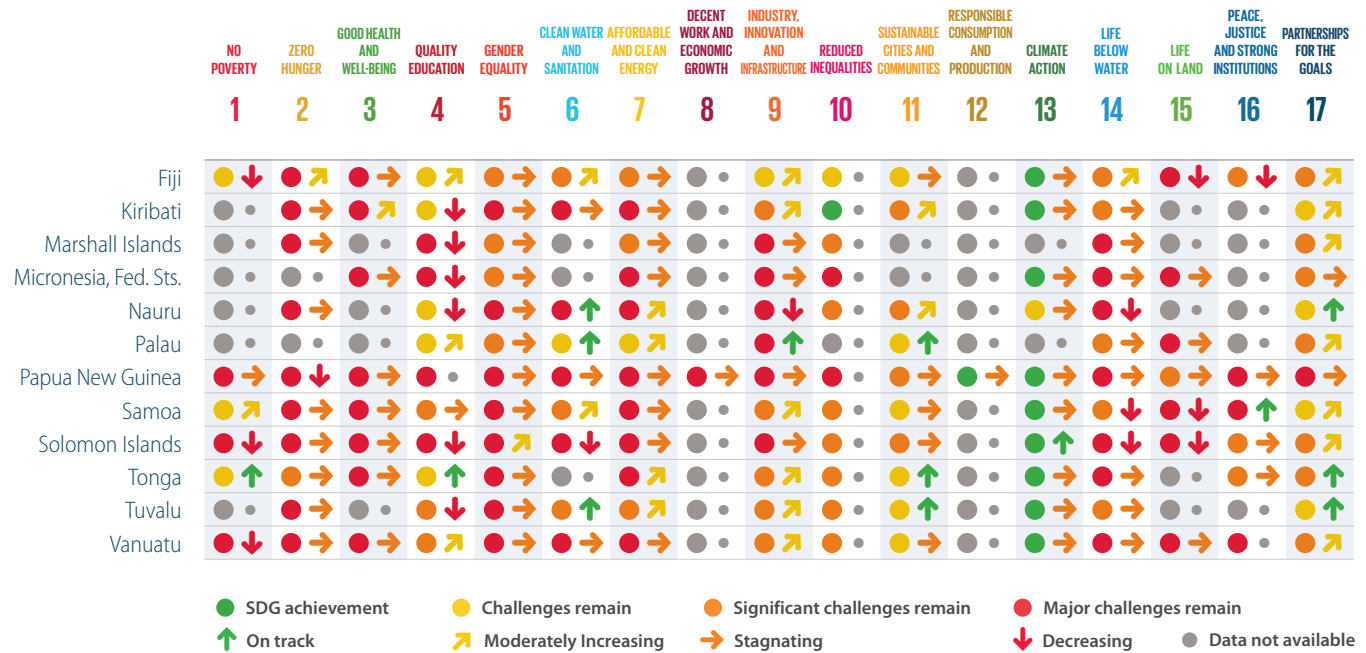


Figure 2.22
2023 SDG dashboards for Oceania (levels and trends)



Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 2.23

2023 SDG dashboards for sub-Saharan Africa (levels and trends)

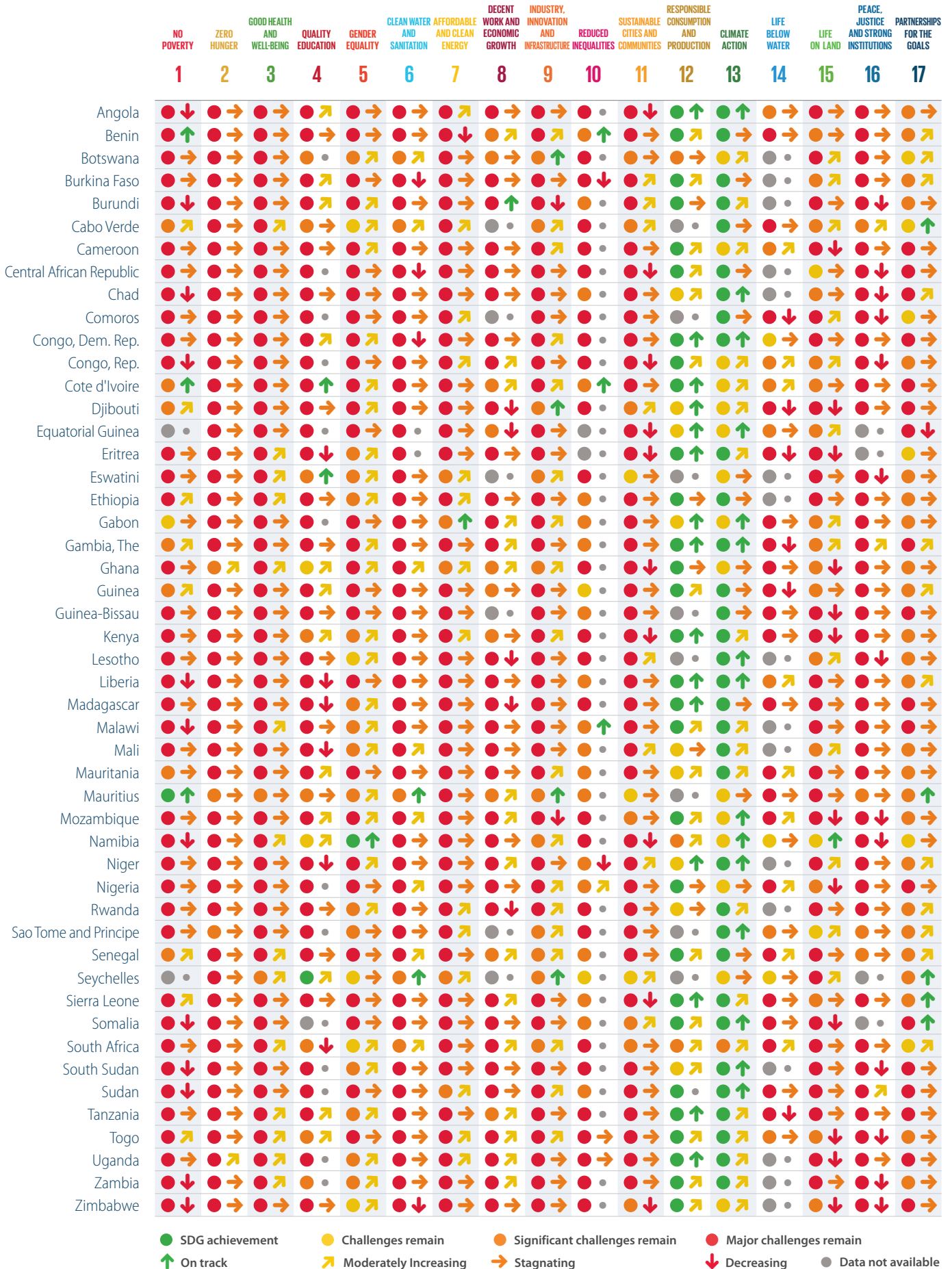
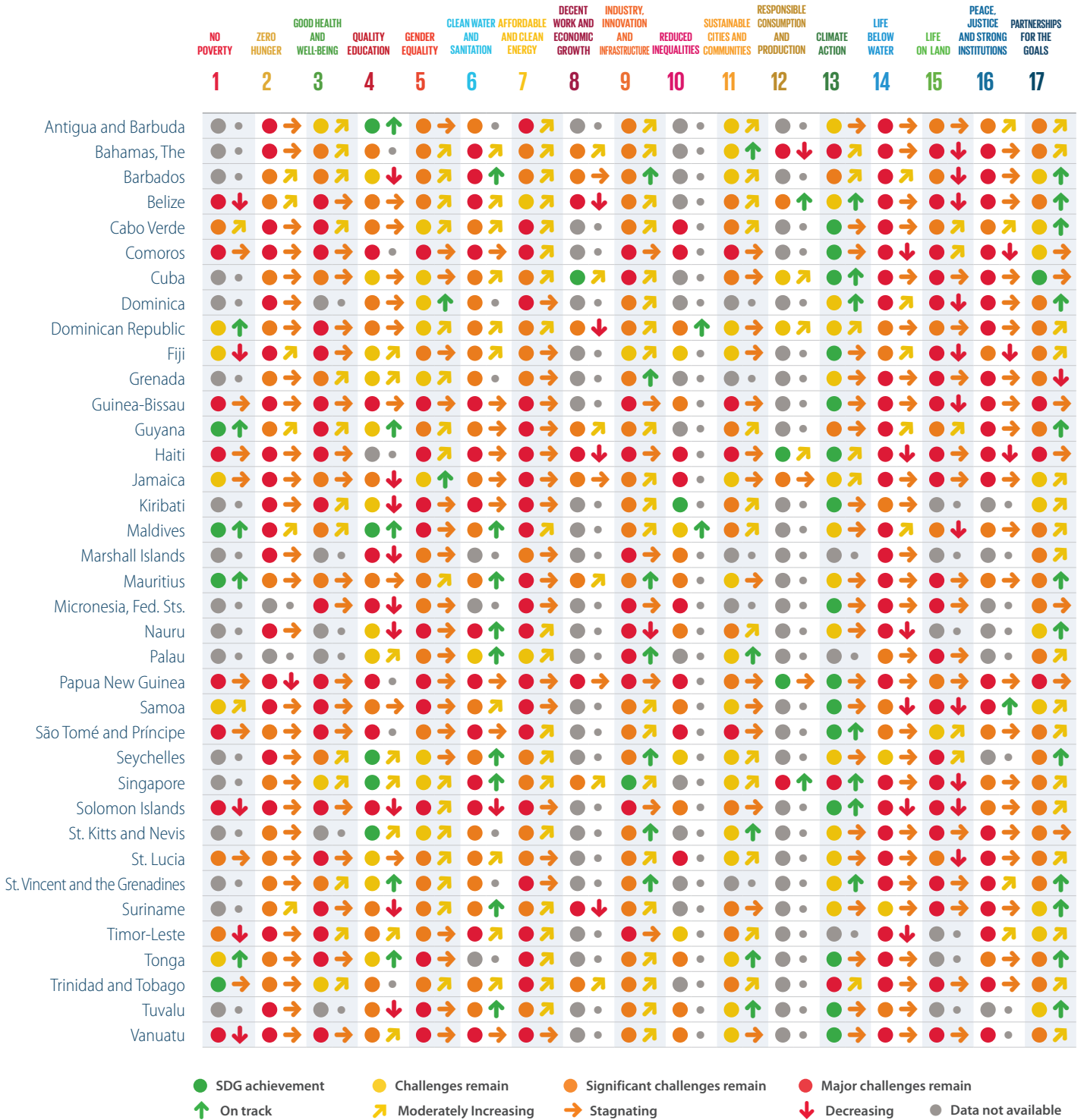


Figure 2.24
2023 SDG dashboards for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (levels and trends)



Source: Authors' analysis

References

- Lafortune, Guillaume, Grayson Fuller, Leslie Bermon Diaz, Adolf Kloke-Lesch, Phoebe Koundouri, and Angelo Riccaboni. 2022. Achieving the SDGs: Europe's Compass in a Multipolar World. Europe Sustainable Development Report 2022. SDSN and SDSN Europe. France: Paris.
- Lafortune, Guillaume, Grayson Fuller, Jorge Moreno, Guido Schmidt-Traub, and Christian Kroll. 2018. SDG Index and Dashboards. Detailed Methodological paper. Paris: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network. http://sdgindex.org/assets/files/2018/Methodological%20Paper_v1_gst_jmm_Aug2018_FINAL.pdf.
- Lafortune, Guillaume, Grayson Fuller, Guido Schmidt-Traub, and Christian Kroll. 2020. How Is Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Measured? Comparing Four Approaches for the EU. *Sustainability* 12 (18): 7675. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12187675>.
- Malik, Arunima, Guillaume Lafortune, Sarah Carter, Mengyu Li, Manfred Lenzen, and Christian Kroll. 2021. International Spillover Effects in the EU's Textile Supply Chains: A Global SDG Assessment. *Journal of Environmental Management* 295 (octobre): 113037. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2021.113037>.
- Malik, Arunima, Guillaume Lafortune, Camille J Mora, Sarah Carter, and Manfred Lenzen. 2022. International spillovers embodied in the EU's supply chains: Tracking forced labour, accidents at work and climate impacts in the EU's consumption of fossil and mineral raw materials. Case Study. GLZ, SDSN and University of Sydney.
- Papadimitriou, Eleni, Ana Neves, and William Becker. 2019. JRC Statistical Audit of the Sustainable Development Goals Index and Dashboards. European Commission, Joint Research Centre. doi:10.2760/723763, JRC116857.
- Schmidt-Traub, Guido, Christian Kroll, Katerina Teksoz, David Durand-Delacré, and Jeffrey D. Sachs. 2017. National baselines for the Sustainable Development Goals assessed in the SDG Index and Dashboards. *Nature Geoscience* 10 (8): 547-55. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ngeo2985>.
- SDSN, University of Tokyo, and Yale University. 2023. 2022 Global Commons Stewardship Index. Center for Global Commons.
- UN DESA. 2022. Moving Beyond GDP and Achieving Our Common Agenda with Natural Capital Accounting. UN DESA Policy Brief No. 144: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/publication/un-desa-policy-brief-no-144-moving-beyond-gdp-and-achieving-our-common-agenda-with-natural-capital-accounting/>.
- UNECE. 2023. Growing Challenges for Sustainable Development: Can the UNECE Region Turn the Tide in 2023? United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Geneva.
- UNEP and OECD. 2022. Methodology for SDG-indicator 17.14.1: Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. UN Environment Programme.
- United Nations. 2023. Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Towards a Rescue Plan for People and Planet. UN Economic and Social Council. Report of the Secretary-General (Special Edition). https://www.google.earch?q=sustainable+development+goals+progress+report&rlz=1C1ONGR_frFR1022FR1022&source=Int&tbs=qdr:m&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiauZ2I04H_AhXYVqQEHVoGDm8QpwV6BAGBEB0&biw=1536&bih=746&dpr=1.25.
- University of Tokyo, Systemiq, and SDSN. 2023. Tackling international spillovers: an overview of policy options. Discussion Paper. Center for Global Commons.



Government Efforts and Commitments for the SDGs

Part 3

Government Efforts and Commitments to the SDGs

The SDGs require long-term directed change and global cooperation. Long-term investment plans are essential for national success in meeting the goals. There was no expectation in 2015, when the SDGs and Agenda 2030 were adopted, that all goals and targets would be achieved at their midpoint. However, by 2023, one would expect that most countries would have implemented ambitious policy, regulatory and investment frameworks compatible with achieving major SDG transformations. It could also be expected that all countries would have at least once documented their progress and their plans for achieving the SDGs in a Voluntary National Review (VNRs) presented at the United Nations.

This section discusses government commitment and efforts for the SDGs. It captures something different from the SDG Index. A country facing a large gap to conquer on the SDG Index may have introduced ambitious policy frameworks that are likely to lead to future SDG breakthroughs – especially if these policies and planned investments are supported by adequate financing. As such, this assessment of government commitment and efforts for the SDGs is more “forward-looking”. Compared with outcome statistics, however, input and process statistics are less internationally standardized and rely on more qualitative information and expert judgement.

Nation-states continue to hold the primary responsibility for achieving the SDGs. This section focuses primarily on the executive branch at the federal/national level, although we briefly discuss how regions and cities can also use the SDGs as a strategy and monitoring framework. Other SDSN reports discuss subnational SDG progress and challenges at length. Building on earlier work conducted by the SDSN (Sachs et al, 2018–2022; Lafortune et al, 2022), we conceptualize government efforts for the SDGs using a three-pillar framework: (1) political leadership and institutional coordination; (2) SDG integration in sectoral policies and long-term pathways; and (3) commitment to multilateralism under the UN Charter (see Figure 3.1). For each pillar, we present proxy indicators that build on a combination of qualitative survey tools, third-party data, and data scraped from online institutional resources. We include results for each pillar, which we aggregate into an overall score for “government efforts and commitments for the SDGs”. Building on close cooperation with SDSN national and regional networks and other partners, we cover this year 74 countries from various income groups and world regions.

A detailed database and additional technical information are available online. This remains largely a work in progress, and we welcome feedback and comments on the selected indicators and methodology (see more at www.sdgtransformationcenter.org).

3.1 Political leadership and institutional coordination: results from the 2023 SDSN survey of government efforts for the SDGs

The SDGs have a significant impact on public management practices and procedures (SDSN and OECD, 2019). Every year since 2018, SDSN has called on its global network of experts to track public statements by governments and their strategic use of public processes to support the SDGs. This information is collected through a survey of national coordination and implementation mechanisms at the central/federal level of government. The survey evaluates whether the SDGs are used and mentioned in official speeches, strategies, monitoring systems, budgets, and other public processes. It provides an overarching assessment of national/federal government efforts to embrace the SDG agenda which is complemented by a more granular assessment of the alignment of sectoral policies, regulations, and investments for the SDGs (presented in the next sub-section).

Figure 3.1

A conceptual framework to evaluate government efforts and commitment to the SDGs



This year’s survey covers 74 countries (14 more than in 2022) plus the European Union. It includes all G20 countries, most OECD members, most countries with a population greater than 100 million inhabitants, and several LICs, LMICs, UMICs, HICs, and SIDS. Overall, these 74 countries represent nearly 85 percent of the world’s population. Survey results are presented in Table 3.1. Data were collected and analyzed in close partnership with SDSN’s global network, and results have been shared with UN Permanent Missions for comment prior to publication.

The key finding from this survey is that, seven years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, most governments have signaled “soft” SDG integration into their public management practices and procedures – although there is significant variation across countries – yet “hard” SDG integration is generally missing, including the use of the SDGs to support long-term budget and investment frameworks. By July 2023, all UN Member States will have presented a VNR **except for Haiti, Myanmar, South Sudan, the United States and Yemen.**

Most VNRs identify SDG priorities and actions within country borders, but fail to accurately capture efforts to curb negative international spillovers and the potential transboundary impacts of their policies. In general, our findings echo other research published over the past twelve months, showing continued gaps in SDG leadership and institutionalization (Biermann et al, 2022; Kotzé et al, 2022; IGS, 2023). Further integration of goal-based sustainable development into public management processes, supported by long-term, science-based pathways, remains a top priority in most countries if they are to achieve SDG breakthroughs by 2030 and beyond.

Official high-level speeches and the preparation of VNRs (as the official government-led process to report on SDG progress, gaps, and policy efforts) provide relevant proxies to gauge political commitment to the SDGs. Between January 2022 and April 2023, 64 percent of the countries surveyed reinforced their commitment to the SDGs in an official speech or statement by the head of state (president or prime minister) – an increase from 2022,

3.1 Political leadership and institutional coordination: results from the 2023 SDSN survey of government efforts for the SDGs

Table 3.1

National government efforts to implement the SDGs, survey results

	WB Income group	VNR	High-level statements	SDG strategy/SDGs into sectoral action plans	SDGs in national budget			National SDG monitoring		Central government coordination of SDGs		Spillovers mentioned in VNR
		Year submitted	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	Overarching narrative/section or budget line	DI/IC*	yes/no	no. of indicators	yes/no	Location of coordinating unit	yes, as a central pillar (5 mentions or more) yes, in the general narrative (1 to 4 mentions) no
Albania	UMIC	2019	yes	yes	no			yes	61	yes	center of government	no
Algeria	LMIC	2019	yes	yes	no			no, but online reporting		yes	foreign affairs	no
Argentina	UMIC	2017, 2020, 2022	no	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	no, but online reporting	242	yes	center of government	no
Australia	HIC	2018	no	no	no			no, but online reporting		no		no
Austria	HIC	2020, 2023	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI and IC	yes	200	yes	center of government	no
Bangladesh	LMIC	2017, 2020	yes	yes	no			no, but online reporting	40	yes	center of government	no
Barbados	HIC	2020, 2023	yes	yes	no			no		yes	a central ministry	no
Belgium	HIC	2017, 2023	yes	yes	no			yes	82	yes	center of government	yes, as a central pillar
Benin	LMIC	2017, 2018, 2020	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI	yes	164	yes	a central ministry	no
Bolivia	LMIC	2021	no	yes	no			yes	315	yes	a central ministry	no
Bosnia and Herzegovina	UMIC	2019, 2023	no	no	no			no, but online reporting		yes	a central ministry	no
Brazil	UMIC	2017	yes	yes	no			no, but online reporting		no		no
Bulgaria	UMIC	2020	yes	yes	no			yes	64	no		yes, in the general narrative
Cameroon	LMIC	2019, 2022	no	yes	no			no		yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
Canada	HIC	2018, 2023	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative		yes	76	yes	a central ministry	no
Chile	HIC	2017, 2019, 2023	yes	yes	no			yes	138	yes	foreign affairs	no
China	UMIC	2016, 2021	yes	yes	no			no, but it is planned		yes	foreign affairs	no
Colombia	UMIC	2016, 2018, 2021	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI	yes	161	no		no
Congo, Dem. Rep.	LIC	2020, 2023	no	yes	no			yes	22	yes	a central ministry	no
Cyprus	HIC	2017, 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI	yes	140	yes	a central ministry	no
Czechia	HIC	2017, 2021	no	yes	no			yes	133	yes	a central ministry	no
Denmark	HIC	2017, 2021	no	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI and IC	yes	197	yes	a central ministry	yes, as a central pillar
Ecuador	UMIC	2018, 2020	yes	yes	no			no, but online reporting		no		no
Egypt, Arab Rep.	LMIC	2016, 2018, 2021	yes	yes	no			yes	97	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
Ethiopia	LIC	2017, 2022	no	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI	yes	60	no		no
European Union		2023	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	yes	101	yes	center of government	
Finland	HIC	2016, 2020	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	yes	42	yes	center of government	yes, as a central pillar
France	HIC	2016, 2023	no	yes	no			yes	98	yes	a central ministry	no
Georgia	UMIC	2016, 2020	yes	yes	no			yes	200	yes	center of government	no
Germany	HIC	2016, 2021	yes	yes	no			yes	75	yes	center of government	yes, in the general narrative
Ghana	LMIC	2019, 2022	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI	yes	102	yes	center of government	no
Greece	HIC	2018, 2022	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI	yes	102	yes	center of government	yes, in the general narrative
Hungary	HIC	2018	no	no	no			yes	134	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
India	LMIC	2017, 2020	no	no	no			yes	118	yes	a central ministry	no
Indonesia	LMIC	2017, 2019, 2021	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	yes	319	yes	a central ministry	no
Ireland	HIC	2018, 2023	yes	yes	no			no, but online reporting	123	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
Israel	HIC	2019	no	no	no			no, but it is planned		no		yes, in the general narrative
Italy	HIC	2017, 2022	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	IC	yes	138	yes	center of government	yes, as a central pillar
Jamaica	UMIC	2018, 2022	yes	yes	no			yes	119	yes	a central ministry	yes, as a central pillar
Japan	HIC	2017, 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI and IC	yes	162	yes	center of government	no
Kazakhstan	UMIC	2019, 2022	yes	no	no			yes	280	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
Kenya	LMIC	2017, 2020	yes	yes	no			yes	143	yes	a central ministry	no
Korea, Rep.	HIC	2016	yes	yes	no			yes	214	yes	center of government	no

Part 3. Government Efforts and Commitments

Table 3.1

(continued)

	WB Income group	VNR	High-level statements	SDG strategy/SDGs into sectoral action plans	SDGs in national budget			National SDG monitoring		Central government coordination of SDGs		Spillovers mentioned in VNR
		Year submitted	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	Overarching narrative/section or budget line	DI/IC*	yes/no	no. of indicators	yes/no	Location of coordinating unit	yes, as a central pillar (5 mentions or more) yes, in the general narrative (1 to 4 mentions) no
Malaysia	UMIC	2017, 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI	no, but online reporting		yes	a central ministry	no
Mexico	UMIC	2016, 2018, 2021	no	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI	yes	54	yes	a central ministry	no
Morocco	LMIC	2016, 2020	yes	yes	no			no, but online reporting		yes	center of government	no
Netherlands	HIC	2017, 2022	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	IC	yes	171	yes	foreign affairs	yes, as a central pillar
New Zealand	HIC	2019	yes	no	no			yes	115	no		yes, in the general narrative
Nigeria	LMIC	2017, 2020	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI	yes	141	yes	center of government	no
Norway	HIC	2016, 2021	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	no, but online reporting	97	yes	a central ministry	yes, as a central pillar
Pakistan	LMIC	2019, 2022	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI	no, but online reporting		yes	a central ministry	no
Peru	UMIC	2017, 2020	no	no	no			no, but online reporting		no		no
Philippines	LMIC	2016, 2019, 2022	no	yes	no			yes	155	yes	a central ministry	no
Poland	HIC	2018, 2023	no	yes	no			yes	126	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
Portugal	HIC	2017, 2023	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	yes	163	yes	center of government	yes, in the general narrative
Romania	HIC	2018, 2023	yes	yes	no			yes	98	yes	center of government	yes, in the general narrative
Russian Federation	UMIC	2020	no	no	no			yes	176	yes	a central ministry	no
Rwanda	LIC	2019, 2023	yes	no	no			no		yes	a central ministry	no
Samoa	LMIC	2016, 2020	yes	yes	no			yes	246	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
Saudi Arabia	HIC	2018, 2021, 2023	no	yes	no			no, but online reporting		yes	a central ministry	no
Senegal	LMIC	2018, 2022	no	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	yes	142	yes	a central ministry	no
Serbia	UMIC	2019	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI	no, but online reporting	126	no		yes, in the general narrative
Seychelles	HIC	2020	yes	yes	no			no		no		yes, in the general narrative
Slovenia	HIC	2017, 2020	no	yes	no			yes	54	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
South Africa	UMIC	2019	no	yes	no			yes	154	yes	center of government	no
Spain	HIC	2018, 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI and IC	no, but online reporting		yes	a central ministry	yes, as a central pillar
Sweden	HIC	2017, 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI and IC	yes	65	yes	a central ministry	yes, as a central pillar
Switzerland	HIC	2016, 2018, 2022	yes	yes	no			yes	109	yes	a central ministry	yes, in the general narrative
Thailand	UMIC	2017, 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI and IC	yes	172	yes	center of government	no
Türkiye	UMIC	2016, 2019	no	yes	no			yes	153	yes	center of government	yes, in the general narrative
Uganda	LIC	2016, 2020	yes	yes	no			yes	92	yes	center of government	yes, in the general narrative
Ukraine*	LMIC	2020	no	no	no			yes	183	yes	a central ministry	no
United Kingdom	HIC	2019	no	yes	no			no, but online reporting		no		yes, in the general narrative
United States	HIC	none	no	no	no			no, but online reporting		no		
Vietnam	LMIC	2018, 2023	no	no	no			yes	158	yes	a central ministry	no

Note: * DI = Domestic implementation; IC = International cooperation. Data from Jamaica, except questions about VNRs, are from the 2022 SDSN survey of government efforts. Responses for Ukraine reflect the situation as of February 2022. Spillovers in VNRs mean the use of terms “spillovers”, “international spillovers”, “transboundary effects” and “policy coherence” (in the context of trade or official development assistance). More details about questions and results are online at www.sdgindex.org and www.sdgtransformationcenter.org.

Source: SDSN 2023 Survey of Government Efforts for the SDGs (February 2023).

3.1 Political leadership and institutional coordination: results from the 2023 SDSN survey of government efforts for the SDGs

when only 57 percent of surveyed countries had done so – and since 2016, 188 UN Member States have prepared VNRs (see Figure 3.2). Forty countries have committed to submitting a VNR this year: two will be presenting a VNR for the first time, 37 for the second time, and one for the third time. Two countries – Togo and Uruguay – have submitted four VNRs since 2016. Two non-UN-members (the European Union and Palestine) have or will also submit VNRs. At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, only five countries have never submitted a VNR, among them the United States (HLPF, 2023).

On institutional coordination, we find that a large majority of countries have appointed a lead unit or agency to coordinate the SDGs, but only around a third of the countries surveyed locate this unit at the center of government (in cabinet offices or within the offices of the President or Prime Minister) (Figure 3.3). The majority position it in a central ministry (of economy, planning, public administration, or environment, for example), while Spain has a dedicated Ministry of Social Rights and the 2030 Agenda. The survey does not evaluate, in practice, the effectiveness and influence of such coordination mechanisms and units in driving a whole-of-government approach to SDG implementation.

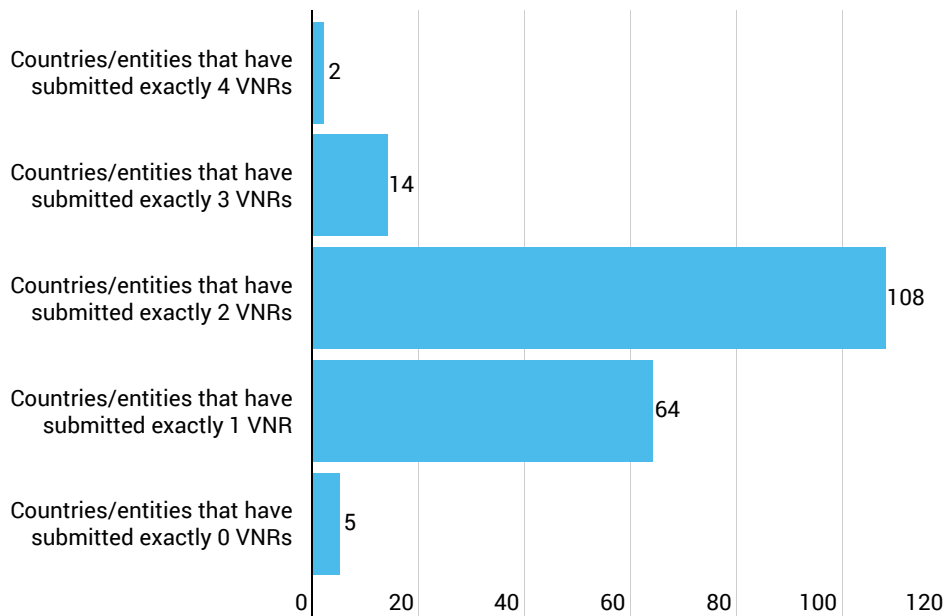
A large majority of governments – 83 percent of those surveyed – have published some form of strategic vision and/or action plan to implement the goals. For many, this takes the form of a national sustainability strategy explicitly linked to the 2030 Agenda goals and targets. Some countries take a mainstreaming approach, where SDGs are implemented by each government ministry within the scope of its mandate (instead of via an overarching national action plan). The mainstreaming approach was used by the European Union, which also adopted the European Green Deal as its main strategic roadmap for achieving sustainable development. Our survey cannot evaluate the breadth or actualization of these strategic visions and action plans, although SDSN has published a detailed analysis of SDG integration in post-COVID-19 recovery and resilience plans in the European Union (Lafortune et al., 2021). The next subsection goes beyond references to SDG and describes persistent gaps in sectoral policy measures for major SDG transformations in greater detail.

Most countries surveyed had also defined SDG monitoring systems. More than two-thirds (68 percent) have adapted the SDG framework to their context and identified a set of nationally relevant indicators. Often these are aligned with official United Nations SDG indicators or represent a subset of them. Some countries have also developed localized indicators that account for country contexts. For example, France has a national dashboard of 98 SDG indicators, adopted after several rounds of consultations, which includes indicators that go beyond the official UN SDG indicator framework. France also contributes to global statistical efforts by working with UN agencies to report data points across all 231 official global indicators. An average of 136 indicators are included in national frameworks for monitoring the SDGs. Many countries have also developed online platforms to report on progress towards the goals. The survey does not evaluate the integration and influence of such monitoring tools within broader policy, regulatory, and budget cycles, however it has recently been suggested that SDG monitoring frameworks so far suffer from insufficient linkages to policy implementation as well as low overall visibility (Lepenies et al, 2023). Supreme audit institutions and parliamentary processes have also been used in some countries to track efforts to implement the SDGs (Office of the Auditor General of Canada, 2018 and 2021; INTOSAI, 2019; European Parliament, 2022).

As in previous years, there is some discrepancy between expressed political support for the SDGs and integration of the goals into strategic public policy processes, especially long-term budget and investment frameworks. A little over a third of governments surveyed (36 percent) mention the SDGs or use related terms in their latest official budget document. Among these 27 countries, less than half go beyond this to include the SDGs in a dedicated section, budget lines, or allocation. Some countries specifically refer to the SDGs in their national budget to support domestic SDG implementation nationally (including through national health, education, social protection, or economic development reforms), abroad (for example, in aid allocation or foreign policy), or both. Looking ahead, establishing stronger connections between SDG gaps, targets, monitoring systems, and multi-year budget allocations remains an important priority.

Figure 3.2

Submissions of voluntary national reviews (number of submitters, 2023) and submissions per year since 2016



Note: Data includes VNRs that will be submitted by countries in 2023.
 Source: Authors' analysis. Based on data from the United Nations (2023).

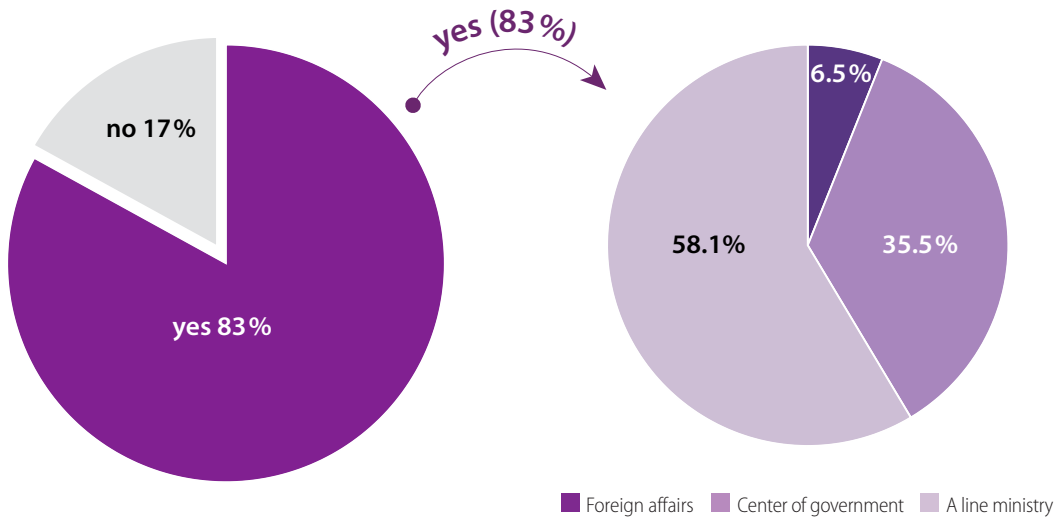
3.1 Political leadership and institutional coordination: results from the 2023 SDSN survey of government efforts for the SDGs

Figure 3.3

Designated lead unit for SDG coordination at the central/federal level of government to implement the SDGs (2023)

Designated lead unit for SDG coordination at the central/federal level of government

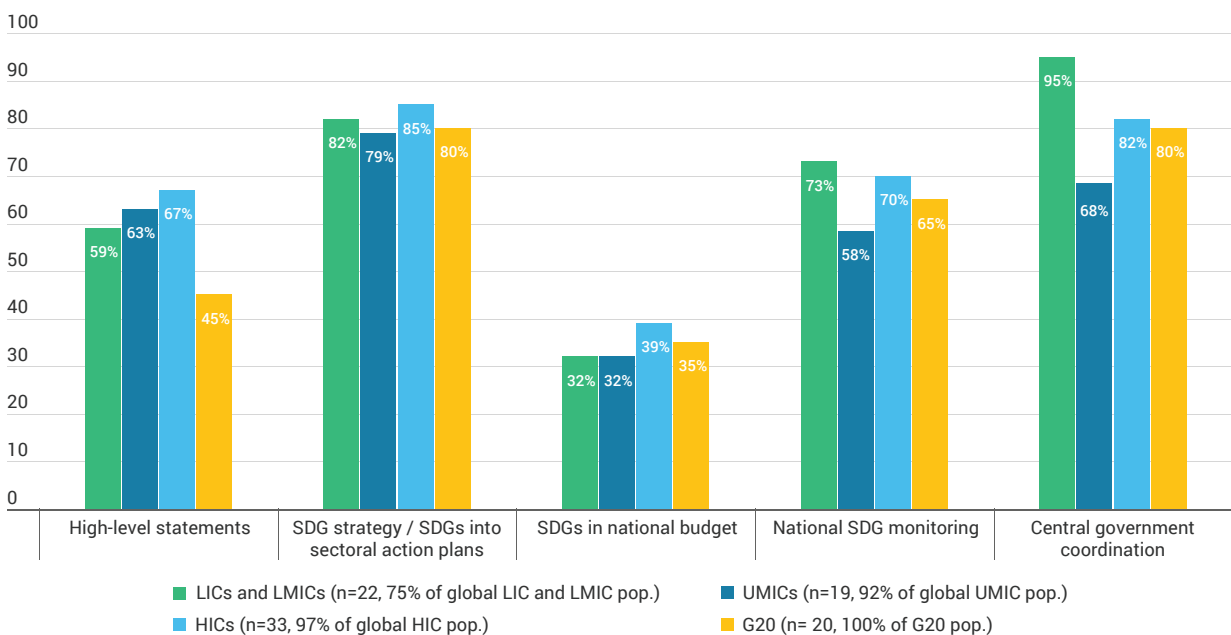
Location of designated lead coordination unit if led from central/federal level of government



Note: "Center of government" refers to the designated unit being in the President's or Prime Minister's office or as a cabinet-level position. "A line ministry" refers to the ministry of finance, economic development, planning, public service or administration, environment or similar. "Foreign affairs" refers to the ministry of foreign affairs, international cooperation or similar. Source: SDSN 2023 Survey of Government Efforts for the SDGs (February 2023).

Figure 3.4

Integration of the SDGs into key policy processes by income groups



Source: SDSN 2023 Survey of Government Efforts for the SDGs (February 2023).

As G20 countries represent two-thirds of the world's population and 85 percent of global GDP, integrating the SDGs into their governance systems is particularly important. Compared with other countries, G20 countries tend to lag in several aspects of institutional leadership for the SDGs, including explicit political support in speeches and monitoring and coordination mechanisms. The integration of the SDGs in national budget processes could be strengthened in most countries, and especially in LICs and LMICs, where less a third of the countries surveyed refer to the SDGs in their national budgets – either in the narrative or as a dedicated section or budget line.

3.2 SDG integration into sectoral policies and pathways: scorecards for the Six SDG Transformations

The SDGs require long-term directed change, with long-term investment plans essential for national success in meeting the goals. SDSN has recommended six inter-related long-term transformations:

1. Universal quality education and innovation-based economy
2. Universal health coverage
3. Zero-carbon energy systems
4. Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience
5. Sustainable cities
6. Transformation to universal digital access and services

Each of these challenges requires large-scale public and private investments to mid-century. Each requires a technological transformation. Each requires a financing strategy to underpin the investment plans and monitoring systems. None can be solved by the private sector alone. Governments must take the lead in all six areas to design policy and financial frameworks within which business can profitably invest and innovate.

Building on the work of previous Sustainable Development Reports, we present here an updated and improved version of the SDG Transformation scorecards, to evaluate how the SDGs are being integrated into sectoral plans. Each scorecard consists of a collection of headline policy and investment measures to track SDG implementation. These scorecards complement the SDG Index, which is based on outcome data (for example, on poverty rates, life expectancy, and CO₂ emissions). At the international level, such measures of outcome tend to present significant time lags: they may not adequately reflect the impact of transformative policies and investments that governments have introduced since the adoption of the SDGs, and which often yield results only in the medium or long term. The scorecards instead focus on the enabling legal, regulatory, and investment conditions needed to achieve the SDGs and the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement.

This exercise has several caveats and limitations. First, internationally comparable policy trackers and measures (such as laws, regulations, investments, and subsidies) tend to be less available than international outcome data. They rely on more qualitative methods and require an advanced understanding of policy areas and country policies and contexts (generally, more comparable policy trackers and measures are available for OECD countries than for others). Second, policy efforts need to be interpreted with an understanding of national challenges and contexts (for instance, the absence of advanced cybersecurity policies matters less in a country with low internet access and poor digital infrastructure). Third, apart from a few exceptions, government pledges and policies do not capture their effective implementation. And fourth, targets or thresholds to gauge policy ambitions are not always clearly defined.

The rest of this section provides a brief overview of countries' policy efforts and commitments relating to achieving the six SDG Transformations, and highlights where more research and policy trackers are required to broaden our understanding of national SDG efforts. We present detailed results for the G20 countries, along with population-weighted averages by geographic region and income group. Detailed information on indicator sources, thresholds and results for all 193 UN Member States are accessible online.

Transformation 1: Universal quality education and innovation-based economy

Education builds human capital, which in turn promotes economic growth, innovation, decent work, and the elimination of extreme poverty, and helps overcome gender and other inequalities. Countries must further expand and transform education systems. SDG target 4.1 calls for universal access to 12 years of free primary and secondary education, with at least 9 years compulsory.

This scorecard shows that many countries around the world currently fall short of this target. To reduce inequalities, governments also need to expand social safety nets. These should be complemented by anti-discrimination measures (including those furthering gender equality); improved labor standards; and measures to end all forms of modern slavery, trafficking, and child labor. Investments in research and development will also help to promote economic growth, which can contribute to reducing inequalities.

Looking ahead, a lead global indicator must be established to assess country efforts to strengthen their population's and students' knowledge of sustainable development and their ability to navigate an information-rich environment. This is important to achieve long-term science-based transformations of all economies, and to build up public support and accountability. According to the OECD, only one in 10 students in OECD countries can distinguish between fact and opinion (OECD, 2018).

Transformation 2: Universal health coverage

This Transformation promotes key investments in health and well-being. It aligns closely with SDG Target 3.8, achieving universal health coverage and ensuring that all people have access to the health services they need. In the SDGs, universal health care (UHC) is considered a target in itself. For the SDG Transformation scorecards, however, we consider UHC an enabler (input) for greater health outcomes. Even before the Covid-19 pandemic, the WHO and other international institutions had lamented the slow pace of progress towards achieving universal health coverage (WHO, 2019). Compared with the rest of the world, a higher percentage of people in OECD countries tend to be covered by public or mandatory private health insurance, and incidence rates of catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditures are lower – although there are exceptions, including Mexico, Costa Rica, Poland, and the United States.

The SDGs also call on all countries to strengthen their capacities for early warning, risk reduction, and the management of national and global health risks (SDG target 3.d). As a measure of pandemic preparedness, the Global Health Security Index turned out to be a rather poor predictor of effective early response to COVID-19, as measured by the number of cases and deaths (Lafortune, 2020), indicating that important factors are at play that are not yet adequately captured by existing policy trackers. Nevertheless, we have not identified a better policy-focused indicator of pandemic preparedness. In the context of the High-Level Pandemic Summit to take place in September 2023 and the forthcoming global pandemic treaty, it remains vital to define solid international measures and monitoring systems that can better gauge countries' preparedness for global health security threats. But it is also important to address drivers that can lead to the emergence of new pathogens, including environmental drivers, through "One Health" approaches (Sachs et al, 2022; McKee et al, 2021).

Table 3.2

Scorecard – Transformation 1: Universal quality education and innovation-based economy

Note: Regional and income level averages are population weighted. Details on definitions, sources, and thresholds are available on www.sdgindex.org
Source: Authors' analysis



Transformation 1: Universal quality education and innovation-based economy

	Years of free education in the law (#, 2022, UNESCO)	Years of compulsory education in the law (#, 2022, UNESCO)	Commitment to Reducing Inequalities: Tax Progressivity & Protection of Labor Right (score, 2022, Oxfam & DFI)	Gender Equality in the Law (score, 2023, World Bank)	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP, 2020, UNESCO)
G20 Countries					
Argentina	12	12	0.63	79.4	0.5
Australia	13	10	0.74	96.9	1.8
Brazil	12	12	0.55	85.0	1.2
Canada	12	10	0.74	100.0	1.7
China	9	9	0.57	75.6	2.4
France	12	10	0.69	100.0	2.4
Germany	13	13	0.74	97.5	3.1
India	8	8	0.47	74.4	0.7
Indonesia	12	9	0.54	64.4	0.3
Italy	8	12	0.66	97.5	1.5
Japan	9	9	0.71	78.8	3.3
Korea, Rep.	9	9	0.67	85.0	4.8
Mexico	12	12	0.57	88.8	0.3
Russian Federation	11	11	0.67	73.1	1.1
Saudi Arabia	12	9	NO DATA	80.0	0.5
South Africa	12	9	0.65	88.1	0.6
Türkiye	12	12	0.58	82.5	1.1
United Kingdom	13	11	0.69	97.5	1.7
United States	12	12	0.65	91.3	3.5
By regions					
East and South Asia	9	9	0.53	72.1	1.2
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	11	10	0.62	73.3	0.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	11	0.56	84.1	0.7
Middle East and North Africa	11	10	0.55	49.8	0.7
Oceania	1	0	0.48	61.8	NO DATA
OECD members	11	11	0.66	91.3	2.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	8	0.45	71.8	0.3
By income level					
Low-income countries	9	7	0.44	65.5	0.3
Lower-middle-income countries	9	9	0.50	68.8	0.5
Upper-middle-income countries	10	10	0.58	77.5	1.7
High-income countries	11	11	0.68	91.4	2.6

More ambitious	≥ 12 years	≥ 12 years	≥ 0.7	≥ 90	≥ 2.3%
Moderately ambitious	≥ 9 years	≥ 9 years	≥ 0.5	≥ 70	≥ 1.0%
Less ambitious	less than 9 years	less than 9 years	below 0.5	below 70	below 1.0%

Table 3.3

Scorecard – Transformation 2: Universal health coverage

Note: Regional and income level averages are population weighted. Details on definitions, sources, and thresholds are available on www.sdgindex.org
 Source: Authors' analysis



Transformation 2: Universal health coverage

	UHC index of service coverage (score, 2019, WHO)	Catastrophic out-of-pocket health spending: Pop. spending 10%+ of household income on health (%, 2016, WHO)	Population coverage for health care (%, 2020, OECD)	Global Health Security Index: Pandemic Preparedness (score, 2021, NIS & Johns Hopkins)
G20 Countries				
Argentina	73.0	9.6	NO DATA	54.4
Australia	87.0	2.5	100.0	71.1
Brazil	75.0	11.8	NO DATA	51.2
Canada	89.0	3.5	100.0	69.8
China	82.0	24.0	NO DATA	47.5
France	84.0	NO DATA	99.9	61.9
Germany	86.0	1.5	100.0	65.5
India	61.0	17.3	NO DATA	42.8
Indonesia	59.0	4.5	NO DATA	50.4
Italy	83.0	9.3	100.0	51.9
Japan	85.0	10.5	100.0	60.5
Korea, Rep.	87.0	12.0	100.0	65.4
Mexico	74.0	1.6	72.4	57.0
Russian Federation	75.0	7.7	NO DATA	49.1
Saudi Arabia	74.0	1.3	NO DATA	44.9
South Africa	67.0	1.0	NO DATA	45.8
Türkiye	79.0	3.2	98.8	50.0
United Kingdom	88.0	2.3	100.0	67.2
United States	83.0	4.3	90.3	75.9
By regions				
East and South Asia	67.6	17.2	NO DATA	44.3
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	69.0	10.3	NO DATA	43.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	72.6	10.4	NO DATA	45.4
Middle East and North Africa	68.2	16.6	NO DATA	30.7
Oceania	37.5	NO DATA	NO DATA	25.1
OECD members	82.5	5.9	94.4	63.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	44.4	8.4	NO DATA	32.9
By income level				
Low-income countries	42.0	7.7	NO DATA	28.6
Lower-middle-income countries	58.1	14.0	NO DATA	38.5
Upper-middle-income countries	78.2	16.5	85.4	48.0
High-income countries	83.4	6.3	96.6	64.0
More ambitious	≥ 80	≥ 4%	≥ 99%	≥ 80
Moderately ambitious	≥ 60	≤ 10%	≥ 95%	≥ 50
Less ambitious	below 60	below 10%	below 95%	below 50

Transformation 3: Zero-carbon energy systems

This Transformation aims to ensure universal access to modern energy sources; decarbonize the energy system by mid-century (in line with the Paris Agreement); and reduce industrial pollution of soil, water, and air. More than 130 countries are signatories to the UN Climate Ambition Alliance, and more than 50 have anchored their net-zero commitment in a law or policy document (Net Zero Tracker, 2023; UNFCCC, 2022). By September 2022, 139 countries had submitted or updated nationally determined contributions (NDCs), with studies finding that new and updated NDCs present more ambitious emission-reduction targets and planning (WRI, 2022).

There continues to be a major discrepancy between countries' self-declared ambitions and their tangible efforts and policies. The *Climate Action Tracker*, an independent scientific analysis of governments' climate actions, finds that no single G20 country has adopted a sufficient mix of policies and actions to achieve the Paris Climate Agreement objectives, with only the United Kingdom reaching an "almost sufficient" level of policy (Climate Action Tracker, 2022). Many countries continue to provide substantial subsidies for fossil fuels, undermining their initiatives to decarbonize the energy system, such as the United States' Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and the European Union's Net Zero Industry Act (NZIA) (DGAP 2023). While comparable country-level data are not yet available, the IEA has concluded that global fossil-fuel consumption subsidies rose sharply in 2022, as governments attempted to shield consumers from rising energy bills (IEA 2023, OECD 2022).

Transformation 4: Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience

Unsustainable consumption is strongly interconnected with diets, land-use policies, and the health of major ecosystems. This is why Transformation 4 calls for integrated transformations to address dietary shifts, biodiversity, agricultural systems, and land-use policies. Bringing these elements together is a main difference between the Six Transformations and the "six entry points for action" presented in the *Global Sustainable Development Report* (GSDR, 2023), which treats "Sustainable Food Systems and Healthy Nutrition" and the "Global Environmental Commons" as two separate entry points.

Today's land-use practices and food systems have led to persistent hunger, malnutrition, and obesity. They account for a quarter of greenhouse gas emissions, over 90 percent of scarcity-weighted water use, most biodiversity loss, the overexploitation of fish populations, eutrophication through nutrient overload, and the pollution of our water and air. Food systems are also highly vulnerable to climate change and land degradation: integrated strategies are vital to ensure that these systems, along with land-use practices and ocean ecosystems, are sustainable and healthy for people. The Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted in December 2022 during the 15th Convention of Parties in Canada, calls to protect and conserve at least 30 percent of terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine areas by 2030, "especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services" (UN, 2022).

UNEP estimates that 84 percent of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have now adopted climate adaptation plans, strategies, laws, and policies (UNEP, 2022). But there is a significant gap in funding these measures. Annual adaptation funding needs are expected to reach US\$160 billion to US\$340 billion by 2030, and US\$315 billion to US\$565 billion by 2050 (UNEP, 2022). Establishing mechanisms to ensure that the burden of financing human-induced adaptation is shared fairly and globally, and that the countries responsible pay the costs of loss and damages, remains an important priority for the international community.

The SDSN is highly committed to supporting global and national efforts to develop sustainable food and land systems, preserve major ecosystems, and ensure adequate finance for nature and climate adaptation. In close collaboration with the Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU), the SDSN's FABLE and FELD projects provide support for long-term, sustainable food and land use pathways and policies. Despite the recognized importance of decarbonizing agriculture and enhancing carbon sinks towards achieving the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement, FELD recently documented the limited integration of food and land policies into NDCs (FELD, 2022). Other flagship projects include the Global Commons Stewardship Initiative (led by the Center for Global Commons at the University of Tokyo in cooperation with SDSN and other partners) and the Science Panel for the Amazon (CGC, SDSN and Yale, 2023; CGC, SYSTEMIQ, SDSN et al, 2022). Considering the complexity and far-reaching nature of this Transformation, we are not yet in a position to present a scorecard for Transformation 4.

Table 3.4

Scorecard – Transformation 3: Zero-carbon energy systems

Note: Regional and income level averages are population weighted. Details on definitions, sources, and thresholds are available on www.sdindex.org

Source: Authors' analysis



Transformation 3: Zero-carbon energy systems

	UN Climate Ambition Alliance Signatory (March 2022, UN)	Law, policy- or NDC-based commitment to reach net-zero emissions by 2050 (April 2023, Energy & Climate Intelligence Unit)	1.5°C Paris-agreement-compatible climate action (April 2023, Climate Action Tracker)	Unconditional fossil fuel subsidies (USD per capita, March 2022, Energy Policy Tracker)
G20 Countries				
Argentina	✓	✓	Highly Insufficient	29.82
Australia	X	✓	Insufficient	65.53
Brazil	X	X	Insufficient	2.71
Canada	✓	✓	Highly Insufficient	537.99
China	X	2060	Highly Insufficient	17.55
France	✓	✓	Insufficient	116.01
Germany	✓	✓	Insufficient	195.23
India	X	X	Highly Insufficient	27.19
Indonesia	X	X	Highly Insufficient	23.66
Italy	✓	✓	Insufficient	65.76
Japan	✓	✓	Insufficient	12.93
Korea, Rep.	✓	✓	Highly Insufficient	97.46
Mexico	✓	X	Highly Insufficient	61.88
Russian Federation	X	2060	Critically Insufficient	35.50
Saudi Arabia	X	2060	Highly Insufficient	158.17
South Africa	X	X	Insufficient	10.66
Türkiye	X	2053	Critically Insufficient	165.68
United Kingdom	✓	✓	Almost Sufficient	589.53
United States	X	✓	Insufficient	217.32
By regions				
East and South Asia	NO DATA	11 of 21	NO DATA	NO DATA
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	14 of 27	20 of 27	NO DATA	NO DATA
Latin America and the Caribbean	21 of 29	18 of 29	NO DATA	NO DATA
Middle East and North Africa	NO DATA	9 of 17	NO DATA	NO DATA
Oceania	12 of 12	6 of 12	NO DATA	NO DATA
OECD members	33 of 38	34 of 38	NO DATA	NO DATA
Sub-Saharan Africa	40 of 49	20 of 49	NO DATA	NO DATA
By income level				
Low-income countries	25 of 27	8 of 27	NO DATA	NO DATA
Lower-middle-income countries	34 of 54	30 of 54	NO DATA	NO DATA
Upper-middle-income countries	32 of 54	33 of 54	NO DATA	NO DATA
High-income countries	43 of 58	47 of 58	NO DATA	NO DATA
More ambitious	signatory	net-zero by 2050	1.5°C compatible	0 USD/capita
Moderately ambitious	N/A	net-zero by 2060	2°C compatible	≤ 50 USD/capita
Less ambitious	not a signatory	no commitment	above 2°C	50+ USD/capita

Transformation 5: Sustainable cities

Cities and other urban areas are home to around 55 percent of humanity, and account for 70 percent of global economic output. By 2050, these shares will increase to 70 and 85 percent, respectively (Jiang and O’Neill, 2017). The OECD estimates that 105 of the 169 SDG targets will not be reached without sufficiently engaging sub-national governments (OECD, 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has had lasting impacts on urban mobility, land use, property values, and transport systems in developed and developing countries alike. Many

urban organizations and associations have mainstreamed the SDGs into their work programs, including C40, UN-Habitat, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), and Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), as well as the OECD’s Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Cities and Regions.

By design, Transformation 5 calls for regional and local policy trackers. These would notably track efforts at the regional and city level to curb urban pollution, increase housing affordability, and strengthen mobility and access to public transport. Other policy measures could

Box 3.1 The OECD, SDSN and the European Committee of the Regions survey of city and regional SDG policies in a time of crisis

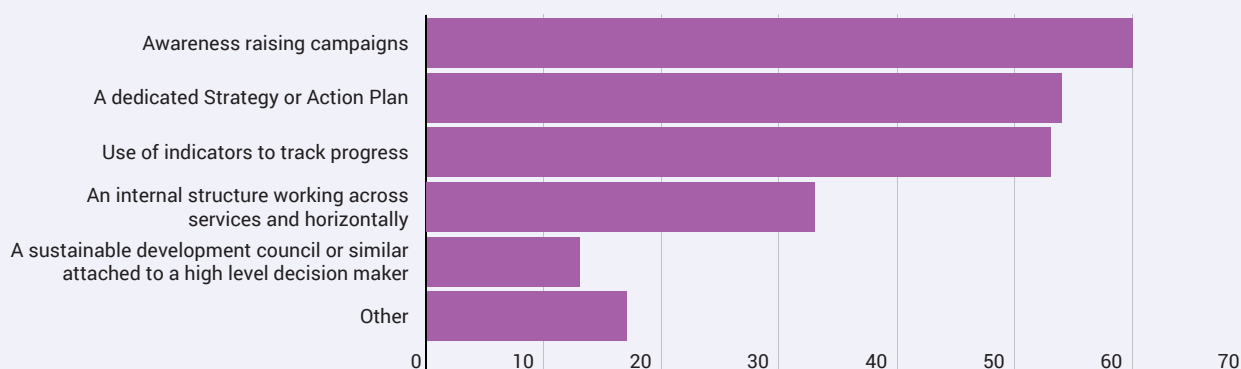
The survey focused on impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine on SDG implementation at the subnational level. Questions explored policy measures to address rising costs of living (SDGs 1, 2, 11, 13), energy costs (SDG 7) and food prices (SDG 2), which have emerged as political priorities across the world.

The responses from over 250 governments and territorial stakeholders will be used to support the OECD program “A Territorial Approach to the SDGs”. An OECD-SDSN policy paper and a CoR map on city and regional commitment to the SDGs will be presented at the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development – where progress on SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities) is being reviewed – and at the September 2023 SDG Summit.

More than half of the 192 local and regional governments surveyed have a dedicated SDG strategy or action plan and a similar percentage use indicators to track SDG progress (as of April 2023). Other survey questions looked at the types of data used by cities and regions to track progress, challenges and success factors, and explored specific policy initiatives related to SDGs 2 and 7.

Figure 3.5

Percentage of local and regional governments using selected SDG policies and actions



Source: 2023 OECD-SDSN-CoR survey on the role of cities and regions for the SDGs in an uncertain geopolitical context

be considered proxies of local government commitment to achieving the triple objective of being economically productive, socially inclusive, and environmentally sustainable. SDSN is working with local partners to strengthen policy frameworks in regions and cities, and to reinforce the science-policy interface at the sub-national level.

In early 2023, the OECD, SDSN, and the European Committee of the Regions (CoR) conducted a survey to take stock of city and regional SDG progress. Previous surveys on the topic were conducted by the OECD and the CoR in 2019 and 2020.

Transformation 6: Universal digital access and services

Artificial intelligence and other digital technologies are disrupting almost every sector of the economy: agriculture (precision agriculture), mining (autonomous vehicles), manufacturing (robotics), retail (e-commerce), finance (e-payments, trading strategies), media (social networks), health (diagnostics, telemedicine), education (online learning), public administration (e-governance, e-voting), and more recently, clerical, drafting, research and creative work (generative AI), as well as other fields in science and technology.

Digital technologies can raise productivity, lower production costs, reduce emissions, expand access, dematerialize production, improve matching in markets, enable the use of big and unconventional data, and make public services more readily available. They can also improve resource-use efficiencies, support the circular economy, enable zero-carbon energy systems, help monitor and protect ecosystems, and assume other critical roles in support of the SDGs. Yet the disruptive nature of new technologies calls for deliberative exchanges and consultations with multiple stakeholders and careful assessment of distributional impacts and trade-offs.

Countries face different challenges depending on the maturity of their digital infrastructure and technologies. Less-connected countries especially need to invest to provide widespread, affordable internet access and promote digital literacy. Yet issues surrounding privacy, cybersecurity, e-government, digital inclusion, and the robustness of digital regulatory frameworks concern all countries.

The Transformation 6 scorecard builds on the World Bank's *Digitalization for Development* policy framework (World Bank, 2022). It aims to capture efforts made to strengthen digital infrastructure, data security, and government platforms and services, as well as the promotion of key enablers such as digital literacy and privacy and inclusiveness (including bringing a social and gender perspective to digital and technology policies). For now, the scorecard captures a subset of these different elements: we aim to improve coverage over time. UN DESA's *Online Services Index* assesses the quality of government provision of online services; the ITU's *ICT Regulatory Tracker* is a composite score of regulatory and competition framework for the ICT sector; UNCTAD's *Global Cyberlaw* tracker maps legislation on e-commerce, consumer and data protection and cybercrime; and, finally, the *Inclusive Internet Index's* policy score assesses a set of policies on digital inclusion for women and children and safety and privacy, as well as policies aiming to increase broadband and 5G access.

Further analyses will be needed to capture policies and regulations supporting "last-mile inclusion", particularly in relation to financial services and digital literacy, and participation and trust in digital institutions (BCG 2020, Morell-Ducós 2021, Shree, S., Pratap, B., Saroy, R. 2021, CGAP/World Bank 2020). Trackers are also needed to better gauge the quality of internet regulations, measure access to e-government services and evaluate their quality, and to assess government readiness to respond to and to prevent cybersecurity threats.

Table 3.5

Scorecard – Transformation 6: Transformation to universal digital access and services

Note: Regional and income level averages are population weighted. Details on definitions, sources, and thresholds are available on www.sdgindex.org
Source: Authors' analysis



Transformation 6: Transformation to universal digital access and services

	UN Online Services Index (score, 2022, UNDESA)	ICT Regulatory Tracker 2022 (score, 2022, ITU)	Global Cyberlaw Tracker (score, 2021, UNCTAD)	Policy Score, The Inclusive Internet Index (score, Economist Impact, 2022)	
G20 Countries					
Argentina	0.81	84.50	4.00	0.64	
Australia	0.94	94.50	4.00	0.82	
Brazil	0.90	94.00	4.00	0.77	
Canada	0.85	87.50	4.00	0.91	
China	0.89	63.00	4.00	0.77	
France	0.88	95.50	4.00	0.73	
Germany	0.79	93.50	4.00	0.77	
India	0.79	85.00	3.00	0.73	
Indonesia	0.76	62.00	4.00	0.82	
Italy	0.87	99.00	4.00	0.82	
Japan	0.91	73.50	4.00	0.68	
Korea, Rep.	0.98	70.20	4.00	NO DATA	
Mexico	0.82	94.00	4.00	0.82	
Russian Federation	0.74	61.50	4.00	NO DATA	
Saudi Arabia	0.82	94.00	4.00	0.73	
South Africa	0.75	85.30	4.00	0.73	
Türkiye	0.86	93.50	4.00	0.86	
United Kingdom	0.89	95.50	4.00	0.91	
United States	0.93	90.50	4.00	0.82	
By regions					
East and South Asia	0.78	73.27	3.48	0.71	
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	0.68	61.73	3.51	NO DATA	
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.73	84.44	3.74	NO DATA	
Middle East and North Africa	0.48	73.43	3.31	0.56	
Oceania	0.34	61.53	1.51	NO DATA	
OECD members	0.87	89.36	3.99	0.80	
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.44	73.72	3.07	0.56	
By income level					
Low-income countries	0.33	62.06	2.45	NO DATA	
Lower-middle-income countries	0.66	78.6	3.27	0.66	
Upper-middle-income countries	0.82	71.1	3.91	NO DATA	
High-income countries	0.88	88.6	3.98	0.79	
	More ambitious	≥ 0.8	≥ 85	4	≥ 80
	Moderately ambitious	≥ 0.65	≥ 70	> 4	≥ 60
	Less ambitious	below 0.65	below 70	below 3	below 40

3.3 Support for multilateralism under the Charter of the United Nations

Achieving the SDGs requires global cooperation under the UN Charter. The Charter, signed in 1945, is the founding document of the United Nations. It codifies the major principles of international relations, from the sovereign equality of States to the prohibition of the use of force in international relations. Climate change, peace, cybersecurity, reliable data and information, and pandemic prevention and response all depend on close collaboration across countries and a strong multilateral system, while global supply chains and financial flows can either support or undermine countries' efforts to achieve the SDGs. The 2015 Declaration, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, recalls that:

“Seventy years ago, an earlier generation of world leaders came together to create the United Nations. From the ashes of war and division they fashioned this Organization and the values of peace, dialogue and international cooperation which underpin it. The supreme embodiment of those values is the Charter of the United Nations.”

The SDGs are not only a public policy framework; they are an ethical imperative grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which celebrates its 75th anniversary this year. The SDGs are based on the core premises of the Universal Declaration, that, “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights ... and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood,” and that “it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations.” In 2022, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed a High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism, with a mandate to develop a list of concrete, actionable recommendations to improve international cooperation and advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We therefore consider that promoting multilateralism and global cooperation under the UN Charter is an important component of countries' efforts and commitments for the SDGs.

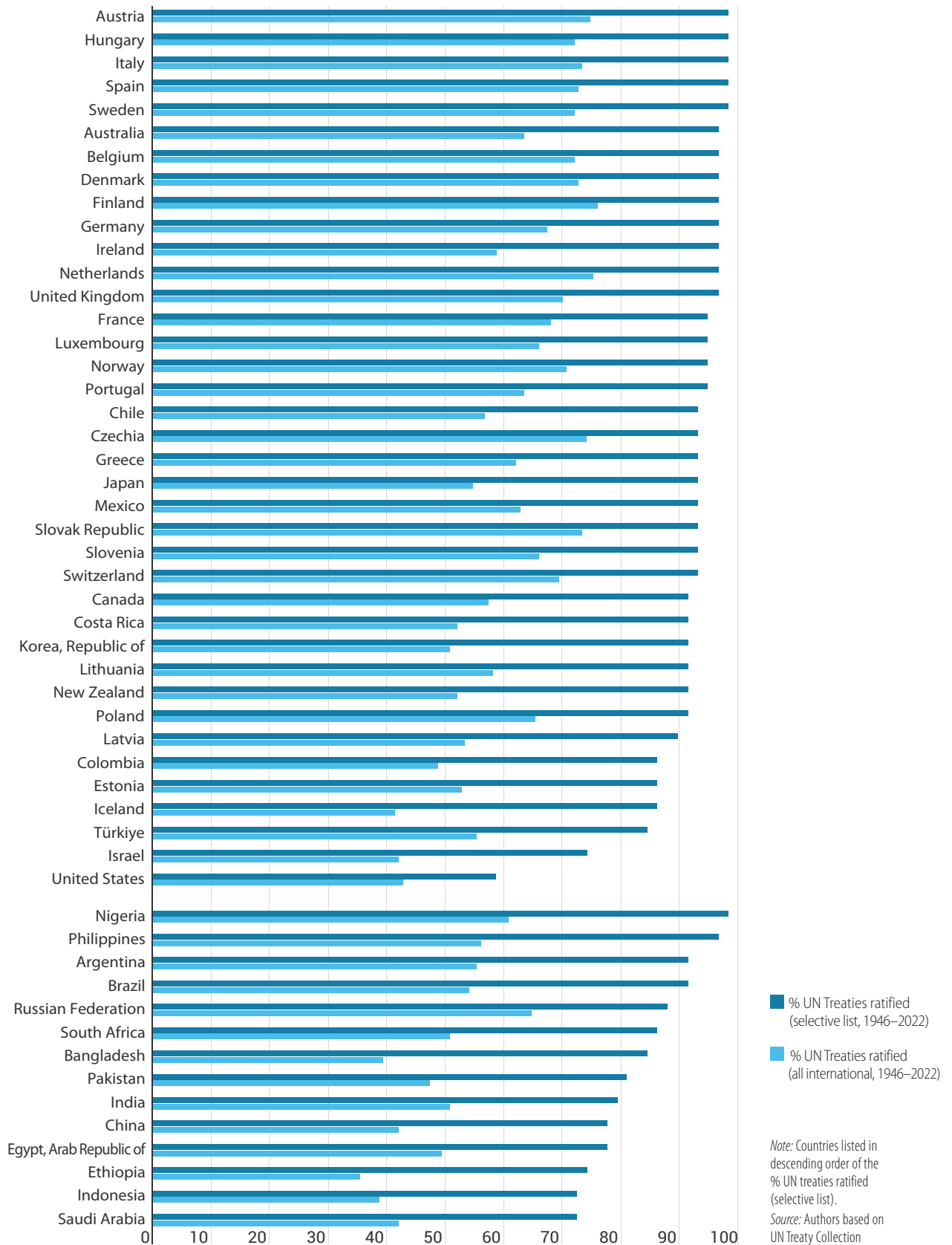
This section is an attempt to take stock of countries' efforts to adhere to the values and principles of multilateralism in order to achieve sustainable development. To our knowledge, there is currently no overarching measure that captures the many dimensions of support for multilateralism. The International Peace Institute's 2022 *Index of Multilateralism* explored the state of multilateralism globally, but it did not compare country engagement (IPI, 2022). Other reports focus on mapping the size of diplomatic networks or measuring specific aspects of multilateral efforts (e.g., peace or official development assistance). The assessment presented this year is a pilot that we aim to improve and expand in coming years. We welcome comments and feedback.

We present a variety of proxy indicators to gauge countries' ratification of UN treaties, their membership in UN institutions, unilateral sanctions they have adopted against other UN Member States, and their efforts to promote global solidarity – including international financial flows – and peace. In most cases, we aim to capture the latest period (2018–2022) or the latest available data points. The variables related to the ratification of treaties and the adoption of unilateral coercive measures cover 1946–2022 and 1950–2021 respectively. This assessment is based on UN databases and several third-party sources. For presentational reasons, the tables and charts cover only OECD, G20, and large economies. The full database and additional material are accessible online.

Percentage of UN Treaties ratified: This indicator covers all Conventions, International Conventions, and Agreements adopted by the United Nations from 1946–2022, including those adopted before 1946 that were later added to the UN Treaty system. It excludes Protocols, Optional Protocols, and Amendments, as well as Conventions that were later terminated or only applied to a small number of countries. For each of the 150 treaties, we recorded whether Member States had signed or ratified them. Signature of a treaty is not legally binding, whereas ratification (or acceptance, accession, definitive signature, and succession) is legally binding. The indicator for the percentage of UN treaties ratified (*all international*) shows the percentage of these 150 treaties that each Member State has ratified, whereas the percentage of UN treaties ratified (*selective*) indicator shows the percentage each country has ratified of a select

Figure 3.6

UN treaties ratified by Member States (%), 1946–2022



Note: Countries listed in descending order of the % UN treaties ratified (selective list).
Source: Authors based on UN Treaty Collection

3.3 Support for multilateralism under the Charter of the United Nations

list of 58 treaties. This shorter list includes only those treaties ratified by more than 50 percent of UN Member States. Austria, Hungary, Italy, Nigeria, Spain, and Sweden have ratified more than 98 percent of all treaties in the selective list. By contrast, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and the United States have ratified less than 75 percent (selective list) (Figure 3.6).

Unilateral coercive measures (UCMs): This indicator reviews the adoption by UN Member States of unilateral sanctions against another UN Member State. 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, and highlight that on long-term, these measures may result in social problems and raise humanitarian concerns in the States targeted.”¹ 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.

Since 1966, the Security Council has established 31 sanctions regimes: in Southern Rhodesia, 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, as well as sanctions on ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida, and the Taliban. The famous 1977 United Nations Security Council Resolution 418 unanimously imposed a sanctions regime against Apartheid South Africa.

The data on UCMs presented in this report come from the *Drexel Global Sanctions Database* (V3, March 2023), which provides information on sanctions adopted against other countries, including the beginning and final year of sanction imposition. Here we present sanctions adopted unilaterally from 1950 to 2021 that are still in place as of 2022. For our purposes, a sanction is considered unilateral if it has not been approved by the UN Security Council, even if it is imposed by multiple countries. Percentages represent the share of all sanctions that a country or region has adopted

to 2021. For EU member states, for example, this includes EU sanctions as well as sanctions that the country has imposed individually. Sanctions imposed by the European Union after Brexit were allocated as separate sanctions for the UK.

Membership and participation in selected United Nations organizations:

This indicator captures membership in 24 United Nations organizations: all 15 specialized agencies, all 6 United Nations funds and programmes, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). These organizations were selected to represent a broad range of issues related to sustainable development (education, health, finance, trade, telecommunication, and industrial policies), as well as including all of the specialized agencies.

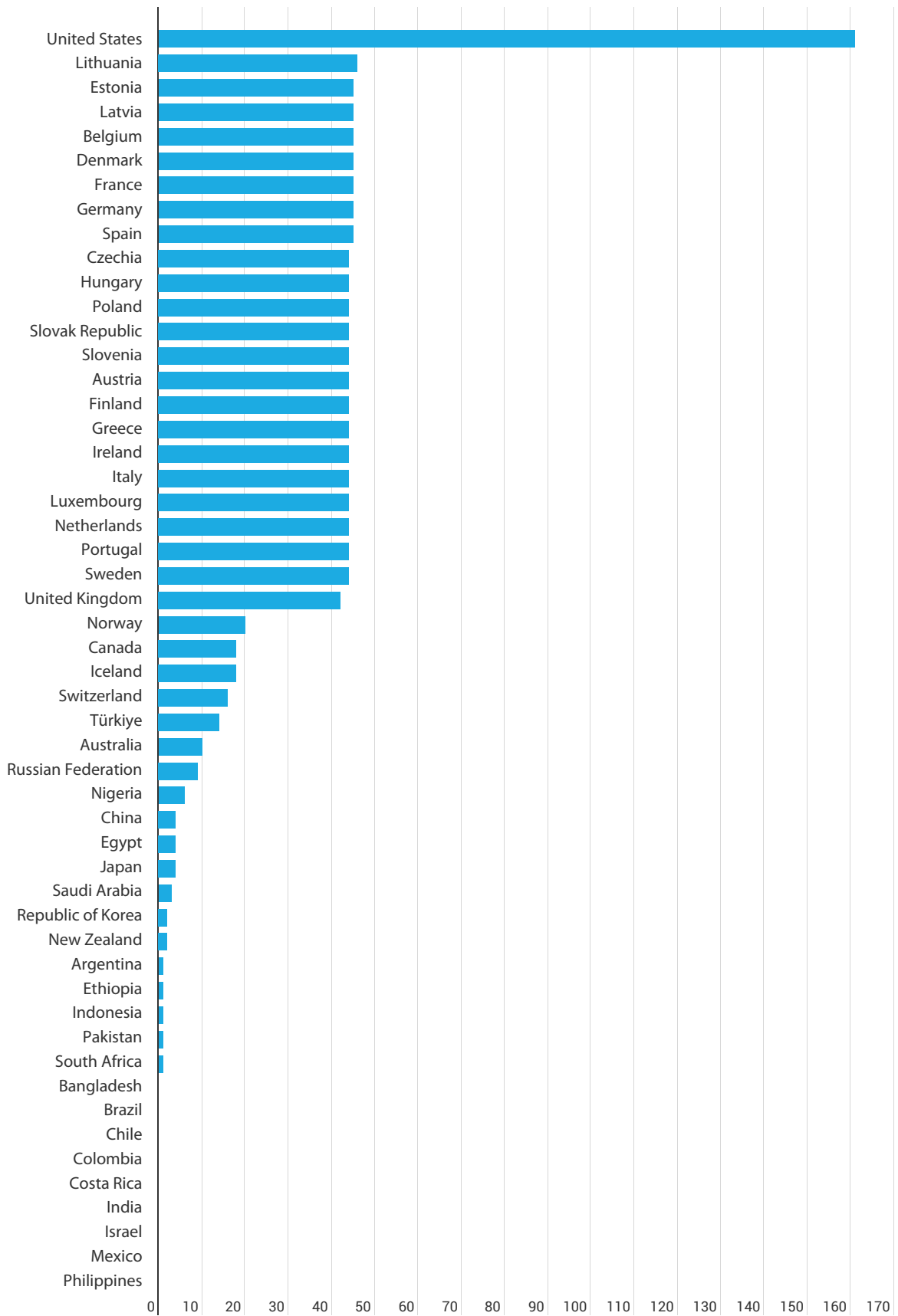
UN Specialized Agencies: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); the International Labour Organization (ILO); the International Monetary Fund (IMF); the International Maritime Organization (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).

Memberships were verified as of May 2023 via each organization’s website. Several OECD countries are no longer members of UNIDO; the United States and Israel withdrew funding to UNESCO in 2011 and withdrew their membership in 2019.

1. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-unilateral-coercive-measures>

Figure 3.7

Use of unilateral coercive measures (UCMs), number (1950–2021)

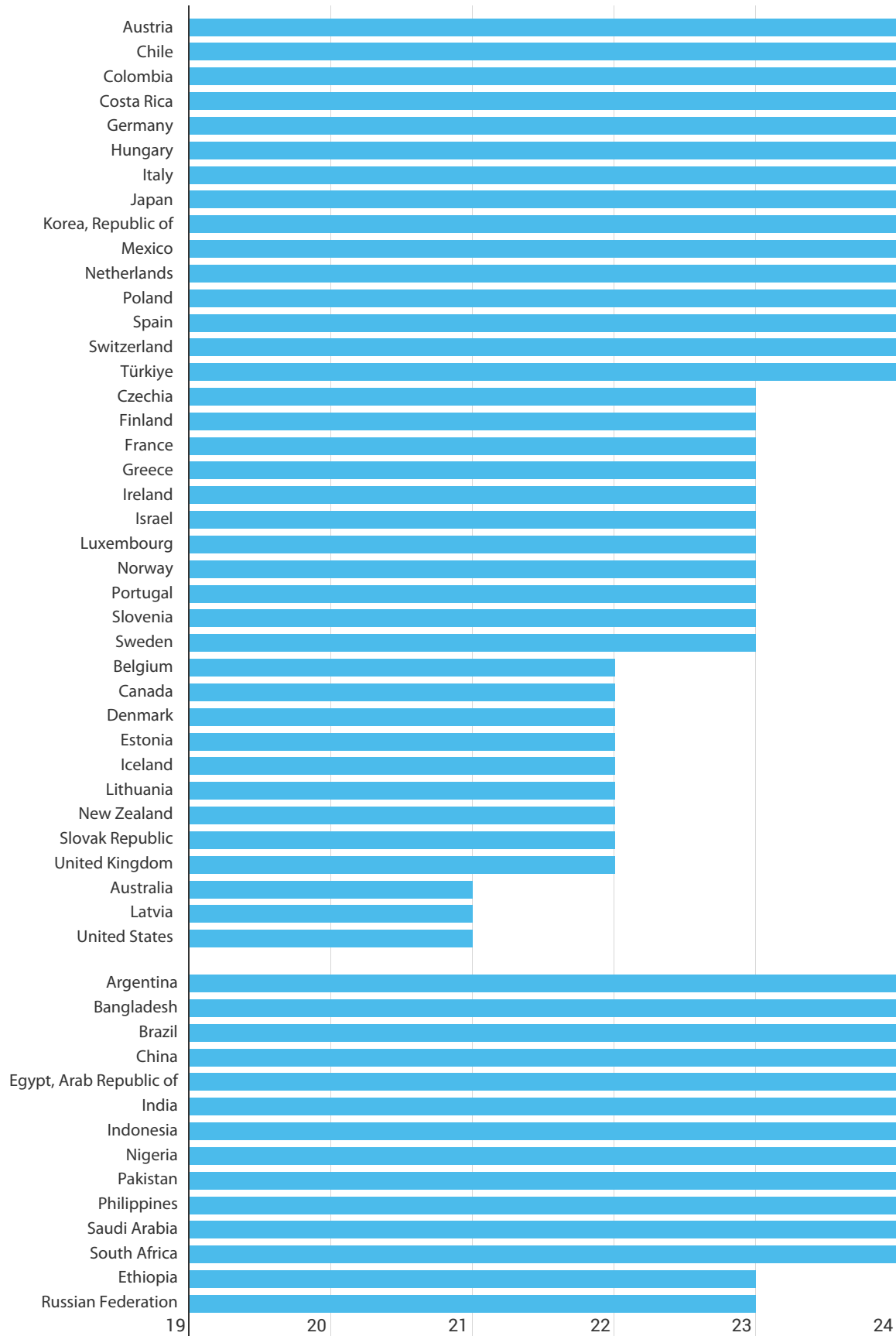


Note: Countries listed in descending order of the % UN treaties ratified (selective list). Source: Authors, based on Drexel Global Sanctions Database.

3.3 Support for multilateralism under the Charter of the United Nations

Figure 3.8

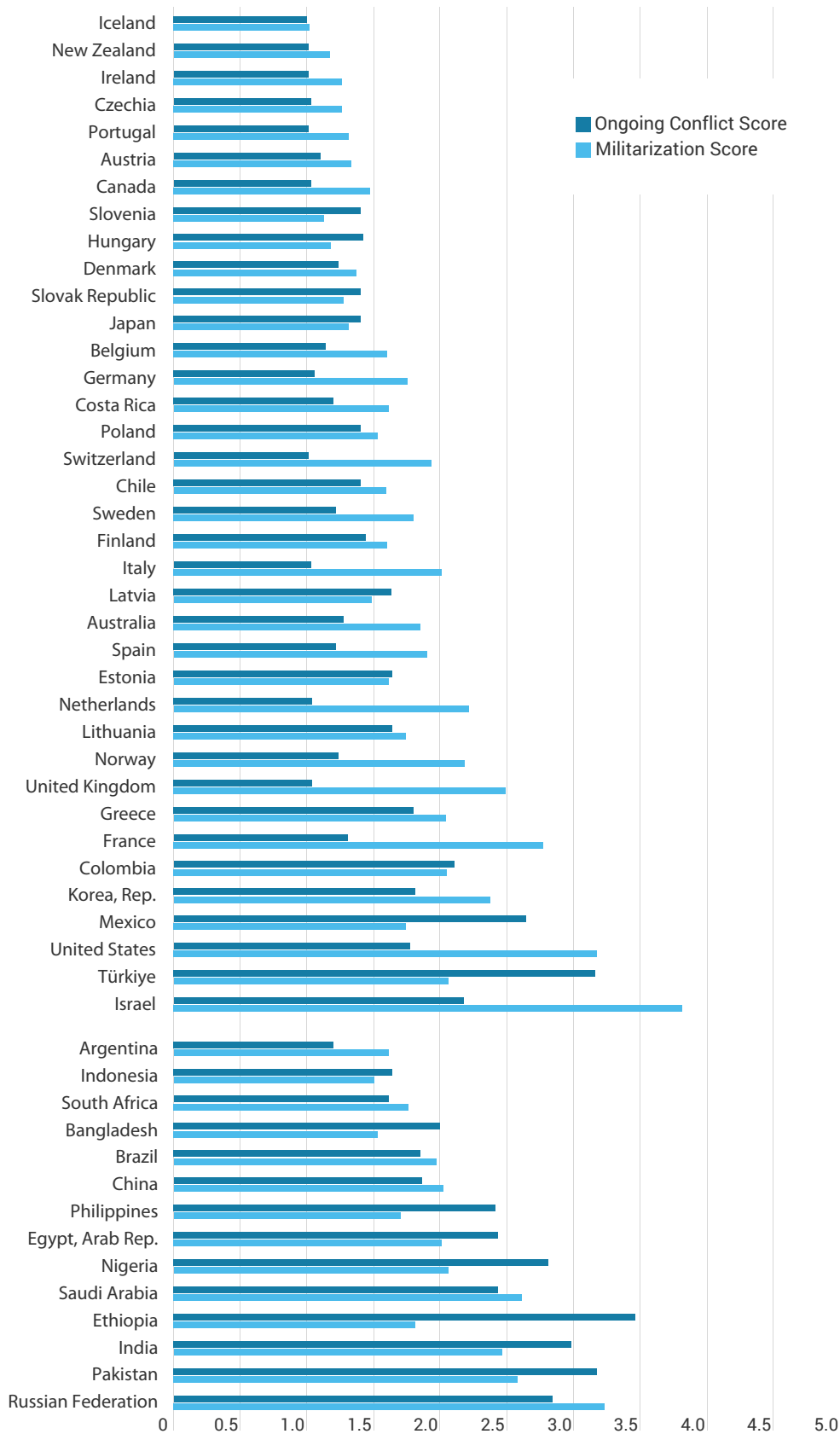
Membership in selected UN organizations, 2022



Source: Authors analysis

Figure 3.9

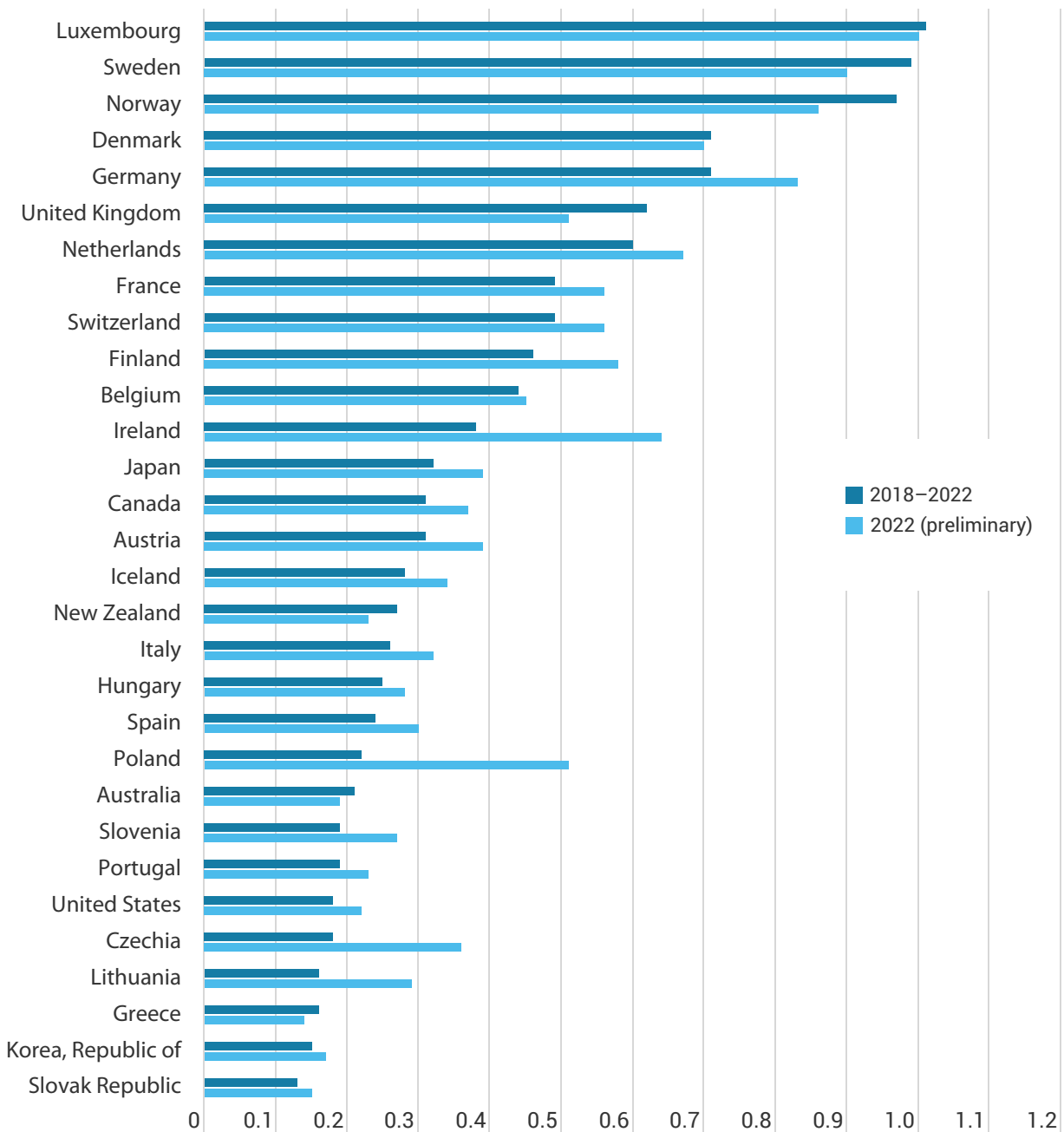
Participation in conflicts and militarization, 2022



Note: Countries listed in ascending order of the average between both pillars. From 0 (best/more peaceful) to 5 (worst/less peaceful).
 Source: Authors, based on Global Peace Index 2022 (compiled by the Institute for Economics and Peace).

Figure 3.10

Official Development Assistance (ODA) as share of GNI, 2018–2022



Note: OECD, 2022 (2022 ODA data based on preliminary release, all other years from final data). Countries listed in descending order of the average ratio ODA/GNI over the period 2018–2022. Source: Authors, based on OECD

Militarization and participation in conflicts: This indicator aims to capture countries’ efforts to promote and preserve peace. It identifies countries’ level of military build-up and access to weapons, as well as their participation in ongoing domestic and military conflicts. It builds on data provided in the *Global Peace Index 2022* (compiled by the Institute for Economics and Peace). The Ongoing Conflict Score builds on six indicators to investigate the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and the duration of their Involvement. The Militarization Score reflects countries’ level of military build-up and access to weapons, as well as their level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally. Comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed service officers per capita are gauged, as are financial

contributions to United Nations peacekeeping missions. Overall, among G20, OECD and large countries, Czechia, Iceland, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Portugal obtain the highest (best) scores, whereas Israel and the Russian Federation obtain the lowest (worst) scores.

International Solidarity and Financing: We present data compiled by the OECD on Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a headline indicator of international solidarity. In 2022, only five DAC members – Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Norway, and Sweden – had met or exceeded the 0.7 percent ODA target. When computing overall scores, we use the average ratio of ODA/GNI over the past five years (Figure 3.10). In 2022, ODA rose by 13.6 percent in real terms, driven primarily by the sharp increase of in-donor refugee costs (OECD, 2023b).

Figure 3.11

Conceptual Framework for Evaluating Government Efforts and Commitments to Implement the SDGs and Indicators Retained to Compute the Overall Score for 2023

<p>Political Leadership & Institutional Coordination The SDGs are referenced & used in political speeches and institutional processes</p>	<p>SDG Integration into Sectoral Policies & Pathways Ambitious policy, regulatory and investment frameworks to achieve the Six SDG Transformations</p>	<p>Commitment to Multilateralism under the UN Charter Countries promote global cooperation for sustainable development</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Voluntary National Reviews ● Official speeches by country leaders making reference to the SDGs ● SDG coordination unit in government ● National SDG strategy (or sustainable development strategy) ● National SDG monitoring system ● SDGs referenced in annual national budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal quality education and innovation-based economy ● Universal health coverage ● Zero-carbon energy systems ● Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience ● Sustainable cities ● Transformation to universal digital access and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ratification of UN Treaties ● Membership in major UN organizations ● Promotion of demilitarization and global peace ● Use of unilateral coercive measures ● Official Development Assistance (for OECD/HICs)

Note: For Pillar 2, the indicators listed correspond to the overall score for each Transformation Scorecard. This year, we could not compute scores for Transformation 4 (Sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and climate resilience) and Transformation 5 (Sustainable cities). Under pillar 3, the use of unilateral coercive measures correspond to measures adopted over the period 1950 to 2021 that are still in place in 2022. They exclude measures adopted since January, 1 2022 and measures supported by UN resolutions. Political leadership and institutional coordination is weighted 50% of the total score, SDG integration into sectoral policies and pathways is weighted 40%, and the pilot score for multilateralism counts for 10% (as this latter pillar remains a pilot this year). A Monte Carlo simulation is accessible online showing how scores would vary with different weighting systems. Other sensitivity tests are also provided, including various aggregation methods (geometric mean vs arithmetic mean). Further information is accessible on sdgindex.org.

Source: Authors analysis

3.4 Government effort and commitments for the SDGs: overall scores

Building on the Six Transformations scorecards, the SDSN survey of government efforts for the SDGs, and a subset of variables related to government support for multilateralism under the United Nations Charter, we present here overall scores rating government efforts and commitment to the SDGs. These scores range from 0 (very low SDG commitment) to 100 (very high SDG commitment) and cover all 74 countries in the 2023 SDG Policy Coordination Survey presented in section 3.1, including all G20 members and most OECD countries. Scores draw on 29 indicators of policy efforts and commitment. Since the 2022 pilot, we have added four new indicators on digitalization and five on engagement with multilateralism. We have also made some methodological changes: these are explained in greater detail in a technical annex available online, which also discusses the full list of indicators, the weighting scheme applied, and various sensitivity tests used in developing these scores. We welcome critical comments and feedback that may help to strengthen future iterations of this work.

At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, we draw five major conclusions from this comprehensive assessment of policy efforts and commitment to the SDGs (Table 3.6). *First*, government efforts and commitment to the SDGs remains far too low. The average score of the 74 countries assessed is 56 percent, with none even close to obtaining a perfect score. *Second*, there are major differences across countries. Four European countries stand out as being very committed to the SDGs (Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland), but scores among the G20 countries range from 77 percent in Indonesia to less than 40 percent in the Russian Federation and the United States. *Third*, of the three pillars, scores are on average lowest for the second one, related to adopting and implementing SDG policies and pathways. This is driven in part by the moderate or low performance of LICs and LMICs on this pillar, as these countries may lack the financial resources needed to successfully adopt and implement SDG investments and pathways. The HICs' somewhat better performance on pillar 2 is largely due to their strong performance on the education, health and

digital scorecards. More ambitious policies and actions on climate and decarbonization are needed. (This year's edition does not track efforts on sustainable food and land-use transformation, which is an important research agenda at the SDSN.) *Fourth*, LICs and LMICs score more highly on political leadership and institutional leadership for the SDGs than HICs. *Fifth*, all countries can do more to promote multilateralism, in line with the United Nations Charter. Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Germany, Jamaica and Seychelles score highest for their efforts to promote multilateralism, yet no country obtains a perfect score.

Some countries perform significantly better on SDG government efforts and commitment than would be expected from their 2015 baseline level of SDG achievement and GDP. We assume that rich countries with high educational levels and good health and infrastructure systems would have greater access to capital to invest in SDG transformations. Yet government efforts for the SDGs in 2023 correlate only moderately to their 2015 SDG Index scores and per-capita GDP in 2015. Benin, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Senegal are just some of the countries that are performing much better on the SDG government effort measure than would be predicted from their baseline SDG Index levels and 2015 per-capita GDP. In contrast, a few countries with very high per-capita GDPs (US\$50,000 and above) and SDG Index scores (75 percent and above), such as Australia and the United States, demonstrate only a limited commitment to the SDGs, with apparently limited efforts made. See additional material available online.

Note that this score focuses on federal or national government efforts for the SDGs and may not be representative of initiatives and policies adopted at subnational levels – in regions, provinces, metropolitan areas, and cities. It has been SDSN's privilege to also work with municipal and metropolitan area associations in the United States and Brazil (ICS and SDSN, 2021; Lynch et al., 2019).

At this midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, all countries, richer and poorer alike, should use the half-way momentum to critically review and revise their national strategies, taking the 2030 Agenda principles as a yardstick (transformative, integrated, inclusive, leaving no one behind). International financing flows should be aligned with countries' SDG needs as well as their commitments.

Table 3.6

Measuring government SDG efforts and commitments: scores, ranks and performance by pillar

SDG Effort Rank	Country	SDG Effort		SDG Coordination			SDG Pathways			Multilateralism		
		Score	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	
1	Sweden	81.9	Very High Effort	Very High Effort	Very High Effort	Very High Effort						
2	Switzerland	81.4	Very High Effort	Very High Effort	High Effort	Very High Effort						
3	Netherlands	80.5	Very High Effort	Very High Effort	High Effort	High Effort						
4	Finland	80.4	Very High Effort	Very High Effort	High Effort	High Effort						
5	Benin	78.7	High Effort	Very High Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort						
6	Norway	77.7	High Effort	High Effort	High Effort	Very High Effort						
7	Indonesia	77.3	High Effort	Very High Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort						
8	Austria	77.1	High Effort	High Effort	High Effort	Very High Effort						
9	Denmark	76.6	High Effort	High Effort	High Effort	Very High Effort						
10	Italy	76.2	High Effort	Very High Effort	High Effort	High Effort						
11	Chile	75.8	High Effort	Very High Effort	Moderate Effort	Very High Effort						
12	Portugal	74.9	High Effort	High Effort	High Effort	High Effort						
13	Spain	74.8	High Effort	High Effort	High Effort	High Effort						
14	Japan	73.7	High Effort	High Effort	High Effort	Very High Effort						
15	Germany	73.5	High Effort	High Effort	High Effort	Very High Effort						
16	Belgium	73.3	High Effort	High Effort	High Effort	High Effort						
17	Canada	73.3	High Effort	High Effort	High Effort	High Effort						
18	Greece	72.1	High Effort	High Effort	High Effort	Moderate Effort						
19	Argentina	71.9	High Effort	High Effort	Moderate Effort	Very High Effort						
20	Mexico	71.1	High Effort	Very High Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort						
21	Colombia	71.1	High Effort	Very High Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort						
22	Ireland	69.4	High Effort	High Effort	High Effort	Very High Effort						
23	Slovenia	69.3	High Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort	High Effort						
24	Ghana	69.1	High Effort	Very High Effort	Low Effort	Very High Effort						
25	Cyprus	68.7	High Effort	High Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort						
26	Thailand	66.8	High Effort	High Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort						
27	Czechia	66.0	High Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort	High Effort						
28	Egypt, Arab Rep.	65.8	High Effort	Very High Effort	Very Low Effort	Moderate Effort						
29	Romania	65.6	High Effort	High Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort						
30	Senegal	65.3	High Effort	High Effort	Moderate Effort	Very High Effort						
31	Nigeria	64.6	Moderate Effort	Very High Effort	Low Effort	High Effort						
32	France	64.1	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort	High Effort						
33	Barbados	63.8	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	Very High Effort						
34	Kenya	63.7	Moderate Effort	High Effort	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort						
35	Philippines	63.1	Moderate Effort	Very High Effort	Very Low Effort	High Effort						
36	Ecuador	63.0	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort	Very High Effort						
37	Malaysia	62.8	Moderate Effort	High Effort	Low Effort	High Effort						
38	Saudi Arabia	62.7	Moderate Effort	High Effort	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort						
39	Jamaica	62.5	Moderate Effort	High Effort	Low Effort	Very High Effort						
40	Pakistan	62.2	Moderate Effort	High Effort	Low Effort	Low Effort						
41	Morocco	61.4	Moderate Effort	High Effort	Low Effort	High Effort						
42	Georgia	60.9	Moderate Effort	High Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort						
43	Uganda	60.6	Moderate Effort	High Effort	Low Effort	High Effort						
44	Samoa	60.6	Moderate Effort	High Effort	Low Effort	High Effort						
45	Poland	60.6	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort						
46	Türkiye	59.4	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort						
47	Kazakhstan	58.0	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	Low Effort	High Effort						
48	Bangladesh	56.9	Moderate Effort	High Effort	Very Low Effort	High Effort						
49	China	56.8	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort						
50	Serbia	56.0	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort						
51	New Zealand	55.8	Moderate Effort	Very Low Effort	High Effort	Very High Effort						
52	Rwanda	55.3	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort						
53	Korea, Rep.	55.1	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort						
54	United Kingdom	54.8	Moderate Effort	Very Low Effort	High Effort	High Effort						
55	Bulgaria	54.6	Moderate Effort	Low Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort						
56	Seychelles	53.9	Moderate Effort	Very Low Effort	High Effort	Very High Effort						
57	Ethiopia	53.7	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	Low Effort	Low Effort						
58	South Africa	52.5	Moderate Effort	Low Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort						
59	Hungary	52.2	Moderate Effort	Very Low Effort	Moderate Effort	Very High Effort						
60	Peru	51.7	Moderate Effort	Very Low Effort	Moderate Effort	Very High Effort						
61	Vietnam	51.5	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	Low Effort	High Effort						
62	Congo, Dem. Rep.	50.7	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort	Very Low Effort	Moderate Effort						
63	Albania	49.2	Low Effort	Moderate Effort	Very Low Effort	Very High Effort						
64	Ukraine	48.7	Low Effort	Very Low Effort	Moderate Effort	Moderate Effort						
65	Brazil	48.7	Low Effort	Very Low Effort	Moderate Effort	High Effort						
66	India	47.5	Low Effort	Moderate Effort	Low Effort	Low Effort						
67	Algeria	47.4	Low Effort	Moderate Effort	Very Low Effort	High Effort						
68	Bosnia&Herzegovina	45.9	Low Effort	Low Effort	Very Low Effort	High Effort						
69	Australia	45.7	Low Effort	Very Low Effort	High Effort	High Effort						
70	Bolivia	45.5	Low Effort	Low Effort	Very Low Effort	High Effort						
71	Cameroon	42.1	Low Effort	Moderate Effort	Very Low Effort	Moderate Effort						
72	Russian Federation	39.3	Very Low Effort	Very Low Effort	Low Effort	Low Effort						
73	Israel	36.1	Very Low Effort	Very Low Effort	Moderate Effort	Very Low Effort						
74	United States	28.6	Very Low Effort	Very Low Effort	Moderate Effort	Very Low Effort						

Source: Authors analysis

Very High Effort High Effort Moderate Effort Low Effort Very Low Effort

*The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation prior to February 2022, as many data points have not been updated since then.

References

- Biermann, F., Hickmann, T., Sénit, C. A., et al. (2022). Scientific evidence on the political impact of the Sustainable Development Goals. *Nature Sustainability*, 5, 795–800. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-022-00909-5>
- BCG. (2020). *Cash-In/Cash-Out Agent Networks: Reaching the Last Mile in Financial Inclusion*. Boston Consulting Group. https://connect.bcg.com/cicoeconomics/2-sizing-the-cico-access-challenge_april-2020_v05/
- Campbell, L., and Gritz, A. (2023, March 21). *Europe's Green Industrial Policy and the United States' IRA*. German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP). <https://dgap.org/en/research/publications/europes-green-industrial-policy-and-united-states-ira>
- The Center for Global Commons, SYSTEMIQ, and SDSN. (2023). *Tackling International Spillovers – An Overview of Policy Options*. Forthcoming.
- European Parliament. (2022). *European Parliament Resolution of 23 June 2022 on the Implementation and Delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2022/2002(INI))*. https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2022-0263_EN.html
- FELD Action Tracker. (2022). *Updated Analysis of NDCs*. <https://feldactiontracker.org/analysis-of-ndcs>
- HLPF. (2023). *High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development*. <https://hlpf.un.org/home>.
- IEA. (2022). *Fossil Fuels Consumption Subsidies 2022*. <https://www.iea.org/reports/fossil-fuels-consumption-subsidies-2022>
- INTOSAI. (2019). *Auditing Preparedness for Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals: Guidance for Supreme Audit Institutions*. <https://www.idi.no/elibrary/relevant-sais/auditing-sustainable-development-goals-programme/1373-auditing-preparedness-for-implementation-of-sustainable-development-goals-guidance-for-supreme-audit-institutions-version-1/file>
- IPI. (2022). *Multilateralism Index: Pilot Report*. International Peace Institute. <https://www.ipinst.org/2022/09/multilateralism-index-pilot-report>
- IISD. (2022). *News: Tool Tracks Sustainable Development of All Cities in Brazil*. SDG Knowledge Hub. <https://sdg.iisd.org/443/news/tool-tracks-sustainable-development-of-all-cities-in-brazil/>
- Kondouri, P., et al. (2022). *Financing the Joint Implementation of the SDGs and the European Green Deal*. 2nd report of the SDSN Senior Working Group on the European Green Deal. <https://egd-report.unsdsn.org/>
- Kotzé, L., et al. (2022). Planetary Integrity. Chapter 6 of F. Biermann, T. Hickmann, and C. Sénit (Eds.), *The Political Impact of the Sustainable Development Goals: Transforming Governance Through Global Goals?* (pp. 140–171). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/9781009082945.007
- Lafortune, G. (2020). How much do we know about countries' preparedness to respond to pandemics? Insights from two country-level indices. SDSN. <https://www.unsdsn.org/how-much-do-we-know-about-countries-preparedness-to-respond-to-pandemics-insights-from-two-country-level-indices>.
- Lafortune, G., Cortès-Puch, M., Mosnier, A., Fuller, G., Diaz, M., Riccaboni, A., Oger, A. (2021). *Europe Sustainable Development Report 2021: Transforming the European Union to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals*. SDSN, SDSN Europe and IEEP. <https://www.sdindex.org/reports/europe-sustainable-development-report-2021/>
- Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., Bermont-Diaz, L., Kloke-Lesch, A., Koundouri, P., Riccaboni, A. (2022). *Europe Sustainable Development Report 2022: Achieving the SDGs: Europe's Compass in a Multipolar World*. SDSN and SDSN Europe. <https://eu-dashboards.sdindex.org/>
- Lafortune, G., Woelm, F., Valentini, R., (2022). *Towards a Sound Measure of Government Efforts and Commitments for the SDGs?* SDSN Working Paper. Paris, France. https://irp.cdn-website.com/be6d1d56/files/uploaded/SDSN_Policy%20Tracker_WP_final_checked.pdf
- Lepenies, R., Büttner, L., Bärlund, I. et al. (2023). The politics of national SDG indicator systems: A comparison of four European countries. *Ambio* 52, 743–756. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13280-022-01809-w>
- Lynch, A., LoPresti, A., and Fox, C. (2019). *The 2019 US Cities Sustainable Development Report*. <https://www.sustainabledevelopment.report/reports/2019-us-cities-sustainable-development-report/>
- McKee, M. et al. (2021). *Drawing Light from the Pandemic: A New Strategy for Health and Sustainable Development. A Review of the Evidence*. World Health Organization. European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies. WHO Regional Office for Europe. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/345027>.
- Morell-Ducós, J. (2021). *Furthering Digitalization's Potential for Financial Inclusion: Insights from Sub-Saharan FSPs, Supervisors, and Associations*. The Center for Financial Inclusion. <https://www.centerforfinancialinclusion.org/furthering-digitalizations-potential-for-financial-inclusion-insights-from-sub-saharan-fsps-supervisors-and-associations>
- OECD. (2018). *PISA 2018 Insights and Interpretations*. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris. <https://www.oecd.org/pisa/PISA%202018%20Insights%20and%20Interpretations%20FINAL%20PDF.pdf>
- OECD. (2022). Support for fossil fuels almost doubled in 2021, slowing progress toward international climate goals, according to new analysis from OECD and IEA. Press release, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and

References

- Development, Paris. <https://www.oecd.org/newsroom/support-for-fossil-fuels-almost-doubled-in-2021-slowing-progress-toward-international-climate-goals-according-to-new-analysis-from-oecd-and-iea.htm>
- OECD. (2023a). *OECD Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels*. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris. https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/agriculture-and-food/data/fossil-fuel-support_d86aea00-en
- OECD (2023b). *ODA Levels in 2022 – Preliminary Data: Detailed Summary Note*. OECD Publishing, Paris, France. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/ODA-2022-summary.pdf>
- OECD, SDSN and Committee of the Regions. (2023). *The Role of Cities and Regions for the SDGs in an Uncertain Geopolitical Context*. Forthcoming.
- Office of the Auditor General of Canada. (2018). Opening statement to the Senate Standing Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources. https://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/oss_20180614_e_43093.html
- Office of the Auditor General of Canada. (2021). *Implementing the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals*. Report 1 of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development https://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/att__e_43809.html
- Provendier, F. (2022). ODD tout est lié ! Rapport autour des objectifs de développement durable, remis au Premier ministre, Jean Castex et à la ministre de la Transition écologique, Barbara Pompili. *Ministères Écologie Énergie Territoires*. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/remise-du-rapport-florence-provendier-sur-objectifs-developpement-durable-odd>
- Sachs, J., Kroll, C., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., and Woelm, F. (2022). *Sustainable Development Report 2022*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/9781009210058
- SDGCounting. (2022). *Halfway to 2030: A Global Goals Data Update*. <https://medium.com/sdg-counting/halfway-to-2030-a-global-goals-data-update-5b29dcf62a7a>
- SDSN and OECD. (2019). *Long-Term Pathways for the Implementation of the SDGs: The Governance Implications*. Reflection Paper. Paris, France. https://irp-cdn.multiscreensite.com/be6d1d56/files/uploaded/OECD_SDSN-Working-Paper_2019_Final.pdf
- SDSN, Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy, and Center for Global Commons at the University of Tokyo. (2023). *Global Commons Stewardship Index 2022*. Forthcoming.
- Shree, S., Pratap, B., Saroy, R. et al. (2021). Digital payments and consumer experience in India: a survey based empirical study. *Journal of Banking, Finance and Technology* 5, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42786-020-00024-z>
- Taryn Fransen, T., Henderson, C., O'Connor, R., et al. (2022). *The State of Nationally Determined Contributions: 2022*. World Resources Institute. <https://files.wri.org/d8/s3fs-public/2022-10/state-of-ndcs-2022.pdf?VersionId=1KmRfYb85rXRRK2rYivyZxSDuUhdR60>
- UNDESA. (2023). *Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR)*. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York. <https://sdgs.un.org/gsdrgsd2023>
- UNEP. (2022). *Adaptation Gap Report 2022*. United Nations Environment Programme, New York. <https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2022>
- United Nations. (2022). Nations adopt four goals, 23 targets for 2030 in landmark un biodiversity agreement. Press Release, United Nations, New York. <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2022/12/press-release-nations-adopt-four-goals-23-targets-for-2030-in-landmark-un-biodiversity-agreement/>

Data Sources

- See codebook on sdgindex.org/sdgtransformationcenter.org for more detailed information about data sources and up-to-date links.
- Colenbrander, S., Pettinotti, L., and Cao, Y. (2022). A fair share of climate finance? An appraisal of past performance, future pledges and prospective contributors. ODI Working Paper. ODI, London. <https://odi.org/en/publications/a-fairshare-of-climate-finance-an-appraisal-of-past-performance-future-pledges-andprospective-contributors/>
- Drexel Sanctions Database. (2022). Syropoulos, C., Felbermayr, G., Kirilakha, A., Yalcin, E., and Yotov, Y.V. The Global Sanctions Data Base - Release 3: COVID-19, Russia, and Multilateral Sanctions. School of Economics Working Paper Series 2022-11. LeBow College of Business, Drexel University, Philadelphia. https://ideas.repec.org/p/ris/drxlwp/2022_011.html
- Energy Policy Tracker. (2021). <https://www.energypolicytracker.org/region/g20/>
- Global Health Security Index. (2021). <https://www.ghsindex.org/>
- Global Sanctions Data Base. Felbermayr, G., Kirilakha, A., Syropoulos, C., Yalcin, E., and Yotov, Y.V. (2020). *European Economic Review*, Volume 129. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0014292120301914>
- Green Economy Tracker. (2023). <https://greeneconomytracker.org/policies/green-covid-19-recovery>
- GHS Index. (2023). The 2021 Global Health Security Index. <https://www.ghsindex.org/>
- IFAD. (2023). Member states. International Fund for Agricultural Development, Rome. <https://www.ifad.org/en/member-states>
- ILO. (2023). Member states. International Labour Organization, Geneva. <https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/how-the-ilo-works/member-states/lang--en/index.htm>
- ICAO. (2023). Member states. International Civil Aviation Organization, Montreal. <https://www.icao.int/about-icao/pages/member-states.aspx>

Data Sources

- IMF. (2023). List of members. International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C. <https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/memdate.htm>
- IMO. (2023). Member states. International Maritime Organization, London. <https://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/ERO/Pages/MemberStates.aspx>
- Institute for Economics and Peace. (2022). Global Peace Index 2022. <https://www.economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/GPI-2022-web.pdf>
- ITU. (2023). ICT Regulatory Tracker. International Telecommunication Union, Geneva. <https://app.gen5.digital/tracker/metrics>
- Net Zero Tracker. (2023). <https://zerotracker.net/>
- OECD. (2023). Social Protection: Voluntary Health Insurance. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris. <https://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=30139>
- SIPRI Arms Transfers Database. (2023). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Stockholm. <https://sipri.org/databases/armstransfers>
- UNEP. (2023). Member states directory. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi. <https://www.unep.org/cpr/member-states-directory>
- UNFCCC. Global Climate Action NAZCA. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Bonn. <https://climateaction.unfccc.int/>
- UNFCCC. (2023). Parties, convention and observer states. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Bonn. <https://unfccc.int/process/parties-non-party-stakeholders/parties-convention-and-observer-states>
- UNFPA. (2023). Worldwide. United Nations Population Fund, New York. <https://www.unfpa.org/worldwide>
- UN-Habitat. (2023). UN-Habitat Assembly. UN-Habitat, Nairobi. [https://unhabitat.org/governance/un-habitat-assembly#:~:text=UN%2DHabitat%20Assembly%20is%20a,RES%2F73%2F239\).](https://unhabitat.org/governance/un-habitat-assembly#:~:text=UN%2DHabitat%20Assembly%20is%20a,RES%2F73%2F239).)
- UNHRC. (2023). Membership of the Human Rights Council, 1 January - 31 December 2023 by year when term expires. United Nations Human Rights Council, Geneva. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/members-by-year>
- UNICEF. (2023). Where we work. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, New York. <https://www.unicef.org/where-we-work#A>
- UNCTAD. (2023). Global Cyberlaw Tracker. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva. <https://unctad.org/topic/ecommerce-and-digital-economy/ecommerce-law-reform/global-cyberlaw-tracker>
- UNCTAD. (2023). Membership. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva. <https://unctad.org/about/membership>
- United Nations Digital Library. (2023). General Assembly voting data. https://digitallibrary.un.org/search?ln=en&cc=General%20Assembly%20Plenary&p=&f=&rm=&ln=en&sf=&so=d&rg=50&c=General%20Assembly%20Plenary&c=&of=hb&fti=0&fct__1=Voting%20Data&fti=0
- United Nations Treaty Collection. (2023). Treaty data. https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=I-1&chapter=1&clang=_en
- UNDESA. (2022). UN E-Government Survey 2022. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York. <https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/>
- UNESCO. (2023). Member states. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris. <https://pax.unesco.org/countries/ListeMS.html>
- UNESCO. (2023). UIS Statistics. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>
- UNWTO. (2023). Member states. World Tourism Organization, Madrid. <https://www.unwto.org/member-states>
- UPU. (2023). Member countries. Universal Postal Union, Bern. <https://www.upu.int/en/Universal-Postal-Union/About-UPU/Member-Countries>
- WHO. (2021). *GHO, Data by Country*. World Health Organization, Geneva. <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.INDEXOFESSENTIALSERVICECOVERAGEv>
- WHO. (2023). Member countries. World Health Organization, Geneva. <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/countries>
- World Bank. Women, Business and the Law 2023. World Bank, Washington, DC. doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-1944-5. <https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/reports>
- World Bank. World Bank Open Data. <https://data.worldbank.org>
- World Bank. (2023). Member countries. World Bank, Washington D.C. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/members#ibrd>
- WIPO. (2023). Members. World Intellectual Property Organization, Geneva. <https://www.wipo.int/members/en/>
- WMO. (2023). Members. World Meteorological Organization, Geneva. <https://public.wmo.int/en/about-us/members>



Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Ten Years of Work on SDG Data and
Statistics by The SDSN, its Networks,
and Partners

Part 4

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Ten Years of Work on SDG Data and Statistics by The SDSN, its Networks, and Partners

Despite the fact that we are halfway through to 2030, much still needs to be done to strengthen the data and methodologies underlying the SDG indicator framework. The Resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015, *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, recognized from the start the importance of closely monitoring progress on the Goals. The section dedicated to SDG monitoring notes that “our governments have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national, regional and global levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the Goals and targets over the coming 15 years” (United Nations, 2015). The resolution also calls for broader measures of progress to complement GDP.

Thanks to the work of the United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG), countries have adopted a common monitoring framework comprising 231 indicators, for which 219 have data as of October 2022.¹ Gaps remain that limit our capacity to track SDG progress, and the IAEG-SDG continues to actively expand coverage where national data is missing, developing new methods, identifying new sources to disaggregate the indicators by key population groups (such as by gender), and creating indicators to measure progress in local areas. The *Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data*, released in South Africa at the first United Nations World Data Forum in January 2017 and adopted by the UN Statistical Commission, provides a strategic vision to strengthen data systems for Agenda 2030 (HLG-PCCB 2017).²

Since its inception in 2012, the SDSN has incorporated a strong focus on data and science-based pathways for sustainable development. In 2015, the SDSN Leadership

Council released its report *Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals: Launching a Data Revolution*, directed to the UN Secretary-General (SDSN 2015). Through its flagship initiatives, including the SDG Index and the Thematic Research Network on Data and Statistics (TReNDS), the SDSN works closely with many partners to support global, national, and local efforts to leverage the SDGs as a monitoring and accountability tool. The SDG Index is, by design, a measure that goes beyond GDP. Building on more than ten years of work, this chapter discusses lessons learned from SDSN's flagship initiatives on data and statistics, identifying key priorities for improving the availability, quality, and use of data for sustainable development.

4.1 The SDG Index: a tool for guiding SDG action and strengthening accountability

Measuring sustainable development: why the SDG Index?

Prior to the SDGs, there was already a vast body of literature on how to define and measure sustainable development (Brundtland 1987; Dasgupta and Mäler 2000; Stiglitz, Sen, and Fitoussi 2009; Arrow et al. 2013). The adoption of the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015 established a shared vocabulary for sustainable development, oriented towards Agenda 2030, with the Paris Agreement aiming for climate-neutrality by 2050. In comparison to previous international development agendas and goals, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the SDGs incorporated from the start a strong focus on targets, indicators, and monitoring – notably via the annual Voluntary National Review (VNR) process. The IAEG-SDG, which has operated under the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)

1. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-13/8_Data-availability-review.pdf

2. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/hlg/Cape_Town_Global_Action_Plan_for_Sustainable_Development_Data.pdf

since 2015, was tasked to develop and implement the global indicator framework for the SDGs. The global indicator framework was adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and is refined and reviewed annually. The framework currently includes 231 unique indicators (248 when including indicators that repeat under two or three different targets).

Indicators provide data in specific areas, but they do not give us an aggregate measure of a country's SDG performance (Schmidt-Traub et al. 2017). The SDGs include 169 targets and 240 indicators, which is complex to digest from an operational point of view. Composite indices, however, despite their well-known shortcomings, allow us to synthesize complex information and may be more effective in stimulating public debate than a large number of individual scores that could result in cherry picking (OECD and JRC 2008). Widely used composite indices include the *Human Development Index*, the *Environmental Performance Index* (Wolf and Emerson et al. 2022), and the *Better Life Index* (OECD 2022a). The SDSN and partners have argued since 2017 that a combination of composite SDG metrics and dashboards is needed at the global, regional, and subnational levels to inform policies towards achieving complex integrated goals (Schmidt-Traub et al. 2017; Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub 2019). These metrics and dashboards can be combined with other instruments (from forward-looking models to policy trackers towards deep decarbonization and sustainable food and land systems) to increase accountability and guide action on key SDG transformations.

The SDG Index: method and participative process

When it comes to integrated assessment models and tools like the SDG Index, the process often matters as much as the results. The soundness, relevance, and practical utility of such models and tools depend not only on scientific robustness, but also on their ability to generate participative exchanges, and to connect with policymakers and other stakeholders. In the context of SDG monitoring in the European Union, we proposed a framework and set of criteria in 2019, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Committee (EESC), to assess “the robustness and fitness of SDG monitoring tools” – so that they could serve

as conversation-openers and contribute, along with other tools, to co-creating solutions with policymakers and stakeholders (Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub 2019).

The SDG Index measures countries' performance on the 17 SDGs. It both tracks distance to pre-defined performance thresholds (at one point in time) and evaluates whether countries are on-track or off-track (based on past growth rates extrapolated to 2030). Building on recommendations made in *Launching a Data Revolution* back in 2015, the SDG Index includes around 100 indicators (this year's edition includes precisely 97 global indicators), clustered by SDGs and normalized on a 0–100 scale using a classic min-max function. Scores are calculated using the arithmetic mean of normalized indicators and presented for each indicator, for individual goals, and for the SDGs as a whole. Performance bounds to denote SDG achievement for individual indicators are based on a clear decision tree, similar to the one used by the OECD in its assessment of distance to SDG targets (Lafortune et al. 2020; OECD 2019a). The Dashboards address the well-known problem of “compensation” in the construction of composite indices, in which good performance on some indicators compensates for poor performance on others, by focusing on the two lowest-scoring indicators under each goal (Lafortune et al. 2018).

The SDG Index methodology is fully transparent – and available online. It has been peer-reviewed by *Nature Geoscience* (Schmidt-Traub et al. 2017) and by Cambridge University Press. The global edition was statistically audited by the European Commission in 2019, who recognized that, “All things considered, the SDG Index is a noteworthy effort of synthesizing the 17 adopted SDGs into a single figure. Overall, the ranks of the SDG Index are fairly robust. The index is anchored on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by all UN Member States and rigorously follows the same structure of 17 goals” (Papadimitriou, Neves, and Becker 2019).

It also builds on an inclusive and participative process. The SDG Index relies on inputs from the SDSN network of experts – the largest global network of scientists and experts mobilized for the SDGs – and other partner organizations. Each year, an open online consultation is conducted using draft SDG Index results before

Box 4.1 GIS for the SDGs: Assessing pedestrian accessibility in urban areas

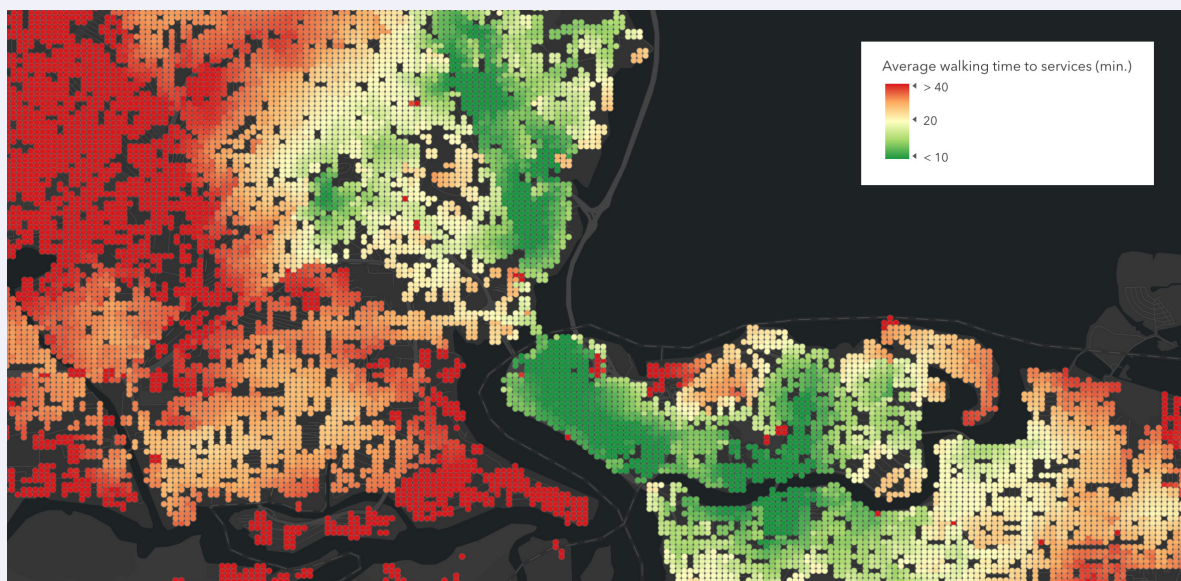
In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the associated New Urban Agenda, countries agreed to take action to provide cities with more accessible, well-connected infrastructure that would bring people into public spaces, and to enhance walkability through pedestrian accessibility.

Pedestrian accessibility is the extent to which the built environment facilitates walking access to destinations of interest, or the ability of urban residents to access services and opportunities. This metric is particularly useful for assessing spatial justice in cities, usually represented by disadvantaged communities being compelled to live in deteriorated urban areas that receive only a small share of public investments, resulting in low levels of accessibility.

Two sources of geographically explicit data were used to calculate this indicator. OpenStreetMap was used to collect data on pedestrian infrastructure and geographically allocated places of interest (POI): hospitals, schools, supermarkets, restaurants, schools, etc. Data on population density for each city was retrieved from the European Commission's 2020 Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL), covering functional urban areas across the entire world. The GHSL provides data in the form of a 100 meter by 100 meter grid, in which each cell has an associated population-density value.

Figure 4.1

Map of Lagos, Nigeria, showing the scale at which calculations are performed (100 m² grid).



To assess accessibility to services for each urban area, we used **network analysis** to measure the distance separating each population cell grid from the closest amenities, divided by category, and considering the street network. This enabled us to quantify and map accessibility to urban infrastructure at the street intersection level. For each 100 m² cell in the population grid data, "walking time" reflects the time that a person residing inside that cell area would take to walk to the closest amenity from a given category of services, using existing pedestrian infrastructure.

The complete methodology, along with results and data visualizations, can be found on the SDG Transformation Centre website. Data processing used code written in Python: the code is publicly available on SDSN's Github page. The methodology for this indicator was adapted and expanded from Nicoletti et al. (2022), "Disadvantaged communities have lower access to urban infrastructure."

Box 4.2 GIS for the SDGs: Assessing accessibility to all-season roads in rural areas

SDG Indicator 9.1.1 considers the proportion of the rural population living within two kilometers of an all-season road: a road that is motorable throughout the year, although it may be temporarily unavailable during inclement weather.

To compute this indicator we used and expanded on the most recent official methodology put forward by the World Bank and the 2019 *Rural Access Index (RAI) Supplemental Guidelines* (Workman and McPherson, 2019). The *Sustainable Development Report 2023* represents, to date, the only publicly available application of this method at a global scale.

Calculating final country scores relies entirely on geospatial datasets and methods. The key steps of this calculation are: mapping all motorable roads, drawing a two-kilometer buffer around them, and determining the percentage of the rural population that resides within the buffer.

Figure 4.2

Diagram of a motorable road with the two-kilometer buffer applied, identifying rural populations living within and outside the buffer area

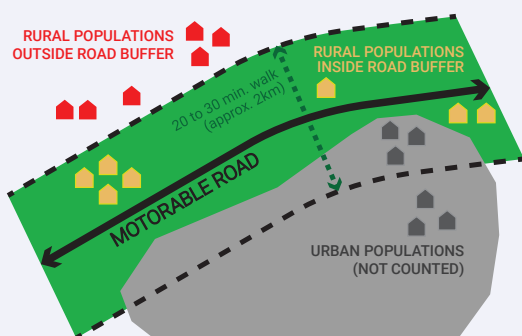
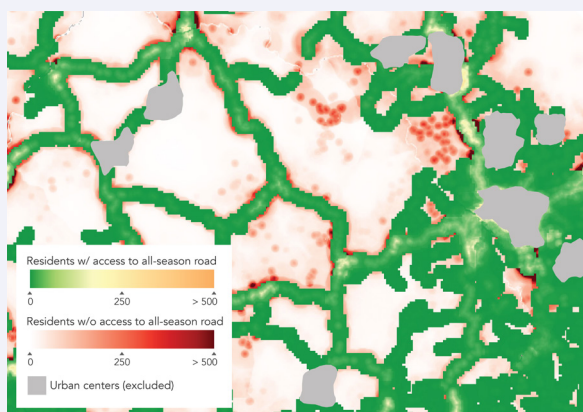


Figure 4.3

Example of the method as applied in rural Democratic Republic of the Congo



The particular challenge of this method lies in assessing whether or not a road provides all-season access. It is clear that simply discounting unpaved roads altogether is not realistic, as those often do provide all-year access to rural populations. Since no single, complete and timely road dataset is available to measure road access, several criteria were used to approximate a road’s passability: road surface (paved or unpaved), accumulated precipitation, road slope, and data on the country’s ability to keep roads motorable through infrastructure maintenance budgets (since the latter isn’t available for all countries, GDP per capita was used as a proxy).

Rural areas within the unpaved roads’ buffer zones are assessed on passability criteria, and their populations are scaled accordingly. For example, precipitation and slope criteria each represent a multiplying factor that ranges from 50% to 95%: if a buffer area is very steep, cliffed, and in a very wet climate, only 25% (50% x 50%) of the rural population accessing that road is considered to have access to it. GDP per capita is used as a correcting factor, as countries with the ability to invest in road infrastructure should be able to keep roads passable despite harsh terrain and adverse climate conditions.

The complete methodology, along with results and data visualizations, can be found on the SDG Transformation Centre website. Data processing used code written in Python and Javascript: the code is publicly available on SDSN’s Github page. The methodology for this indicator was adapted and expanded from Workman and McPherson (2019), *Measuring Rural Access Using New Technologies: Supplemental Guidelines*.

Box 4.3 The long-standing partnership between the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) and the SDSN to advance policies and data for the SDGs in the EU

Mr. Peter Schmidt

European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)
Agriculture, Rural Development and the Environment (NAT) Section, President



The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) has been working together with SDSN for several years now, even before the launch of the first edition of the Europe Sustainable Development Report (ESDR) in 2019. The first ESDR report was based on earlier EESC work developed in cooperation with SDSN, on "Indicators better suited to evaluate the SDGs – the civil society contribution". The ESDR was intended to identify SDG policy gaps within the European Union. It was developed in response to the EESC's call for a monitoring report, to be produced in close collaboration with civil society organizations, that would complement Eurostat's annual SDG report.

Since 2019, the EESC has provided the SDSN with civil society perspectives and facilitated contacts and dialogues with stakeholders and EU policymakers, thus contributing to both the preparation and the dissemination of the ESDR. Several joint meetings and events have been organised in this context. The ESDR has served as a conversation-opener with business, trade unions, and NGOs to advance sustainable development policies and make recommendations to EU leadership, thereby promoting evidence-based discussions at the EU level. The ESDR has also provided a solid foundation of data and information for EU policy-making – it has been cited in landmark documents, such as the first EESC EU-level Voluntary Review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and has inspired strong and meaningful policy proposals in the Committee's issued opinions. We look forward to continuing our cooperation with SDSN in the future.

the final report is presented. Indicator selection and performance thresholds are informed by several rounds of consultations with SDSN experts, scientists, and the general public. Around a third of the indicators come from outside official statistics (for example, from scientific papers or NGOs). This helps fill data gaps in official statistics, for instance, in the areas of international spillovers, sustainability of diets, or biodiversity. We are increasingly using space-based technologies to strengthen data availability and timeliness (boxes 4.1 and 4.2). While it takes several years to standardize international statistics, especially when methods need to be designed from scratch, our value-added is to fill existing gaps with third-party data where possible.

The SDG Index serves as a conversation opener within the research and policy community. As emphasized in the World Development Report 2021, "data alone cannot solve development problems: people ... are the central actors transforming data into useful information that can improve livelihoods and lives" (World Bank 2021). We partner with regional and local organizations to prepare indices and

discuss results. As an illustration, the SDG Index for Europe is prepared with and discussed among the members of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) – a consultative body of the European Commission that gives representatives of Europe's socio-occupational interest groups (such as business associations, trade unions, and NGOs) and others a formal platform to express their points of view on EU issues (Lafortune et al. 2022). See Box 4.3 for additional information. Other data initiatives at SDSN, including the FABLE models for sustainable land-use systems, also rely on inclusive participatory processes, such as "scenathons" conducted by and with local country teams (FABLE 2021; Mosnier et al. 2022).

Frequent comments received on the SDG Index throughout the years

The SDG Index, including its regional and local editions, has been generally well received by the research and policy communities, and it has become the backbone of numerous collaborations with international institutions

and local organizations throughout the world. Comments submitted by governments, researchers, and practitioners either publicly or privately on the global SDG Index results and methodology tend to revolve around four main perceived issues: (1) The high SDG Index scores and ranks obtained by high-income countries, including European nations; (2) Data lags, gaps, and the treatment of national estimates; (3) Questions concerning the reliability of non-official statistics and their legitimacy in the context of the SDGs; and (4) The absence of a material footprint indicator.

On point (1), our results show that rich countries generally perform poorly and are not on track to achieving environmental goals (SDGs 12–15), and that poor countries need help to combat poverty. Rich European countries top the overall SDG Index. This reflects the nature of the SDGs, as European countries, particularly the Nordic economies, perform strongly on socioeconomic goals, relatively strongly on some local environmental priorities (for example, wastewater treatment, air pollution, or deforestation), and strongly on public institutions and the rule of law. Yet the SDG Dashboards rate rich countries, including Nordic countries, at “red” on several SDGs – particularly those related to responsible consumption and production, climate action, and biodiversity – meaning major challenges remain (Lafortune, Sachs, and Schmidt-Traub 2020). Many rich countries also face a significant challenge in achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), which includes unsustainable agriculture, unsustainable diets, and obesity. The stringent grading method used for the SDG Dashboards highlights negative environmental spillovers that affect climate, biodiversity, or water scarcity in other countries. Compared with other SDG monitoring reports, however, the SDG Index generates far more negative scores for rich countries on SDGs 12–15 (Lafortune et al, 2020). The most recent European edition also highlights challenges related to the “leave-no-one-behind” principle in Europe, as trends on several indicators related to inclusion are not moving in the right direction.

Some commenters have recently pointed out that a country like Bhutan, which shows remarkable commitment to sustainable development and well-being (characterized notably by its use of the Gross National Happiness Index), performs less well on the SDG Index than, for example, Finland or other Nordic

countries. The rate of extreme poverty at US\$2.15/day is about 6 times higher in Bhutan than in Finland, while poverty at US\$3.65/day is 15 times higher; Bhutan’s maternal mortality rate (SDG target 3.1), at 60 in 100,000 live births, is more than 7 times that of Finland (8 in 100,000 live births), while its neonatal mortality rate is about 12 times that of Finland; and the incidence of tuberculosis in Bhutan is 47 times higher than in Finland. In Finland, 46 percent of parliamentarians are women, which is almost three times the rate in Bhutan, where only 17 percent of parliamentarians women. Overall, Bhutan performs lower than Finland on 14 of the 17 SDGs. The SDG Index acknowledges Bhutan’s recent progress on many socioeconomic indicators, and calls for global partnerships to promote sustainable development progress and financing globally.

On point (2), national governments often argue that the SDG Index results are biased, due to missing data and lags in data reporting. It is true that the results often represent the performance of the previous governments. There are significant time lags in international statistics, that can exceed two or even three years, as well as persisting data gaps in certain countries and country groups. This is partly due to the chronic underfinancing of statistics in LICs and LMICs.

From a methodological standpoint, we do have techniques in our methodology to address missing-data bias and time lags. Countries are included in the SDG Index ranking only if they have data for at least 80 percent of the indicators (and one criterion for indicator inclusion is that data must be available for 80 percent of countries that have at least 1 million inhabitants). Some national authorities have in the past asked to incorporate their own national estimates in the SDG Index, to address time lags and gaps. However, national estimates cannot be included in the SDG Index unless they have been submitted, approved, and published by United Nations custodian agencies or other data providers. This is essential to ensure data quality and comparability. We do include some timelier, model-based estimates (for example, for poverty or health outcomes) and geospatial data. We also review our indicator selection annually and exclude particularly outdated data points and indicators that are not frequently updated.

Box 4.4 SDG Index and Dashboards: global, regional, and subnational editions (2016–2023)

The UN Secretary-General António Guterres has rightly stated that “cities are where the climate battle will largely be won or lost.” Meeting the SDGs and the Paris Agreement goals requires ambitious policies, financing, and monitoring frameworks at the subnational and urban levels. Working closely with its global network of scientists and practitioners, regional and local SDG Centers, and other partners, the SDSN has established participatory processes to discuss SDG progress and priorities at regional and subnational levels. In comparison to global editions, these allow for more specificity in terms of defining regional pathways (for example, for Africa, Europe, or Latin America) and identifying local priorities and challenges to achieving the SDGs. Compared to the global edition, the use of regional and national databases for these reports tends to reduce constraints related to data availability and timeliness. In total, 30+ global, regional, and subnational editions of the SDG Index have been published, supporting stronger monitoring and policy frameworks for the SDGs.

Global editions



Regional editions



Subnational editions



Source: Authors' analysis. Download the reports and databases at: www.sdgindex.org.

Box 4.5 Cooperation between SDSN and the Government of the Republic of Benin in the context of the issuance of the first African SDG Bond

H.E. Minister Romuald Wadagni
 Ministre d’Etat, Ministre de l’Economie et des Finances



In July 2021, to further the efforts it has made since 2016 to implement the SDGs, the Government of the Republic of Benin issued the first African SDG Bond, dedicated to financing projects that would have a significant positive impact on achieving the SDGs. Through this innovative financing instrument, Benin mobilized 500 million euros, with an average maturity of 12.5 years. Within this framework, the Ministry of Economics and Finance of the Government of the Republic of Benin has called upon SDSN to assist in monitoring and evaluating Benin’s SDG progress and the efforts it has made towards the SDGs.

The *Benin Sustainable Development Report*, which was launched at the 2022 HLPF, includes detailed analyses of Benin’s performance, progress, and gaps on the SDGs in comparison to neighboring ECOWAS countries, as well as looking at differences in SDG performance among Benin’s twelve departments under the “leave-no-one-behind” paradigm. The SDG Index and SDSN’s survey of government efforts are two of the tools used in this analysis. The 2023 edition of the Benin SDR will be released at the 2023 HLPF.

Furthering this technical partnership, the SDSN Benin network has been created, hence mobilizing the locally based expertise to assist the government’s efforts towards sustainable development. The network is co-hosted by the University of Abomey-Calavi and the Research and Strategic Studies Directorate of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Strategically, the SDSN is very much committed to supporting global efforts to promote high-quality and timely data for the SDGs. Regional SDG Index editions (for Africa, Europe, and Latin America) and subnational editions (for provinces, states, regions, and municipalities) allow the indicator selection and policy discussion to be contextualized, and this data tends to be timelier (Box 4.4). In response to feedback, since 2018 we have supplemented the SDG Index with other qualitative instruments to gauge government efforts and commitment to the SDGs, in cooperation with SDSN’s global network (Sachs et al. 2022; Lafortune, Woelm, and Valentiny 2022). Finally, TReNDS and its *Data For Now* initiative, along with other flagship initiatives at SDSN, such as *SDGs Today*, aim to foster partnerships across a variety of data providers and users to unlock the potential of new technologies.

On point (3), in an effort to accurately measure often overlooked issues, such as environmental challenges

and international spillovers, the SDG Index includes high-quality official and unofficial metrics that fill gaps in the official SDG metrics. For example, the SDG Index has included carbon dioxide emissions since its inception in 2016, even though a measure of greenhouse gas emissions under SDG 13 (Climate Action) was only added to the official list in 2020 (Lafortune, Sachs, and Schmidt-Traub 2020). The SDG Index and Dashboards also include unofficial measures of unsustainable fishing practices and spillovers embodied in trade and aim to incorporate more geospatial data to improve timeliness and country coverage. In most cases, these indicators went through some form of peer-reviewed process and have been published in the literature which provides some guarantees about their quality and comparability. Others are widely recognized and used measures compiled by Transparency International, the World Justice Project, and Reporter Sans Frontières (among others).

4.1 The SDG Index: a tool for guiding SDG action and strengthening accountability

On point (4), some advocate for greater use of material footprint indicators and indicators of natural resource use (Hickel 2020). While we agree that material resource use and consumption and their impacts on the environment are important policy issues, we stand by the decision not to include indicators of material footprint or “domestic material consumption” in the SDG Index. In their current form, these indicators present well-known weaknesses. In particular, they combine by weight vastly different materials that each have different environmental impacts. Moreover, they do not correlate material flows by weight with environmental impacts, which vary tremendously across countries. For example, one kilogram of biomass used in a humid tropical country has a different footprint from the same biomass consumption in a semi-arid country. As a result, it is very difficult to compare material consumption across countries or to define targets. We recommend instead using the spillover indicators included in the SDG Index and Dashboards to capture unsustainable consumption (Lafortune, Sachs, and Schmidt-Traub 2020).

Observed reuse and impact of the SDG Index

The SDG Index is a flagship instrument to promote awareness of the SDGs. The SDG Index ranking receives widespread attention from politicians and the media, which further helps to raise awareness about the SDGs and creates a “race to the top.” Increasing awareness at all levels is critical to the success of the SDGs, and the global ranking draws attention to countries’ challenges. As noted in the 2005 World Bank staff report, the main advantage of rankings is that “as in sports, once you start keeping score everyone wants to win.” However, this also creates incentives to “game the system – or corrupt it,” (*Washington Post* Editorial Board 2021), which is why the SDG Index is prepared by an independent group of experts and researchers, and its methodology and datasets are fully transparent.

The SDG Index is also an accountability tool that helps monitor progress and identify areas that need improvement. It is used extensively by national governments, civil society, and academia. We estimate that around 40 percent of the VNRs presented at the

United Nations by national governments in 2021 mentioned the SDG Index. It was also listed by the European Parliament among ten composite indicators useful for policy making (EPRS 2021) and was referenced in the Parliament’s first SDG resolution in July 2022 (European Parliament 2022). Although it was not developed to be a standalone tool to inform investment decisions, the SDG Index is also increasingly used by public and private financial institutions (BPCE 2018). Alongside other data sources, it is notably being used to monitor the implementation of the first African SDG bond, issued by the government of Benin in July 2021 (SDSN 2022). See Box 4.5.

The Index also helps shed light on certain key topics, including international spillovers, and can serve as a basis to identify drivers of success and failure on SDG outcomes. For instance, our strong emphasis on quantifying domestic performance, as well as negative spillovers generated abroad via trade, has likely contributed (alongside many other initiatives) to raising awareness in the EU about such spillover effects. Our work has been referenced in policy briefs and in the literature (Arunima Malik et al. 2021; A Malik et al. 2021), in parliament resolutions and government processes. In Europe, we partnered with Eurostat to improve the availability of data to track such spillovers, building on Multi-Regional Input-Output models, which is now a core chapter of Eurostat’s SDG report (Eurostat 2022). In addition, Box 4.6 describes how the SDG Index has been used to explore linkages between structural vulnerabilities and SDG outcomes in SIDS (in cooperation with UN Resident Coordinators in SIDS, as well as other partners), and to promote ambitious policies and financing frameworks for SDG progress (See Box 4.6).

Finally, the SDG Index contributes to global efforts to improve data availability. Over the years, countries noted that certain key data points, notably on SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities), were missing in our report. This has led some of those countries to work with the World Bank and other UN custodian agencies to compile these data. In our experience, missing data in the SDG Index is often perceived by countries as a sign of weak data capacity.

Box 4.6 Partnership between SDSN and UN Resident Coordinators in SIDS

Simona Marinescu, Ph.D.
 Senior Advisor Small Island Developing States
 United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)



At the request of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the United Nations Resident Coordinators serving in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) launched an unprecedented cross-country and region joint project to develop the first Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) and to capture inherent vulnerabilities hindering SDG progress in SIDS. The MVI is intended to define special development contexts such as SIDS and to complement measures of per-capita gross national income (GNI) to enable vulnerable countries to access development financing without income graduation. The MVI project was coordinated by the UN Resident Coordinator in Samoa. To ensure consistency in measuring countries' development progress and to strengthen the robustness of the MVI, the UN Resident Coordinators in SIDS entered into a partnership with the SDSN team in Paris that expanded to include other analytical products for SIDS. The MVI was structured to capture sources of vulnerabilities that are non-self-inflicted and that generate human and economic losses and hinder development progress. The SDSN experts analyzed correlations between the value of a country's MVI and its SDG progress across the 17 SDGs as well as goal-specific results. The findings confirmed that the MVI designed in collaboration with SDSN captures with high precision the vulnerabilities that impede sustainable development progress as measured through the SDG Index, with the highest correlations in the areas of poverty, health and education outcomes, food insecurity, climate-change response, and biodiversity loss.

The partnership with SDSN continued with the creation of the first SDG financing gap measure to link the MVI to the actual financing needs of SIDS, and to the finance that must be made available to these countries if they are to be able to achieve sustainable development by 2030.

The triangle of the MVI, the SDG Index, and the SDG financing gap measure allows the United Nations Resident Coordinators in SIDS to identify policies and practices that have led to better SDG progress in countries with similar levels of multidimensional vulnerability. Furthermore, measuring SDG financing gaps of countries with similar MVI levels informs the analysis of a country's development finance model and the quality of the external financing it receives in terms of the areas targeted, the programme tools utilized, and the content of work.

The collaboration with SDSN is ongoing, with the first SIDS SDG Progress Report to be presented at the SDG Summit in September this year. Several iterations of a methodology being developed to measure losses and damages caused by climate change will also inform the upcoming Convention of Parties (COP28) in Dubai in December.

4.2 Have the SDGs increased data cooperation and innovation?

The SDGs' positive impact on fostering knowledge exchange and raising awareness

Although the SDGs have not yet completely transformed how policy is designed and implemented, as discussed in Part 3 and as is well-documented in the literature (Biermann et al. 2022; Kotzé et al. 2022; IGS 2023), they

have helped to mobilize VNRs and peer learning, as well as spurring innovations in how progress is monitored, through the efforts of the IAEG-SDG. These indicators are now an important part of the evidence underpinning the more than 330 Voluntary National Reviews conducted to date to track countries' performance towards the SDGs.

The contribution of the SDGs towards a universally accepted framework for monitoring progress is critical.

4.2 Have the SDGs increased data cooperation and innovation?

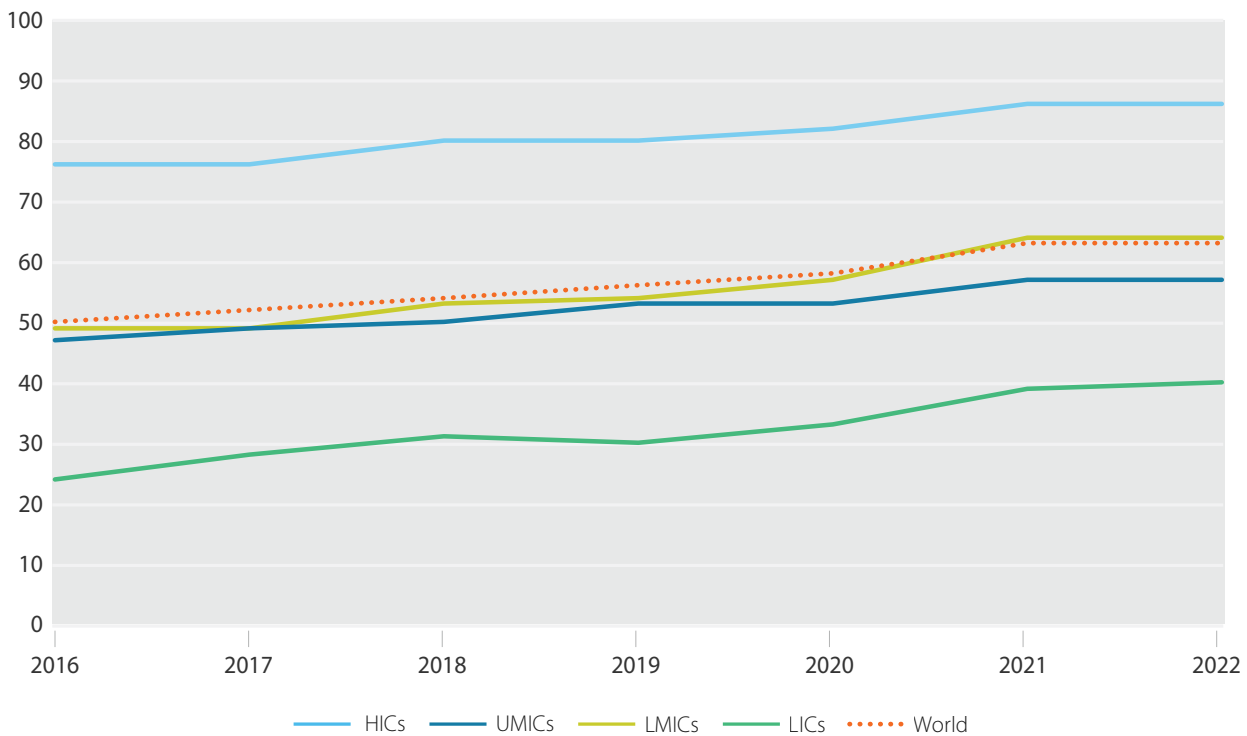
Prior to the SDGs, countries lacked a standardized method of comparing their development performance with that of their peers across a broad array of development objectives (for example, health, education, climate, ending poverty, reducing inequalities, etc.). Nor did countries have a common language to discuss and share experiences when tackling these development issues. Furthermore, the SDGs have positively impacted discourse and knowledge exchange beyond government officials. Many civil-society and private-sector actors have become SDG-conversant, facilitating greater discourse within countries across government and non-government actors.

It is difficult to assess whether the adoption of the SDGs has in itself had a positive impact on the quantity and quality of international data available for sustainable development. According to the World Bank Statistical

Performance Indicators (SPI), the world progressed on average by 2.1 points over the period 2016–2022. The annual rate of progress for LICs and LMICs was faster than the world average and the HICs average, which denotes some degree of convergence. Using population-weighted averages, LMICs are now performing better than UMICs on the Statistical Performance Indicators. Progress in LMICs since 2016 has been driven by significant improvements in the SPI in some of the largest of these countries, including Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and the Philippines. Part of this progress might be due to investments in data capacities and statistics made during the MDG period. SIDS continue to be, by far, the group of countries with the greatest number of missing data points on the SDG Index – SIDS are missing 22 percent of SDG Index data on average, with some missing more than 50 percent.

Figure 4.4

Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI): Overall Score, 2016–2022



Note: From 0 (worst) to 100 (best).

Source: Authors' calculations, based on World Bank Statistical Performance Indicators (2023).

The impact of COVID-19 (and other crises?) on data innovation

One hypothesis, previously documented by TReNDS in the SDR 2022, is that the COVID-19 pandemic and possibly other crises may be important drivers of data innovation and collaboration. The pandemic triggered new intra-governmental collaborations to provide decision-makers with evidence to manage the crisis. Furthermore, having timely and high-quality data became a foundation for resilient and effective governments throughout the pandemic, forcing governments to adopt new processes to overcome the numerous obstacles that COVID-19 presented.

Across countries, pragmatic decisions have been made: to reprioritize staff and resources in order to modernize data capture methods and processes; to use non-traditional data sources to fill data gaps, including citizen science, social media, mobile, and satellite data; and to enhance data dissemination schemes to make it easier for policymakers and the general public to consume data. To achieve this feat, countries have embarked on a range of multi-disciplinary and cross-sector partnerships. In many countries, National Statistics Offices (NSOs), were innovators during the pandemic. They engaged in partnership activities that were previously few and far between – working with stakeholders across sectors, including civil society, the private sector, academia, and NGOs – to accelerate data innovations for policymaking and SDG attainment.

Policymakers responding to ongoing cascading crises are likely to continue the experimental and reactive approach to policy development that they adopted during the pandemic, including placing a premium on timelier and higher-quality data. As such, these crises are likely to be the primary driver of future innovations in data, to design and test public policies and programs moving forward. Thus, multilateralism and investments in global capacity-building and funding for statistics remain critical for short- and long-term improvements in information and data for sustainable development.

4.3. Conclusions and next steps

Building on the past ten years of work, including the SDG Index, TReNDS, and a number of SDSN's initiatives, we draw five major lessons, which can serve as priorities to inform SDG policies and financing.

- 1. Science-based instruments are needed at all levels to guide SDG action and strengthen accountability.** There are no magic numbers, but rather a suite of tools – including indices, integrated assessment models, policy trackers, science panels, and geospatial tools – that when combined can strengthen government capacity to implement the SDGs and to target investments. SDSN's new flagship initiative – the SDG Transformation Center – aims precisely to provide a suite of science-based instruments and serve as a platform for peer-to-peer learning and exchange among scientists, practitioners, and investors on the next generation of SDG policy tools, analytics, and long-term pathways.
- 2. Additional investments are needed in capacity-building for statistics.** The SDG Index and TReNDS' initiatives have, for some years now, highlighted the acute and persisting data gaps that prevail at the global level for the SDGs, as well as the need to accelerate partnerships and investments in statistical capacity (TReNDS 2019). Although the World Bank's Statistical Performance Indicators show signs of improvements in statistical systems since 2016, poor and vulnerable countries (including SIDS) still lack the necessary resources to implement the vision of the 2017 *Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data* (HLG-PCCB, 2017). According to PARIS21, funding for data and statistics fell by almost US\$100 million between 2019 and 2021, representing the most significant drop in funding since the start of the SDG era (OECD 2022b). And as highlighted at the UN World Data Forum in April 2023 and reiterated in the 27 April Hangzhou declaration: statistical capacity in the poorer and most vulnerable countries requires “an urgent and sustained increase in the level and scale of investments in data and statistics from domestic and international actors, from the public, private, and philanthropic sectors” (HLG-PCCB 2023).

3. We need to invest in data and science literacy to strengthen the science-policy interface. According to major international studies, few 15-year-old students can tell the difference between a fact and an opinion (OECD 2019b). In an information-rich and post-truth environment, citizens and decision-makers need knowledge and tools to transform data and science into evidence, actions, and long-term policies. Yet UNESCO estimates that there is a nearly US\$100 billion finance gap for countries to reach their education targets (UNESCO 2023). The SDSN and its partners are increasingly collaborating with governments and parliaments – and also working closely with business associations, private financial institutions, trade unions, and academic organizations – to improve data literacy and support science-based policy discussions to advance the SDGs at the national and local levels. Strengthening the science-policy interface is key for implementing long-term pathways for sustainable development.

4. Non-traditional statistics and science-based pathways help to address shortfalls in official statistics; they could be further leveraged to inform investment decisions. Developing official international statistics takes time. Especially when no suitable methodologies or data-collection methods exist. Halfway into the SDGs, for instance, we lack a good-quality international metric, available to most countries, to track “mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development” – indicator 17.14.1. Nevertheless, building on the improvements in the field of industrial ecology, the SDSN and its partners have included an evaluation of negative international spillovers (one component of sustainable development policy coherence) in the SDG Index since 2017. Non-official sources of statistics, such as citizen science, social media, earth observation data, artificial intelligence (AI), model-based estimates, and other pathways produced by academics and researchers, support greater accountability and can provide a forward-looking evaluation of efforts to implement the SDGs, complementing official statistics. Additionally, initiatives like the *Climate Action Tracker* help provide science-based and forward-looking

assessments of countries’ ambitions and actions taken to further key SDG transformations. These types of assessments, as well as science-based decarbonization targets and food and land pathways, can be further leveraged in the design and assessment of public and private investment programs for the SDGs, including sustainability-themed bonds.

5. Space-based technologies help address data gaps and timeliness, including supporting the “leave no one behind” principle; they can be further leveraged via global partnerships. Time lags in international data reporting can exceed two to three years, including for key SDG indicators. With the elevated focus on and interest in data, COVID-19 has set the stage for new user expectations, with many users – especially the general public – now expecting to obtain data in real time (Sachs et al. 2022). The global community has mobilized space-based technologies to help provide more timely and granular information on the state of the global commons, or on access to key services (among others). In Europe, for instance, Copernicus, the EU’s flagship Earth Observation and Monitoring program, was mobilized early on to improve SDG data availability, timeliness, and granularity. And the new SDGs-EYES program will establish “an integrated scientific, technological and user engagement framework, overcoming the knowledge and technical barriers that prevent the exploitation, combination and cross-feeding of data and tools” to support SDG action. At the global level, UN-GGIM and the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) aim to reduce the technical and legal barriers to using geospatial data and to strengthen multistakeholder partnerships. And TReNDS’ Data for Now initiative is working to support countries’ capacity to deliver robust and timely data to achieve the SDGs through user-centric approach, multistakeholder partnerships, and use of alternative data sources, including space-based technologies. The “TReNDS Data for Now” initiative draws on a user-centric approach, multistakeholder partnerships, and the use of alternative data sources such as space-based technologies to build countries’ capacities to deliver accurate and timely data to achieve the SDGs.

References

- Arrow, Kenneth J., Partha Dasgupta, Lawrence H. Goulder, Kevin J. Mumford, and Kirsten Oleson (2013). Sustainability and the measurement of wealth: further reflections. *Environment and Development Economics* 18 (4): 504–16.
- Biermann, Frank, Thomas Hickmann, Carole-Anne Sénit, Marianne Beisheim, Steven Bernstein, Pamela Chasek, Leonie Grob, et al. (2022). Scientific evidence on the political impact of the Sustainable Development Goals. *Nature Sustainability* 5 (9): 795–800. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-022-00909-5>.
- BPCE. (2018). Solving Sustainable Development Goals Rubik's Cube. *Asset & Wealth - Management and Corporate & Investment Banking* (blog). <https://natixis.groupebpce.com/articles/solving-sustainable-development-goals-rubiks-cube/>.
- Brundtland, G.H. (1987). *Our Common Future: Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development*. Geneva, United Nations General Assembly document A/42/427.
- Dasgupta, Partha, and Karl-Göran Mäler. (2000). Net national product, wealth, and social well-being. *Environment and Development Economics* 5 (01): 69–93.
- EPRS. (2021). *Ten Composite Indices for Policy-Making*. European Parliamentary Research Service. [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_IDA\(2021\)696203](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_IDA(2021)696203).
- European Parliament. (2022). *Implementation and Delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals*. Texts Adopted. https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2022-0263_EN.html.
- Eurostat. (2022). *Sustainable Development in the European Union: Monitoring Report on Progress Towards the SDGs in an EU Context, 2022 Edition*, Luxembourg: European Commission, Statistical Office of the European Union. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-flagship-publications/-/ks-09-22-019>.
- FABLE. (2021). *Environmental and Agricultural Impacts of Dietary Shifts at Global and National Scales*. Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy (FABLE) Consortium. <https://fableconsortium.org/publications/environmental-and-agricultural-impacts-of-dietary-shifts-at-global-and-national-scales/>.
- Hickel, Jason. (2020). The world's Sustainable Development Goals aren't sustainable. *Foreign Policy* (blog). <https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/09/30/the-worlds-sustainable-development-goals-arent-sustainable/>.
- HLG-PCCB. (2017). *Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data*. High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/hlg/cape-town-global-action-plan/>.
- HLG-PCCB. (2023). Hangzhou declaration: Accelerating progress in the implementation of the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data. World Data Forum.
- IGS. (2023). *Global Sustainable Development Report 2023*. Independent Group of Scientists. <https://sdgs.un.org/gsdrgsd2023>.
- Jackson, Paul, and Louis Meuleman. (2022). *Magic Numbers? Why the Politics of Indices Are a Problem Rather Than a Solution*. SDG Knowledge Hub, IISD (blog). <https://sdg.iisd.org/443/commentary/guest-articles/magic-numbers-why-the-politics-of-indices-are-a-problem-rather-than-a-solution/>.
- Kotzé, Louis J., Rakhyun E. Kim, Peter Burdon, Louise du Toit, Lisa-Maria Glass, Prakash Kashwan, Diana Liverman, et al. (2022). Planetary Integrity. In *The Political Impact of the Sustainable Development Goals: Transforming Governance Through Global Goals?* Carole-Anne Sénit, Frank Biermann, and Thomas Hickmann (Eds), 140–71. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009082945.007>.
- Lafortune, Guillaume, Grayson Fuller, Leslie Belmont Diaz, Adolf Kloke-Lesch, Phoebe Koundouri, and Angelo Riccaboni. (2022). *Europe Sustainable Development Report 2022: Achieving the SDGs: Europe's Compass in a Multipolar World*. SDSN and SDSN Europe. France: Paris.
- Lafortune, Guillaume, Grayson Fuller, Jorge Moreno, Guido Schmidt-Traub, and Christian Kroll. (2018). *SDG Index and Dashboards: Detailed Methodological Paper*. Paris: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network. http://sdgindex.org/assets/files/2018/Methodological%20Paper_v1_gst_jmm_Aug2018_FINAL.pdf.
- Lafortune, Guillaume, Grayson Fuller, Guido Schmidt-Traub, and Christian Kroll. (2020). How is progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Measured? Comparing four approaches for the EU. *Sustainability* 12 (18): 7675. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12187675>.
- Lafortune, Guillaume, Jeffrey Sachs, and Guido Schmidt-Traub. (2020). It's called the *Sustainable Development Goals Index* for a reason. *Foreign Policy* (blog). (2020). <https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/10/26/its-called-the-sustainable-development-goals-index-for-a-reason/>.
- Lafortune, Guillaume, and Guido Schmidt-Traub. (2019). *Exposing EU policy gaps to address the Sustainable Development Goals*. Study prepared by SDSN for the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC). Brussels, Belgium.
- Lafortune, Guillaume, Finn Woelm, and Rosalie Valentiny. (2022). *Towards a Sound Measure of Government Efforts and Commitments for the SDGs?* SDSN Working Paper. <https://resources.unsdsn.org/towards-a-sound-measure-of-government-efforts-and-commitments-for-the-sdgs>.

References

- Malik, A, G Lafortune, S Dahir, Zachary Wendling, S Carter, M Li, and M Lenzen. (2021). Making Globalisation and Trade Work for People and Planet: International Spillovers Embodied in the European Union's (EU's) Food Supply Chains. SDSN, University of Sydney and GIZ Policy Brief.
- Malik, Arunima, Guillaume Lafortune, Sarah Carter, Mengyu Li, Manfred Lenzen, and Christian Kroll. (2021). International spillover effects in the EU's textile supply chains: a global SDG assessment. *Journal of Environmental Management* 295 (October): 113037. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2021.113037>.
- Mosnier, Aline, Guido Schmidt-Traub, Michael Obersteiner, Sarah Jones, Valeria Javalera-Rincon, Fabrice DeClerck, Marcus Thomson, et al. (2022). How can diverse national food and land-use priorities be reconciled with global sustainability targets? lessons from the FABLE initiative. *Sustainability Science* 18 (1): 335-45. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-022-01227-7>.
- Nicoletti, L., Sirenko, M., and Verma, T. (2023). Disadvantaged communities have lower access to urban infrastructure. *Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science*, 50(3), 831–849. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23998083221131044>
- OECD. 2019a. Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets 2019: An Assessment of Where OECD Countries Stand. OECD Publishing.
- OECD. 2019b. *PISA 2018 Results (Volume II): Where All Students Can Succeed*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. <https://doi.org/10.1787/b5fd1b8f-en>.
- OECD. 2022a. *Better Life Index*. OECD Publishing. Paris. <https://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/#/111111111111>.
- OECD. 2022b. The PARIS21 Partner Report on Support to Statistics 2022: A Wake-Up Call to Finance Better Data. <https://paris21.org/node/3541>.
- OECD and JRC. (2008). *Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators: Methodology and User Guide*. Paris: OECD, Joint Research Committee. <https://www.oecd.org/std/42495745.pdf>.
- Papadimitriou, Eleni, Ana Neves, and William Becker. (2019). *JRC Statistical Audit of the Sustainable Development Goals Index and Dashboards*. European Commission, Joint Research Centre. doi:10.2760/723763, JRC116857.
- Sachs, Jeffrey, Christian Kroll, Guillame Lafortune, Grayson Fuller, and Finn Woelm. (2022). *Sustainable Development Report 2022*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009210058>.
- Schmidt-Traub, Guido, Christian Kroll, Katerina Teksoz, David Durand-Delacre, and Jeffrey D. Sachs. (2017). National baselines for the Sustainable Development Goals assessed in the SDG Index and Dashboards. *Nature Geoscience* 10 (8): 547-55. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ngeo2985>.
- SDSN. (2015). *Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for Sustainable Development Goals: Launching a Data Revolution for the SDGs*. Paris and New York: Sustainable Development Solutions Network. <http://unsdsn.org/resources/publications/indicators/>.
- SDSN. (2022). *Benin Sustainable Development Report 2022*. Paris. <https://www.unsdsn.org/communique-de-presse-le-reseau-de-solution-pour-le-developpement-durable-sdsn-publie-son-premier-rapport-de-reference-sur-les-politiques-les-progres-et-tendances-des-odd-au-benin>.
- Stiglitz, Joseph, E., Amartya Sen, and Jean-Paul Fitoussi. (2009). *Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress*. Paris. <http://www.stiglitzsen-fitoussi.fr/en/index.htm>.
- TReNDS. (2019). Show me the money. Chapter 5 in *Counting on the World*. <https://countingontheworld.sdsntrends.org>.
- UNESCO. (2023). *Can Countries Afford Their National SDG 4 Benchmarks?* <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000385004>.
- United Nations. (2015). *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. A/RES/70/1. New York: United Nations. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>.
- Washington Post* Editorial Board. (2021). We should take the World Bank's *Doing Business* report with a grain of salt. *Washington Post*, 26 septembre 2021. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2021/09/26/cost-doing-business-world-bank/>.
- Wolf, M. J., Emerson, J. W., Esty, D. C., de Sherbinin, A., Wendling, Z. A., et al. (2022). *2022 Environmental Performance Index*. New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy. epi.yale.edu
- Workman, R. and McPherson, K. (2019). *Measuring Rural Access Using New Technologies: Supplemental Guidelines*. ReCAP GEN2033D. London: ReCAP for DFID.
- World Bank. (2021). *World Development Report 2021: Data for Better Lives*. Washington D.C. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/wdr2021>.
- World Bank. (2022). *Statistical Performance Indicators*. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/statistical-performance-indicators>.

Annex

Methods Summary and Data Tables

A.1 Interpreting the SDG Index and Dashboards results

The *Sustainable Development Report 2023* provides an assessment of progress made towards the SDGs by all UN Member States. The Report includes the SDG Index, in which scores are presented on a scale of 0 to 100 and can be interpreted as a percentage towards optimal SDG performance. 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. The same basket of indicators and similar performance thresholds are used for all countries, to generate comparable scores and rankings. To minimize missing-data bias, we do not calculate overall SDG Index scores or ranks for countries that are missing data on more than 20% of the indicators.

Substantial differences in rankings may result from small differences in aggregate SDG Index scores. This calls for caution when comparing country rankings. Differences of two or three positions between countries should not be interpreted as “significant”, whereas a difference 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 visual representations 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 countries where data permits, including those that are not included in the SDG Index. As in previous years, the SDG Dashboards and country profiles for OECD countries incorporate additional metrics that are not available for non-OECD members.

The SDG Trend Dashboards indicate whether a country is on track to achieve the goals by 2030, based on past performance. Trends are calculated for each indicator, building on annual growth rates since 2015 which are extrapolated to 2030. The country's resultant indicator trends are then aggregated at the goal level, to give an indication of how it is progressing towards each SDG.

This section provides a summary of the methods used to compute the SDG Index and Dashboards. More information can be found online in *SDG Index and Dashboards: Detailed Methodological Paper* (Lafortune et al., 2018). In 2019, the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission conducted an independent statistical audit of the report's methodology and results, examining the conceptual and statistical coherence of the index's structure. Their audit report and additional data tables are available on our website: www.sdgindex.org

Due to time lags in international statistics, this year's edition does not capture most of the multiple impacts that the war in Ukraine has had on the SDGs, nor the impacts of other geopolitical and security crises that have emerged over the past 12–18 months. The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation before February 2022, as many data points have not been able to be updated since then. The inclusion of an indicator on exports of major conventional weapons should not be interpreted as a value judgment in the context of current conflicts, but rather as an effort to evaluate more generally the trend towards disarmament recognized by the United Nations and by civil society organizations as an important priority for peace, socio-economic stability, and sustainable development (UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, 2018; Amnesty International, 2008).

A.2 Changes to the 2023 edition and limitations

The 2023 SDG Index covers 166 countries. This year, the Report integrates further indicators that build on geographic information systems (GIS), to increase data availability and the timeliness of indicators related to access to road infrastructure and to key urban services. More information on these new geospatial indicators can be found in Part 3 of the report and in the online materials. This edition also incorporates one new spillover indicator – on modern slavery in international supply chains (Malik et al, 2022). Table A.1 summarizes these additions and identifies indicators that have been replaced or modified due to changes in the methodologies used and estimates produced by data providers. We have also introduced a refinement to the methodology used to evaluate trends for countries already exceeding SDG targets (explained in Section 3.A. below, the methodology overview).

For the first time, we present an overview of where the world as a whole stands on SDG progress, calculated using a population-weighted average for all UN Member States. Also included for the first time in this year's edition is an estimation of the percentage of SDG targets that are on track to be met by 2030 for all countries with sufficient data to be included in the SDG Index. More details on this calculation can be found in Section 3.A.

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 time series for the SDG Index, calculated retroactively using this year's indicators and methods, providing results that are comparable across time. The full time series for the SDG Index are available for download online.

Table A.1

New indicators and modifications

SDG	Indicator	Modification	Source
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Modification: New global poverty line for low-income countries	World Data Lab
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	Modification: New global poverty line for lower-middle-income countries	World Data Lab
8	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	New indicator	Malik et al (2022)
9	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	New indicator	SDSN (2023), based on Workman, R. & McPherson, K., TRL (2019)
11	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	New indicator	SDSN (2023), based on Nicoletti, L., Sirenko, M., & Verma, T. (2023)
12	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	Modification: now sourced from different Multi-regional input-output database, Gloria.	UNEP
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	Modification: now sourced from different Multi-regional input-output database, Gloria.	UNEP
16	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0 - 1 best)	Replaces "Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)"	World Justice Project
16	Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)	Removed due to suspension of future updates	World Economic Forum

Source: Authors' analysis

Despite our best efforts to identify data for the SDGs, several indicator and data gaps persist at the international level (Table A.2). Governments and the international community must increase investments in SDG data and monitoring systems, and build strong data partnerships to support informed SDG decisions and strategies.

To ensure the results are comparable across countries, we do not incorporate estimates received directly from

national statistical offices. Data providers may adjust national data to ensure international 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 of 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.

Table A.2

Major indicator and data gaps for the SDGs

SDG	Issue	Desired metrics
2	Agriculture and nutrition	Food loss and food waste Global yield gap statistics
3	Health	Health care system resilience and preparedness to face global health risks Internationally comparable survey data on unmet care needs
4	Education	Internationally comparable measures of the quality of primary and secondary education Early childhood development (access and quality)
5	Women empowerment	Gender pay gap and other empowerment measures Violence against women
6	Water	Quality of drinking water and surface waters
8	Decent work	Decent work
10	Inequality	Wealth inequality Vertical mobility
12	Sustainable consumption	Environmental impact of transboundary physical flows (e.g. air pollution through wind, water pollution through rivers) Recycling and re-use (circular economy) Hazardous chemicals
13	Climate Action	Robust indicators of climate adaptation
14	Marine ecosystems	Maximum sustainable yields for fisheries Impact of high-sea and cross-border fishing
15	Terrestrial ecosystems	Leading indicators for ecosystem health Trade in endangered species
16	Peace and justice	Violence against children
17	Means of implementation	Climate finance Development impact of trade practices Lead international indicator to track Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development

Source: Authors' analysis

A.3 Methodology (overview)

The Sustainable Development Report provides a comprehensive assessment of distance from targets based on the most current data available covering all 193 UN Member States. This year's report includes 97 global indicators, with 27 additional indicators included specifically for OECD countries (due to better data coverage in these countries).

The following sections provide an overview of the methodology used to select, normalize and aggregate indicators, and to generate indications of trends over time. Additional information is available online, including raw data, additional data tables and sensitivity tests.

1. Data selection

Where possible, the *Sustainable Development Report* uses official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where there are data gaps or insufficient data for an official indicator, we include other metrics from official and unofficial providers. Five criteria for indicator selection were used to determine suitable metrics for inclusion in the report:

1. Global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings.
2. Statistical adequacy: The indicators selected represent valid and reliable measures.
3. Timeliness: The indicators selected are up-to-date and published on a reasonably prompt basis.
4. Coverage: There must be data available for at least 80% of UN Member States with a population greater than one million.¹
5. Measurability of distance to targets: This must be able to be measured so that optimal performance can be determined.

1. There are two exceptions to this rule: (i) Exports of hazardous pesticides; (ii) Children involved in child labor.

Data sources

The data included in this report come from a mix of official and non-official sources. Most (around two-thirds) are drawn from the databanks of international organizations (FAO, ILO, OECD, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, and other sources) which follow extensive and rigorous data-validation processes. Other data sources (around one-third) include less traditional statistics, such as household surveys (Gallup World Poll), civil society organizations and networks (including Oxfam, Tax Justice Network, World Justice Project, or Reporters sans Frontières), peer-reviewed journals (for example, to track international spillovers) and geographic information systems (GIS). These non-official 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 online. The data for this year's edition were extracted between February and April 2023.

2. Missing data and imputations

To minimize biases from missing data, the SDG Index only includes countries that have data for at least 80% of the indicators or that have been in previous editions of the SDG Index and have data for at least 75% of the indicators.² The list of countries not included in the SDG Index due to missing data is presented in Table A.3 below. We do, however, include all UN Member States in the SDG Dashboards and we feature country profiles for each one. These profiles also indicate any gaps in a country's available SDG data.

Due to the lack of widely accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data for many SDG priorities, we do not generally impute or model missing data apart from a few exceptional circumstances. The list of indicators where imputations have been performed is available online in the Codebook.

2. This applies to Barbados, Cabo Verde, Comoros, the Maldives, and Sao Tome and Principe.

Table A.3

Countries excluded from the 2023 SDG Index due to insufficient data

Country	Missing Values	Percentage of Missing Values
Andorra	51	55%
Antigua and Barbuda	31	32%
Dominica	43	44%
Equatorial Guinea	27	28%
Eritrea	22	23%
Grenada	36	37%
Guinea-Bissau	22	23%
Kiribati	38	39%
Korea, Dem. Rep.	31	32%
Libya	24	25%
Liechtenstein	63	68%
Marshall Islands	53	55%
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	45	46%
Monaco	64	66%
Nauru	50	52%
Palau	52	54%
Samoa	28	29%
San Marino	62	64%
Seychelles	34	35%
Solomon Islands	30	31%
St. Kitts and Nevis	43	44%
St. Lucia	25	26%
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	32	33%
Timor-Leste	25	26%
Tonga	33	34%
Tuvalu	50	52%
Vanuatu	27	28%

Source: Authors' analysis

3. Method used to construct the SDG Index and Dashboards

The procedure for calculating 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.

Establishing performance thresholds

To make the data comparable across indicators, each variable was rescaled from 0 to 100 – with 0 denoting the worst performance and 100 describing the optimum. Rescaling is sensitive to the choice of limits, as extreme values (outliers) risk becoming unintended thresholds that can 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 the absolute quantitative thresholds of the 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% upper bound (e.g., zero greenhouse gas emissions from CO₂ as required by no later than 2050 to limit global warming to 1.5°C, 100% sustainable management of fisheries).
4. For all other indicators, use the average of the top five performers.

These principles interpret the SDGs as “stretch targets” and focus attention on those indicators where a country is lagging behind. The lower bound was defined at the 2.5th percentile of the distribution. Each indicator distribution was censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound scored 100, and values below the lower bound scored 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 halfway towards achieving the optimum value, whereas 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 is little consensus across different epistemic communities on assigning higher weights to some SDGs over others. As a normative assumption, we therefore opted to assign a fixed, equal weight to every SDG, to reflect policymakers' commitment to treat all SDGs equally and as an integrated and indivisible set of goals. This implies that countries need to pay attention to all goals to improve their SDG Index score, but focus particularly on those where they are furthest from achieving the SDGs and where incremental progress might therefore be expected to be fastest.

To compute SDG Index scores, we first estimate scores on each goal using the arithmetic mean of indicators for that goal. These goal scores are then averaged across all 17 SDGs to obtain the final Index score. Various sensitivity tests were carried out, with the results 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 between countries' Index scores and rankings, however, as these 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 one SDG (this is often referred to as the issue of “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 or region performs worst. To this end, the indicator values were first rescaled from 0 to 3 according to how they compared to the thresholds. Values worse than the red threshold were rescaled (using a min-max formula) from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lower bound and 1 to the value of the red threshold. Values better than the green threshold were rescaled from 2 to 3 where 2 corresponds to the value of the green threshold and 3 to the upper bound. The values between these two

thresholds were similarly rescaled, and for all indicators the yellow/orange threshold was set as the value halfway between the red and green thresholds (1.5 after rescaling). Each interval between 0 and 3 is continuous. We then took the average of the two rescaled variables on which the country performed worst to identify the rating for the goal. We added the rule that a red rating is applied only if both the worst-performing indicators score red. Similarly, to score green, both of the best-performing indicators must be green. If the country has less than 50% of the indicators available under a goal the dashboard color for that goal is “grey”. The quantitative thresholds used to generate the dashboards are available in Table A.5.

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 (annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the target by 2030 (growth from 2015 to 2030), which we compared to the

Figure A.1

The Four-arrow system for denoting SDG trends

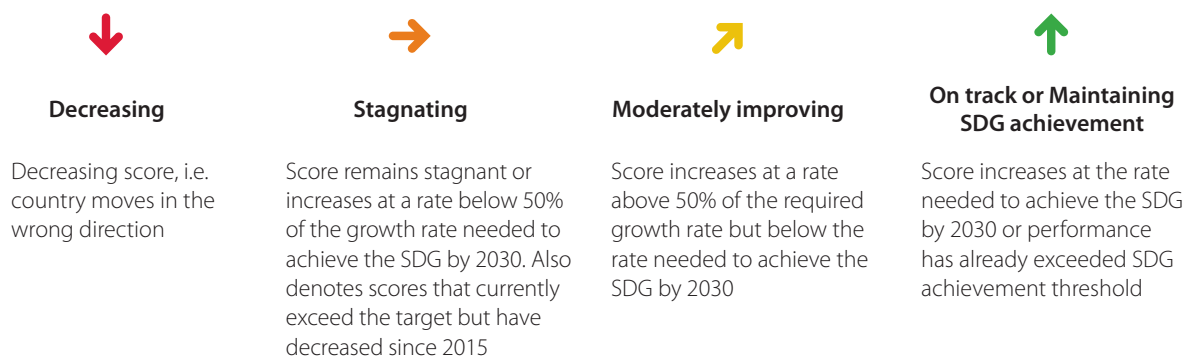
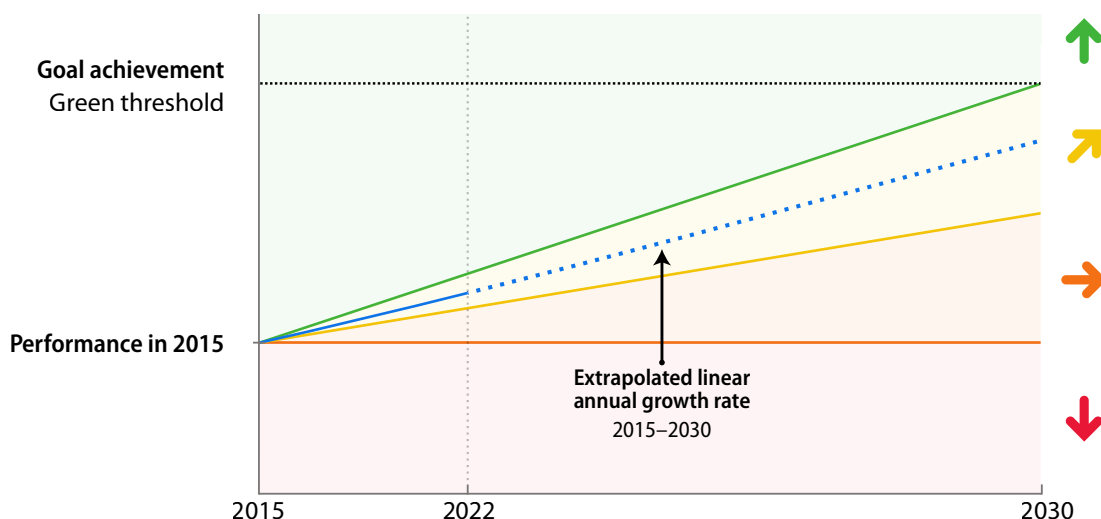


Figure A.2

Graphic representation of the methodology for SDG trends



Source: Authors' analysis

average annual growth rate over the most recent period since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015 (2015–2022). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a four-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 list of indicators used to generate the trend indications is available in Table A.6.

To estimate the overall trend for an SDG, each indicator trend was assigned a value on a scale from 0 to 4 based on its growth rate. Indicators with decreasing growth rates were rescaled (using a min-max formula) from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the worst decrease across countries on an indicator and 1 corresponds to an absolute stagnation over time (growth rate of 0). Increasing growth rates were similarly rescaled into intervals of 1 to 2, 2 to 3, and 3 to 4, where 2 corresponds to half the growth rate necessary to achieve the green threshold, 3 corresponds to exactly the growth rate needed to achieve the green threshold, and 4 to the highest growth rate among the countries on a given indicator. Each of the four intervals between 0 and 4

is continuous. The trend for an SDG was calculated as the arithmetic average of all the re-scaled values of the trend indicators for that goal. An average between 0 and 1 corresponds to a “decreasing” goal trend, between 1 and 2 to a “stagnating” goal trend, between 2 and 3 to a “moderately improving goal trend”, and finally between 3 and 4 to an “on track” goal trend. Overall goal trends were not calculated for countries missing a goal-level dashboard.

Since the projections are based on past growth rates over several years, a country might have observed a decline in performance in the past year (for instance due to the impact of COVID-19) but still be considered as being on track. This methodology emphasizes long-term structural changes that have occurred since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, rather than focusing on annual changes that may be temporary or cyclical. This year we introduced a refinement to the methodology whereby countries that currently exceed the target for an indicator but have seen a decrease since 2015 are assigned an orange arrow. This is because if the decreasing trend continues, the country may no longer meet the SDG target in the future.

Status of SDG targets

In this year's edition, we introduce an assessment of the status of SDG targets both for every country and for the world overall. We based this assessment solely on trend indicators (Table A.6) since time-series data was needed to calculate rates of progress. Indicators that we featured in the Index and country profiles for OECD countries only were excluded from this global calculation, to provide comparable results across countries.

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 was counted as being on track. Indicators where past rates of progress will be insufficient to meet the SDG target (corresponding to the orange "stagnating" or yellow "moderately improving" arrows) were counted as showing limited progress. Finally, indicators heading in the wrong direction (the red "decreasing" arrow) were counted as worsening. Indicators for which a country has already met the target but has decreased its score since 2015 were also considered to be 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 (since 2019 or 2020).

Table A.4Indicators included in the *Sustainable Development Report 2023***Legend**

[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 Notes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1.1	2023	World Data Lab	Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US\$2.15 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1.1	2023	World Data Lab	Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US\$3.65 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.
1	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	1.2.1	2020	OECD	The share of the population whose incomes fall below half the median disposable income for the entire population. The income threshold for relative poverty changes over time with changes in median disposable income.
2	[a] Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.1.1	2020	FAO	The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements for a minimum of one year. Dietary energy requirements are defined as the amount of dietary energy required by an individual to maintain body functions, health and normal activity. Due to uncertainty in the estimates, the lowest value FAO attributes to countries is 2.5%. We therefore assume 2.5% in all high-income countries with missing data.
2	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2.1	2022	UNICEF et al.	The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years that are stunted, measured as the percentage that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of stunting in high-income countries of 2.58%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2.2	2021	UNICEF et al.	The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years whose weight falls below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 0.75%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	2.2	2016	WHO	The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m ² or higher, based on measured height and weight.
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	-	2017	Bonhommeau et al. (2013) data updated to 2017	Trophic levels are a measure of the energy intensity of diet composition and reflect the relative amounts of plants as opposed to animals eaten in each country. A higher trophic level represents a greater level of consumption of energy-intensive animals.
2	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 & 2.4	2021	FAO	Cereal yield, measured as tonnes per hectare of harvested land. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only and excludes crops harvested for hay or green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing.
2	[a] Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	2.4	2018	Zhang and Davidson (2019)	The Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SNMI) is a one-dimensional ranking score that combines two efficiency measures in crop production: Nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) and land use efficiency (crop yield).

Table A.4

(continued)

SDG	Notes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
2	[a]	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	2.3 & 2.4	2021	Global Yield Gap Atlas	A country's yield expressed as a percentage of its potential yield in the three annual crops using the most land area, weighted for the relative importance of each crop in terms of surface area.
2		Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.9	2020	FAO	Exports of pesticides deemed hazardous to human health, standardized by population. Due to volatility, the calculation uses the average value over the last 5 years.
3		Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.1.1	2020	WHO et al.	The estimated number of women, between the age of 15 and 49, who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.
3		Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2.2	2021	UNICEF et al.	The number of newborn infants (neonates) who die before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births.
3		Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.2.1	2021	UNICEF et al.	The probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year, per 1,000 live births.
3		Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.3.2	2021	WHO	The estimated rate of new and relapse cases of tuberculosis each year, expressed per 100,000 people. All forms of tuberculosis are included, including cases of people living with HIV.
3		New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	3.3.1	2021	UNAIDS	Number of people newly infected with HIV per 1,000 uninfected population.
3		Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	3.4.1	2019	WHO	The probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from these diseases, assuming current mortality rates at every age and that individuals would not die from any other cause of death (e.g. injuries or HIV/AIDS).
3	[b]	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3.9.1	2019	WHO	Mortality rate that is attributable to the joint effects of fuels used for cooking indoors and ambient outdoor air pollution.
3		Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.6.1	2019	WHO	Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people.
3		Life expectancy at birth (years)	3.1–3.9	2019	WHO	The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
3		Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.7.2	2020	WHO	The number of births per 1,000 females between the age of 15 and 19.
3	[a]	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	3.1.2	2020	UNICEF	The percentage of births attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for newborns.
3	[a]	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	3.b.1	2021	WHO and UNICEF	Estimated national routine immunization coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infants, children under the age of 12 months, who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (3rd dose of DTP and 1st dose of measles). Calculated as the minimum value between the percentage of infants who have received the 3rd dose of DTP and the percentage who have received the 1st dose of measles.

Table A.4

(continued)

SDG Notes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	3.8.1	2019	WHO	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population). The indicator is an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage.
3	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	3.4	2022	Gallup	Subjective self-evaluation of life, where respondents are asked to evaluate where they feel they stand on a ladder where 0 represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life.
3	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.8	2021	OECD	Difference between maximum and minimum regional life expectancy at birth among regions.
3	Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	3.8	2020	OECD	Gap in percentage of people who perceive their health status as good or very good between the poorest 20% and the richest 20% of the population.
3	Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	3.a.1	2021	OECD	The percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who are reported to smoke daily.
4	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	4.2.2	2021	UNESCO	Participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age measured by the adjusted net enrollment rate in organized learning.
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	4.1.2	2021	UNESCO	The percentage of children of the official school age population who are enrolled in primary education.
4	[a] Lower secondary completion rate (%)	4.1.2	2021	UNESCO	Lower secondary education completion rate measured as the gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (general and pre-vocational). It is calculated as the number of new entrants in the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education.
4	[a] Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	4.6.1	2021	UNESCO	The percentage of youth, aged 15 to 24, who can both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life with understanding.
4	[a] Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	4.3	2021	OECD	The percentage of the population, aged 25 to 34, who have completed tertiary education.
4	PISA score (worst 0-600 best)	4.6.1	2018	OECD	National scores in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), an internationally standardized assessment that is administered to 15-year-olds in schools. It assesses how far students near the end of compulsory education have acquired some of the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society. Country PISA scores for reading, mathematics, and science were averaged to obtain an overall PISA score.
4	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	4.5.1	2018	OECD	Percentage of variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status.
4	[a] Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	4.6.1	2018	OECD	Percentage of students with a performance in science below level 2 (less than 409.54 score points).
5	[a] Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	3.7.1	2023	UNDESA	The percentage of women of reproductive age whose demand for family planning has been met using modern methods of contraception.

Table A.4

(continued)

SDG Notes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
5	Modeled estimate: Demand for family planning satisfied by any modern method	3.7.1		UNDESA	
5	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	4.5.1	2021	UNDP	The mean years of education received by women aged 25 and older divided by the mean years of education received by men aged 25 and older.
5	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	5.5	2022	ILO	Modeled estimate of the proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men.
5	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	5.5.1	2021	IPU	The number of seats held by women in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.
5	[a] Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.5	2021	OECD	The difference between male and female median wages of full-time employees and those self-employed, divided by the male median wage.
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	6.1.1	2020	JMP	The percentage of the population using at least a basic drinking water service, such as drinking water from an improved source, provided that the collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.
6	[b] Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	6.2.1	2020	JMP	The percentage of the population using at least a basic sanitation service, such as an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households.
6	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.4.2	2019	FAO	The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental water requirements. Main sectors, as defined by ISIC standards, include agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, electricity industry, and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity.
6	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.3.1	2020	EPI	The proportion of wastewater that undergoes at least primary treatment in each country, multiplied by the proportion of the population connected to a wastewater collection system.
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m3 H2O eq/capita)	6.4	2018	UNEP	Water scarcity is measured as water consumption weighted by scarcity indices. In order to incorporate water scarcity into the virtual water flow calculus, water use entries are weighted so that they reflect the scarcity of the water being used. The weight used is a measure of water withdrawals as a percentage of the existing local renewable freshwater resources.
6	Population using safely managed water services (%)	6.1.1	2020	JMP	The percentage of the population using a safely managed drinking water service. A safely managed drinking water service is one where people use an improved source meeting three criteria: it is accessible on premises, water is available when needed, and the water supplied is free from contamination. Improved sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction.
6	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	6.1.1	2020	JMP	The percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services. Safely managed sanitation services are improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households, and where the excreta produced should either be treated and disposed of in situ, stored temporarily and then emptied, transported and treated off-site, or transported through a sewer with wastewater and then treated off-site. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact.
7	Population with access to electricity (%)	7.1.1	2020	IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO	The percentage of the population who has access to electricity.

Table A.4

(continued)

SDG Notes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
7	[a] Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	7.1.2	2020	WHO	The percentage of the population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under WHO guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels.
7	CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	7.2	2019	IEA	A measure of the carbon intensity of energy production, calculated by dividing CO ₂ emissions from the combustion of fuel by electricity output. The data are reported in Megatonnes per billion kilowatt hours.
7	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.2.1	2019	IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO	The share of renewable energy in the total final energy consumption. Renewable energy includes hydro, solid biofuels, liquid biofuels, biogases, modern biomass, wind, solar, geothermal, tide/wave/oceans and renewable municipal waste. It does not include traditional biomass — local solid biomass resources (e.g. wood, charcoal, dung, agricultural residues) used in low-income households that do not have access to modern cooking fuels or technologies.
8	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	8.1.1	2021	World Bank	The growth rate of GDP adjusted to income levels (where rich countries are expected to grow less) and expressed relative to the average growth rate of high income countries. The growth rate over the last 3-year period (t-3 to t) was calculated where $GRa = (At/At-3)^{(1/3)} - 1$ and where GRa is the growth rate for country A and At is the GDP per capita data for the year t in country A. Then our adjustment is as follows: $ADJa = [GRa - (GRhc - 0,015 * \log(At-3/hict-3))] * 100$, where GRhc is the average growth rate of high-income countries and hict-3 is the average GDP per capita of high-income countries three years ago.
8	[a] Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.7	2018	Walk Free Foundation (2018)	Estimation of the number of people in modern slavery. Modern slavery is defined as people in forced labor or forced marriage. It is calculated based on standardized surveys and Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE).
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)	8.10.2	2021	Global Findex Database	The percentage of adults, 15 years and older, who report having an account (by themselves or with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution, or who have personally used a mobile money service within the past 12 months.
8	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.5.2	2023	ILO	Modeled estimate of the share of the labor force that is without work but is available and actively seeking employment. The indicator reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for people who want to work but are not doing so.
8	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	8.8.2	2021	World Justice Project	Measures the effective enforcement of fundamental labor rights, including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, the absence of discrimination with respect to employment, and freedom from forced labor and child labor.
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	8.8.1	2018	Alsamawi et al. (2017) data updated to 2018	The number of fatal work-related accidents associated with imported goods. Calculated using extensions to a multiregional input-output table.
8	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	8.7	2018	Malik et al (2022)	Victims of forced labor embodied in supply chains. Calculated using a multi-regional input-output table (Gloria) extended with a slavery satellite account
8	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	8.5	2022	OECD	The ratio of the employed to the working age population. Employed people are those aged 15 or older who were in paid employment or self-employed during a specified period. The working age population refers to people aged 15 to 64.

Table A.4

(continued)

SDG Notes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.6.1	2021	OECD	The percentage of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET). Education includes part-time or full-time education but excludes those in non-formal education and in educational activities of very short duration. Employment is defined according to the ILO Guidelines and covers all those who have been in paid work for at least one hour in the reference week or were temporarily absent from such work.
9	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	9.1.1	2022	SDSN (2023), based on Workman, R. & McPherson, K., TRL (2019)	Proportion of the rural population that lives within 2 km of an all-season road. An all-season road is one that is motorable throughout the year but may be temporarily unavailable during inclement weather.
9	Population using the internet (%)	17.8.1	2021	ITU	The percentage of the population who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. Access could be via a fixed or mobile network.
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	9.c.1 & 17.6.1	2021	ITU	The number of mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 population. Mobile broadband subscriptions refer to subscriptions to mobile cellular networks with access to data communications (e.g. the Internet) at broadband speeds, irrespective of the device used to access the internet.
9	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1-5 best)	9.1	2018	World Bank	Survey-based average assessment of the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure, e.g. ports, roads, railroads and information technology, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best).
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	-	2022	Times Higher Education	The average score of the top three universities in each country that are listed in the global top 1,000 universities in the world. For countries with at least one university on the list, only the score of the ranked university was taken into account. When a university score was missing in the Times Higher Education World University Ranking, an indicator from the Global Innovation Index on the top 3 universities in Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) University Ranking was used as a source when available.
9	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	9.5	2021	Scimago Journal Rank	Number of citable documents published by a journal in the three previous years (selected year documents are excluded). Exclusively articles, reviews and conference papers are considered.
9	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	9.5.1	2020	UNESCO	Gross domestic expenditure on scientific research and experimental development (R&D) expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low-income countries that do not report any data.
9	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.5.2	2020	OECD	The number of researchers per thousand employed people. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, as well as in the management of the projects concerned
9	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	9.5	2020	OECD	A triadic patent family is defined as a set of patents registered in various countries (i.e. patent offices) to protect the same invention. Triadic patent families are a set of patents filed at three of these major patent offices: the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The number of triadic patent families is nowcast for timeliness.
9	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	9.c	2020	OECD	The difference in the percentage of household Internet access between the top and bottom income quartiles.
9	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	4.3	2018	World Bank	Female share of graduates from Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) programs, tertiary (%)

Table A.4

(continued)

SDG Notes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
10	Gini coefficient	10.1	2020	World Bank	The Gini coefficient measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution.
10	Palma ratio	10.1	2020	OECD & UNDP	The share of all income received by the 10% people with highest disposable income divided by the share of all income received by the 40% people with the lowest disposable income.
10	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.2.1	2020	OECD	The percentage of people of 66 years of age or more whose income falls below half the median household income of the total population.
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	11.1.1	2020	UN Habitat	Population living in slums is the proportion of the urban population living in slum households. A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, sufficient living area, housing durability, and security of tenure.
11	[a] Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	11.6.2	2019	IHME	Air pollution measured as the population-weighted mean annual concentration of PM2.5 for the urban population in a country. PM2.5 is suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and can cause severe health damage.
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	11.1	2020	WHO and UNICEF	The percentage of the urban population with access to improved drinking water piped on premises. An improved drinking-water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly fecal matter.
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	11.2.1	2022	Gallup	The percentage of the surveyed population that responded satisfied to the question In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?.
11	Population with rent overburden (%)	11.1	2019	OECD	Percentage of the population living in households where the total housing costs represent more than 40 % of disposable income.
11	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	-	2022	SDSN (2023), based on Nicoletti, L., Sirenko, M., & Verma, T. (2023)	The percentage of the population in urban areas living within 15-minute walking distance from a point of interest (i.e. hospitals, schools, supermarkets, restaurants, etc.) Distance is established through pedestrian street network data and the percentage of population in the radius is estimated using gridded population density.
12	[a] Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	12.5	2019	World Bank	The amount of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. Waste from agriculture and from industries are not included.
12	[a] Electronic waste (kg/capita)	12.4.2	2019	UNU-IAS	Waste from electrical and electronic equipment, estimated based on figures for domestic production, imports and exports of electronic products, as well as product lifespan data.
12	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.4	2018	Lenzen et al. (2022)	SO ₂ emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically.
12	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.4	2018	Lenzen et al. (2022)	Emissions of SO ₂ embodied in imported goods and services. SO ₂ emissions have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide.
12	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.4	2018	UNEP	Reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. Reactive nitrogen corresponds to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.

Table A.4

(continued)

SDG Notes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.4	2018	UNEP	Emissions of reactive nitrogen embodied in imported goods and services. Reactive nitrogen corresponds here to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.
12	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	12.4	2021	UN Comtrade	The average annual amount of plastic waste exported over the last 5 years expressed per capita.
12	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	11.6.1	2021	OECD	The amount of municipal solid waste (MSW), including household waste, that is neither recycled nor composted.
13	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	13.2.2	2021	Global Carbon Project	Emissions from the combustion and oxidation of fossil fuels and from cement production. The indicator excludes emissions from fuels used for international aviation and maritime transport.
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	13.2	2018	Lenzen et al. (2022)	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imported goods and services.
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	13.2	2021	UN Comtrade	CO ₂ emissions embodied in the exports of coal, gas, and oil. Calculated using a 5-year average of fossil fuel exports and converting exports into their equivalent CO ₂ emissions. Exports for each fossil fuel are capped at the country's level of production.
13	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% , worst 0-100 best)	13.2	2018	OECD	The Carbon Pricing Score (CPS) measures the extent to which countries have attained the goal of pricing all energy related carbon emissions at certain benchmark values for carbon costs. The more progress that a country has made towards a specified benchmark value, the higher the CPS. For example, a CPS of 100% against a EUR 60 per tonne of CO ₂ benchmark means that the country (or the group of countries) prices all carbon emissions in its (their) territory from energy use at EUR 60 or more.
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.5.1	2022	Birdlife International et al.	The mean percentage area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of marine biodiversity) that are protected.
14	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	14.1.1	2022	Ocean Health Index	The clean waters subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures to what degree marine waters under national jurisdictions have been contaminated by chemicals, excessive nutrients (eutrophication), human pathogens, and trash.
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.4.1	2018	Sea around Us	The percentage of a country's total catch, within its exclusive economic zone (EEZ), that is comprised of species that are overexploited or collapsed, weighted by the quality of fish catch data.
14	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	14.4	2019	Sea Around Us	The percentage of fish caught by bottom trawling, a method of fishing in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed. This indicator is the sum of the series for bottom trawling, shrimp trawling, and dredging.
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.4	2019	Sea around Us	The percentage of fish that are caught only to be later discarded.
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	14.4	2018	Lenzen et al. (2012) data updated to 2018	Threats to marine species embodied in imports of goods and services.
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.1.2	2022	Birdlife International et al.	The mean percentage area of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that are protected.
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.1.2	2022	Birdlife International et al.	The mean percentage area of freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that are protected.
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	15.5.1	2023	IUCN and Birdlife International	The change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. The index is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Table A.4

(continued)

SDG Notes	Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	15.2	2021	Curtis et al. (2018) data updated to 2021	The mean annual percentage of permanent deforestation over the last 3-year period. Permanent deforestation refers to tree cover removal for urbanization, commodity production and certain types of small-scale agriculture whereby the previous tree cover does not return. It does not include temporary forest loss due to cuttings within the forestry sector or wildfires. Since data on tree cover gains are not available, the annual net loss cannot be calculated, thus the indicator is an estimate for gross permanent deforestation.
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	15.5	2018	Lenzen et al. (2012) data updated to 2018	Threats to terrestrial and freshwater species embodied in imports of goods and services.
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	16.1.1	2021	UNODC	The number of intentional homicides per 100,000 people. Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing, such as killing in armed conflict.
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	16.3.2	2020	UNODC	Unsentenced prisoners as a percentage of overall prison population. Persons held unsentenced or pre-trial refers to persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions who are untried, pre-trial or awaiting a first instance decision on their case from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal.
16	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	16.1.4	2022	Gallup	The percentage of the surveyed population that responded Yes to the question Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?
16	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	16.9.1	2022	UNICEF	The percentage of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities.
16	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	16.5.1 & 16.5.2	2022	Transparency International	The perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest level of perceived corruption) to 100 (lowest level of perceived corruption). The CPI aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts.
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	8.7.1	2021	UNICEF	The percentage of children, between the age of 5 and 14 years old, involved in child labor at the time of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labor under the following conditions: (a) children 5-11 years old who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, or (b) children 12-14 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores. We assumed 0% child labor for high-income countries for which no data was reported.
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)*	16.1	2021	Stockholm Peace Research Institute	Volume of major conventional weapons exported, expressed in constant 1990 US\$ millions (TIV) per 100,000 population. The trend-indicator value is based on the known unit production cost of a core set of weapons and does not reflect the financial value of the exports. Small arms, light weapons, ammunition and other support material are not included. Values were calculated using a 5-year average on the latest ten years of data.
16	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	16.1	2023	Reporters sans frontières	Degree of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries and regions, determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire devised by RSF.
16	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)	16.3.1 & 16.3.3	2021	World Justice Project	Measures the accessibility and affordability of civil courts, including whether people are aware of available remedies; can access and afford legal advice and representation; and can access the court system without incurring unreasonable fees, encountering unreasonable procedural hurdles, or experiencing physical or linguistic barriers.

Table A.4

(continued)

SDG Notes Indicator	Related SDG Target	Reference year	Source	Description
16 Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0 - 1 best)	16.6	2021	World Justice Project	Measures whether administrative proceedings at the national and local levels are conducted without unreasonable delay.
16 Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0 - 1 best)	16.6	2021	World Justice Project	Measures whether the government respects the property rights of people and corporations, refrains from the illegal seizure of private property, and provides adequate compensation when property is legally expropriated.
16 Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	-	2020	UNODC	The prison population is composed of persons held in prisons, penal institutions, or correctional institutions.
17 Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	1.a.1	2021	UNESCO	The sum of public expenditure on health from domestic sources and general government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) expressed as a percentage of GDP. This indicator is based on the World Bank health and education spending datasets, sourced from WHO & UNESCO respectively. Values are carried forward for both health and education, but a value in a given year is only reported if at least one data point is a real observation (not carried forward).
17 For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	17.2.1	2022	OECD	The amount of official development assistance (ODA) as a share of gross national income (GNI). It includes grants, soft loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance and excludes grants and loans for military purposes. There is a break in the series because from 2019, the ODA grant-equivalent methodology is used whereby only the grant portion of the loan, i.e. the amount given by lending below market rates, counts as ODA.
17 Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	17.1.1	2020	IMF	Government revenue measured as cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here.
17 Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	-	2021	Tax Justice Network	The Corporate Tax Haven Score measures a jurisdiction's potential to poach the tax base of others, as enshrined in its laws, regulations and documented administrative practices. For countries with multiple jurisdictions, the average value across the jurisdictions was assigned to the country.
17 Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	-	2022	Tax Justice Network	The Index measures the contribution of each jurisdiction to financial secrecy, on a scale from 0 (best) to 100 (worst). It is calculated using qualitative data to prepare a secrecy score for each jurisdiction and quantitative data to create a global scale weighting for each jurisdiction according to its share of offshore financial services activity in the global total. For countries with multiple jurisdictions, the average score of the jurisdictions was used.
17 Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	-	2019	Zucman et al. (2019)	Estimation of how much profit is shifted into tax havens and how much non-haven countries lose in profits from such shifting. Based on macroeconomic data known as foreign affiliates statistics. Negative values indicate profit shifting.
17 Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	17.18.1 - 17.19.2	2022	World Bank	The Statistical Performance Index is a weighted average of the statistical performance indicators that evaluate the performance of national statistical systems. It aggregates five pillars of statistical performance: data use, data services, data products, data sources, and data infrastructure.

Source: Authors' analysis

*Note: The inclusion of an indicator on export of major conventional weapons should not be interpreted as a value judgment on the context of current conflicts but rather as an effort to evaluate more generally the trend 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).

Table A.5

Indicator thresholds and justifications for optimal values

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound	Justification for optimum
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0	≤ 2	2 < x ≤ 7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 13	> 13	72.6	SDG Target
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0	≤ 2	2 < x ≤ 7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 13	> 13	51.5	SDG Target
1	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.1	≤ 10	10 < x ≤ 12.5	12.5 < x ≤ 15	> 15	17.7	Average of best performers
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	≤ 7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 11.25	11.25 < x ≤ 15	> 15	42.3	SDG Target
2	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0	≤ 7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 11.25	11.25 < x ≤ 15	> 15	50.2	SDG Target
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0	≤ 5	5 < x ≤ 7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 10	> 10	16.3	SDG Target
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2.8	≤ 10	10 < x ≤ 17.5	17.5 < x ≤ 25	> 25	35.1	Average of best performers
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.04	≤ 2.2	2.2 < x ≤ 2.3	2.3 < x ≤ 2.4	> 2.4	2.45	Average of best performers
2	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7	≥ 2.5	2.5 > x ≥ 2	2 > x ≥ 1.5	< 1.5	0.2	Average of best performers
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)	0	≤ 0.3	0.3 < x ≤ 0.5	0.5 < x ≤ 0.7	> 0.7	1.2	Technical Optimum
2	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77	≥ 75	75 > x ≥ 62.5	62.5 > x ≥ 50	< 50	28	Average of best performers
2	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0	≤ 1	1 < x ≤ 25.5	25.5 < x ≤ 50	> 50	250	Technical Optimum
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.4	≤ 70	70 < x ≤ 105	105 < x ≤ 140	> 140	814	Average of best performers
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.1	≤ 12	12 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 18	> 18	39.7	Average of best performers
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	≤ 25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	37.5 < x ≤ 50	> 50	130.1	Average of best performers
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0	≤ 10	10 < x ≤ 42.5	42.5 < x ≤ 75	> 75	561	SDG Target
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0	≤ 0.2	0.2 < x ≤ 0.6	0.6 < x ≤ 1	> 1	5.5	SDG Target
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.3	≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 20	20 < x ≤ 25	> 25	31	Average of best performers
3	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0	≤ 18	18 < x ≤ 84	84 < x ≤ 150	> 150	368.8	Technical Optimum
3	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.2	≤ 8.4	8.4 < x ≤ 12.6	12.6 < x ≤ 16.8	> 16.8	33.7	Average of best performers
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	83	≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 75	75 > x ≥ 70	< 70	54	Average of best performers
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.5	≤ 25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	37.5 < x ≤ 50	> 50	139.6	Average of best performers
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100	≥ 98	98 > x ≥ 94	94 > x ≥ 90	< 90	23.1	Leave no one behind
3	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	100	≥ 90	90 > x ≥ 85	85 > x ≥ 80	< 80	41	Leave no one behind
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)	100	≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 70	70 > x ≥ 60	< 60	38.2	Leave no one behind
3	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	7.6	≥ 6	6 > x ≥ 5.5	5.5 > x ≥ 5	< 5	3.3	Average of best performers
3	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0	≤ 3	3 < x ≤ 5	5 < x ≤ 7	> 7	11	Leave no one behind

Table A.5

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound	Justification for optimum
3	Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	0	≤ 20	$20 < x \leq 30$	$30 < x \leq 40$	> 40	45	Leave no one behind
3	Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	10.1	≤ 18	$18 < x \leq 25$	$25 < x \leq 32$	> 32	35	Average of best performers
4	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	100	≥ 90	$90 > x \geq 80$	$80 > x \geq 70$	< 70	35	SDG Target
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100	≥ 97	$97 > x \geq 88.5$	$88.5 > x \geq 80$	< 80	53.8	SDG Target
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100	≥ 90	$90 > x \geq 82.5$	$82.5 > x \geq 75$	< 75	18	SDG Target
4	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100	≥ 95	$95 > x \geq 90$	$90 > x \geq 85$	< 85	45.2	Leave no one behind
4	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	52.2	≥ 40	$40 > x \geq 25$	$25 > x \geq 10$	< 10	0	Average of best performers
4	PISA score (worst 0-600 best)	525.6	≥ 493	$493 > x \geq 446.5$	$446.5 > x \geq 400$	< 400	350	Average of best performers
4	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	8.3	≤ 10.5	$10.5 < x \leq 15.25$	$15.25 < x \leq 20$	> 20	21.4	Average of best performers
4	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	10	≤ 15	$15 < x \leq 22.5$	$22.5 < x \leq 30$	> 30	48	Average of best performers
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	100	≥ 80	$80 > x \geq 70$	$70 > x \geq 60$	< 60	17.5	Leave no one behind
5	Modeled estimate: Demand for family planning satisfied by any modern method	100	≥ 80	$80 > x \geq 70$	$70 > x \geq 60$	< 60	17.5	Technical Optimum
5	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100	≥ 98	$98 > x \geq 86.5$	$86.5 > x \geq 75$	< 75	41.8	SDG Target
5	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	100	≥ 70	$70 > x \geq 60$	$60 > x \geq 50$	< 50	21.5	SDG Target
5	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	50	≥ 40	$40 > x \geq 30$	$30 > x \geq 20$	< 20	1.2	SDG Target
5	Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	0	≤ 8	$8 < x \leq 14$	$14 < x \leq 20$	> 20	36.7	Technical Optimum
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100	≥ 98	$98 > x \geq 89$	$89 > x \geq 80$	< 80	40	Leave no one behind
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100	≥ 95	$95 > x \geq 85$	$85 > x \geq 75$	< 75	9.7	Leave no one behind
6	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.5	≤ 25	$25 < x \leq 50$	$50 < x \leq 75$	> 75	100	Technical Optimum
6	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100	≥ 50	$50 > x \geq 37.5$	$37.5 > x \geq 25$	< 25	15	Technical Optimum
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($\text{m}^3 \text{H}_2\text{O eq/capita}$)	100	≤ 1000	$1000 < x \leq 2500$	$2500 < x \leq 4000$	> 4000	11000	Average of best performers
6	Population using safely managed water services (%)	100	≥ 95	$95 > x \geq 87.5$	$87.5 > x \geq 80$	< 80	10.5	Leave no one behind
6	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100	≥ 90	$90 > x \geq 77.5$	$77.5 > x \geq 65$	< 65	14.1	Leave no one behind
7	Population with access to electricity (%)	100	≥ 98	$98 > x \geq 89$	$89 > x \geq 80$	< 80	9.1	Leave no one behind
7	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100	≥ 85	$85 > x \geq 67.5$	$67.5 > x \geq 50$	< 50	2	Average of best performers
7	CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO_2/TWh)	0	≤ 1	$1 < x \leq 1.25$	$1.25 < x \leq 1.5$	> 1.5	5.9	Technical Optimum
7	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	55	≥ 32	$32 > x \geq 21$	$21 > x \geq 10$	< 10	3	Average of best performers

Table A.5

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound	Justification for optimum
8	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	5	≥ 0	$0 > x \geq -1.5$	$-1.5 > x \geq -3$	< -3	-14.7	Average of best performers
8	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0	≤ 4	$4 < x \leq 7$	$7 < x \leq 10$	> 10	22	Leave no one behind
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	$80 > x \geq 65$	$65 > x \geq 50$	< 50	8	Technical Optimum
8	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.5	≤ 5	$5 < x \leq 7.5$	$7.5 < x \leq 10$	> 10	25.9	Average of best performers
8	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	≥ 0.7	$0.7 > x \geq 0.6$	$0.6 > x \geq 0.5$	< 0.5	0.3	Average of best performers
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0	≤ 1	$1 < x \leq 1.75$	$1.75 < x \leq 2.5$	> 2.5	6	Technical Optimum
8	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0	≤ 20	$20 < x \leq 135$	$135 < x \leq 250$	> 250	300	Technical Optimum
8	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	77.8	≥ 60	$60 > x \geq 55$	$55 > x \geq 50$	< 50	50	Average of best performers
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.1	≤ 10	$10 < x \leq 12.5$	$12.5 < x \leq 15$	> 15	28.2	Average of best performers
9	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100	≥ 90	$90 > x \geq 75$	$75 > x \geq 60$	< 60	35	Leave no one behind
9	Population using the internet (%)	100	≥ 80	$80 > x \geq 65$	$65 > x \geq 50$	< 50	2.2	Leave no one behind
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100	≥ 75	$75 > x \geq 57.5$	$57.5 > x \geq 40$	< 40	1.4	Leave no one behind
9	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1-5 best)	3.8	≥ 3	$3 > x \geq 2.5$	$2.5 > x \geq 2$	< 2	1.6	Average of best performers
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	50	≥ 30	$30 > x \geq 15$	$15 > x \geq 0$	< 0	0	Average of best performers
9	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.2	≥ 0.7	$0.7 > x \geq 0.375$	$0.375 > x \geq 0.05$	< 0.05	0	Average of best performers
9	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.7	≥ 1.5	$1.5 > x \geq 1.25$	$1.25 > x \geq 1$	< 1	0	Average of best performers
9	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	15.6	≥ 8	$8 > x \geq 7.5$	$7.5 > x \geq 7$	< 7	0.8	Average of best performers
9	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	115.7	≥ 20	$20 > x \geq 15$	$15 > x \geq 10$	< 10	0.1	Average of best performers
9	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	0	≤ 7	$7 < x \leq 26$	$26 < x \leq 45$	> 45	63.6	Leave no one behind
9	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	50	≥ 30	$30 > x \geq 25$	$25 > x \geq 20$	< 20	15	Leave no one behind
10	Gini coefficient	27.5	≤ 30	$30 < x \leq 35$	$35 < x \leq 40$	> 40	63	Average of best performers
10	Palma ratio	0.9	≤ 1	$1 < x \leq 1.15$	$1.15 < x \leq 1.3$	> 1.3	2.5	Average of best performers
10	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	3.2	≤ 5	$5 < x \leq 15$	$15 < x \leq 25$	> 25	45.7	Average of best performers
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0	≤ 5	$5 < x \leq 15$	$15 < x \leq 25$	> 25	90	Leave no one behind
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	6.3	≤ 10	$10 < x \leq 17.5$	$17.5 < x \leq 25$	> 25	87	Average of best performers

Table A.5

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound	Justification for optimum
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	≥ 98	$98 > x \geq 86.5$	$86.5 > x \geq 75$	< 75	6.1	Leave no one behind
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	82.6	≥ 72	$72 > x \geq 57.5$	$57.5 > x \geq 43$	< 43	21	Average of best performers
11	Population with rent overburden (%)	4.6	≤ 7	$7 < x \leq 12$	$12 < x \leq 17$	> 17	25.6	Average of best performers
11	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	98	≥ 90	$90 > x \geq 70$	$70 > x \geq 50$	< 50	15	Average of best performers
12	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	≤ 1	$1 < x \leq 1.5$	$1.5 < x \leq 2$	> 2	3.7	Average of best performers
12	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	≤ 5	$5 < x \leq 7.5$	$7.5 < x \leq 10$	> 10	23.5	Average of best performers
12	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0	≤ 30	$30 < x \leq 65$	$65 < x \leq 100$	> 100	525	Average of best performers
12	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0	≤ 5	$5 < x \leq 7.5$	$7.5 < x \leq 10$	> 10	30	Technical Optimum
12	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	2	≤ 20	$20 < x \leq 35$	$35 < x \leq 50$	> 50	100	Average of best performers
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0	≤ 10	$10 < x \leq 15$	$15 < x \leq 20$	> 20	70	Technical Optimum
12	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0	≤ 1	$1 < x \leq 3$	$3 < x \leq 5$	> 5	12	Technical Optimum
12	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	≤ 0.8	$0.8 < x \leq 0.9$	$0.9 < x \leq 1$	> 1	1.5	Average of best performers
13	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	≤ 2	$2 < x \leq 3$	$3 < x \leq 4$	> 4	20	Technical Optimum
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	≤ 0.5	$0.5 < x \leq 1$	$1 < x \leq 1.5$	> 1.5	4.5	Technical Optimum
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0	≤ 100	$100 < x \leq 4050$	$4050 < x \leq 8000$	> 8000	44000	Technical Optimum
13	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% , worst 0-100 best)	100	≥ 70	$70 > x \geq 50$	$50 > x \geq 30$	< 30	0	Technical Optimum
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥ 85	$85 > x \geq 75$	$75 > x \geq 65$	< 65	0	Technical Optimum
14	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	100	≥ 80	$80 > x \geq 75$	$75 > x \geq 70$	< 70	28.6	Technical Optimum
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0	≤ 25	$25 < x \leq 37.5$	$37.5 < x \leq 50$	> 50	90.7	Technical Optimum
14	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1	≤ 7	$7 < x \leq 33.5$	$33.5 < x \leq 60$	> 60	90	Average of best performers
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0	≤ 5	$5 < x \leq 10$	$10 < x \leq 15$	> 15	20	Technical Optimum
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0	≤ 0.2	$0.2 < x \leq 0.6$	$0.6 < x \leq 1$	> 1	2	Technical Optimum
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥ 85	$85 > x \geq 75$	$75 > x \geq 65$	< 65	0	Technical Optimum
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥ 85	$85 > x \geq 75$	$75 > x \geq 65$	< 65	0	Technical Optimum
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	1	≥ 0.9	$0.9 > x \geq 0.85$	$0.85 > x \geq 0.8$	< 0.8	0.6	Technical Optimum
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0	≤ 0.05	$0.05 < x \leq 0.275$	$0.275 < x \leq 0.5$	> 0.5	1.5	SDG Target

Table A.5

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound	Justification for optimum
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0	≤ 1	$1 < x \leq 2$	$2 < x \leq 3$	> 3	10	Technical Optimum
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	≤ 1.5	$1.5 < x \leq 2.75$	$2.75 < x \leq 4$	> 4	38	Average of best performers
16	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	7	≤ 30	$30 < x \leq 40$	$40 < x \leq 50$	> 50	75	Average of best performers
16	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	90	≥ 70	$70 > x \geq 60$	$60 > x \geq 50$	< 50	33	Average of best performers
16	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100	≥ 98	$98 > x \geq 86.5$	$86.5 > x \geq 75$	< 75	11	Leave no one behind
16	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	88.6	≥ 60	$60 > x \geq 50$	$50 > x \geq 40$	< 40	13	Average of best performers
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0	≤ 2	$2 < x \leq 6$	$6 < x \leq 10$	> 10	39.3	Leave no one behind
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0	≤ 1	$1 < x \leq 1.75$	$1.75 < x \leq 2.5$	> 2.5	3.4	Technical Optimum
16	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	90	≥ 70	$70 > x \geq 60$	$60 > x \geq 50$	< 50	40	Average of best performers
16	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)	0.75	≥ 0.65	$0.65 > x \geq 0.575$	$0.575 > x \geq 0.5$	< 0.5	0.1	Average of best performers
16	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0 - 1 best)	0.85	≥ 0.7	$0.7 > x \geq 0.55$	$0.55 > x \geq 0.4$	< 0.4	0.15	Average of best performers
16	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0 - 1 best)	0.85	≥ 0.7	$0.7 > x \geq 0.6$	$0.6 > x \geq 0.5$	< 0.5	0.4	Average of best performers
16	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	25	≤ 100	$100 < x \leq 175$	$175 < x \leq 250$	> 250	475	Average of best performers
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15	≥ 10	$10 > x \geq 7.5$	$7.5 > x \geq 5$	< 5	0	Average of best performers
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1	≥ 0.7	$0.7 > x \geq 0.525$	$0.525 > x \geq 0.35$	< 0.35	0.1	Average of best performers
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	40	≥ 30	$30 > x \geq 23$	$23 > x \geq 16$	< 16	10	Average of best performers
17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	40	≤ 60	$60 < x \leq 65$	$65 < x \leq 70$	> 70	100	Average of best performers
17	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	42.7	≤ 45	$45 < x \leq 50$	$50 < x \leq 55$	> 55	76.5	Average of best performers
17	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0	≥ 0	$0 > x \geq -15$	$-15 > x \geq -30$	< -30	-70	Technical Optimum
17	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	100	≥ 80	$80 > x \geq 65$	$65 > x \geq 50$	< 50	25	Technical Optimum

Source: Authors' analysis

Table A.6

Indicators used for SDG Trends and period for trend estimation

SDG	Indicator	Period covered	Notes
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2015–2023	
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	2015–2023	
1	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	2015–2020	OECD only
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2015–2020	
2	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2015–2022	
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2015–2021	
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	2013–2016	
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2014–2017	
2	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2015–2021	
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	2015–2018	
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2015–2020	
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2015–2021	
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2015–2021	
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2015–2021	
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2015–2021	
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	2015–2019	
3	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2015–2019	
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	2015–2019	
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2015–2020	
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2015–2020	
3	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	2015–2021	
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	2015–2019	
3	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2015–2022	
3	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2015–2021	OECD only
3	Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	2015–2020	OECD only
3	Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	2015–2021	OECD only
4	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	2015–2021	
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	2015–2021	
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	2015–2021	
4	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	2015–2021	
4	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	2015–2021	OECD only
4	PISA score (worst 0-600 best)	2015–2018	OECD only
4	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	2015–2018	OECD only
4	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	2015–2018	OECD only

Table A.6

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Period covered	Notes
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	2015–2022	
5	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	2015–2021	
5	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	2015–2022	
5	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	2015–2021	
5	Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	2015–2021	OECD only
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	2015–2020	
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	2015–2020	
6	Population using safely managed water services (%)	2015–2020	OECD only
6	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	2015–2020	OECD only
7	Population with access to electricity (%)	2015–2020	
7	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2015–2020	
7	CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2015–2019	
7	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2015–2019	
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)	2014–2021	
8	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2015–2023	Global only
8	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2021	
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2015–2018	
8	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	2015–2022	OECD only
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	2015–2021	OECD only
9	Population using the internet (%)	2015–2021	
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	2015–2021	
9	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2014–2018	
9	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2015–2021	
9	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2015–2020	
9	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	2015–2020	OECD only
9	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2015–2020	OECD only
9	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	2015–2020	OECD only
9	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	2014–2018	OECD only
10	Gini coefficient	2015–2020	
10	Palma ratio	2015–2020	
10	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	2015–2020	OECD only
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2016–2020	
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	2015–2019	
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	2015–2020	

Table A.6

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Period covered	Notes
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2015–2022	
11	Population with rent overburden (%)	2015–2019	OECD only
12	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	2015–2018	
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2015–2018	
12	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2016–2021	
12	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2015–2021	OECD only
13	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2015–2021	
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2015–2018	
13	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% , worst 0–100 best)	2015–2018	OECD only
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2022	
14	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	2015–2022	
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2015–2018	
14	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2015–2019	
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2015–2019	
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2022	
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2022	
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2023	
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	2015–2021	
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2015–2021	
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	2015–2020	
16	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2015–2022	
16	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	2015–2022	
16	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	2015–2023	
16	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2021	
16	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2021	
16	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2021	
16	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	2015–2020	OECD only
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2015–2021	
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	2019–2022	
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	2015–2020	
17	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	2018–2022	OECD only
17	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	2015–2019	OECD only
17	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	2016–2022	

Source: Authors' analysis

References

- Alsamawi, A., Murray, J., Lenzen, M., and Reyes, R. C. (2017). Trade in occupational safety and health: Tracing the embodied human and economic harm in labour along the global supply chain. *Journal of cleaner production*, 147, 187–96.
- Amnesty International (2008). *Blood at the Crossroads: Making the Case for a Global Arms Trade Treaty*. London, UK: Amnesty International Publications. <https://controlarms.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/act300112008en.pdf>
- Ates L., Cobham A., Harari M., Janský P., Meinzer M., Millan-Narotzky L., and Palanský M. (2021). The corporate tax haven index: a new geography of profit shifting. In B. Unger, L. Russel, J. Ferwerda (eds.), *Combatting Fiscal Fraud and Empowering Regulators*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- BirdLife International, IUCN, and UNEP-WCMC (2022). *Resources and Data*. BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature, and the United Nations Environment Programme–World Conservation Monitoring Centre. Available from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>
- Bonhommeau, S., Dubroca, L., Le Pape, O., Barde, J., Kaplan, D. M., Chassot, E., and Nieblas, A. E. (2013). Eating up the world's food web and the human trophic level. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 110(51), 20617–20. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1305827110>
- Cuaresma, J. C., Fengler, W., Kharas, H., Bekhtiar, K., Brottrager, M., and Hofer, M. (2019). Will the Sustainable Development Goals be fulfilled? Assessing present and future global poverty. *Palgrave Communications*, 4(1), 29.
- Curtis et al. (2018). Classifying drivers of global forest loss. *Science*, Vol. 361-6407, pp. 1108–11. Data updated in 2020.
- FAO (2022). Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%). In *AQUASTAT*. Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome. Available from: <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en>
- FAO (2022). Cereal yield (kg per hectare). Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome. Available from: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.YLD.CREL.KG>
- FAO (2022). Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population). Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome. Available from: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS>
- FAO (2022). Trade in hazardous pesticides. Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome. Available from: <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RT/metadata>
- Forti V., Baldé C.P., Kuehr R., and Bel G. (2020). *The Global E-waste Monitor 2020: Quantities, Flows and the Circular Economy Potential*. United Nations University (UNU), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) – co-hosted SCYCLE Programme, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), Bonn/Geneva/Rotterdam.
- Friedlingstein, P., et al. (2020). Global carbon budget 2020. *Earth System Science Data*, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-12-3269-2020>
- Gallup (2022). Gallup World Poll.
- Global Findex Database (2022). World Bank, Washington, D.C. Available from: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FX.OWN.TOTL.ZS>
- Wageningen University and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (2015). *Global Yield Gap Atlas*. Available from: <http://www.yieldgap.org>
- Halpern BS, Longo C, Hardy D, McLeod KL, Samhouri JF, Katona SK, et al. (2012) An index to assess the health and benefits of the global ocean. *Nature*. 2012;488: 615–620.
- IEA (2019). *CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion 2019*. International Energy Agency, Paris. Available from: <https://www.iea.org/reports/co2-emissions-from-fuel-combustion-2019>
- IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO (2022). *Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report, 2022*. Available from: <https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/time>
- IHME (2020). Global burden of 369 diseases and injuries in 204 countries and territories, 1990–2019: a systematic analysis for the *Global Burden of Disease Study 2019*. *The Lancet*, 17 October 2020, Volume 396, Issue 10258, Pages 1129–1306
- ILO (2022). Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (modeled ILO estimate). International Labour Organization, Geneva. Available from: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLFC.ACT.FM.ZS>
- ILO (2022). Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate). International Labour Organization, Geneva. Available from: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS>
- International Monetary Fund (2022). *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*. Available from: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GC.REV.XGRT.GD.ZS?view=chart>
- IPU (2022). Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%). Inter-Parliamentary Union, Geneva. Available from: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.GEN.PARL.ZS>

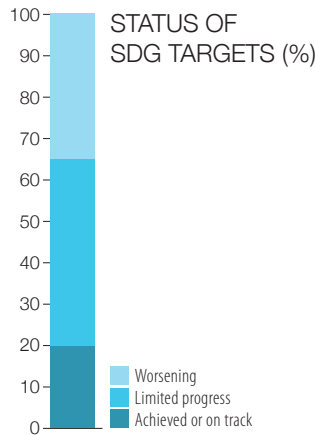
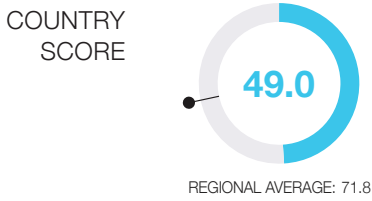
References

- ITU (2022). *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database*. International Telecommunication Union, Geneva. Available from: <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>
- IUCN, BirdLife International (2022). *IUCN Red List*. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Birdlife International. Available from: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=15.5.1>
- Kaza, Silpa; Yao, Lisa C.; Bhada-Tata, Perinaz; Van Woerden, Frank. 2018. What a waste 2.0: A global snapshot of solid waste management to 2050. *Urban Development*, Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., Moreno, J., Schmidt-Traub, G., and Kroll, C. (2018). *SDG Index and Dashboards Detailed Methodological Paper*. Sustainable Development Solutions Network. <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/sdsna/2018GlobalIndex/master/2018GlobalIndexMethodology.pdf>
- Lenzen, M., Geschke, A., West, J., Fry, J., Malik, A., Giljum, S., Milà i Canals, L., Piñero, P., Lutter, S., Wiedmann, T., Li, M., Sevenster, M., Potočník, J., Teixeira, I., Van Voore, M., Nansai, K. and Schandl, H. (2022) Implementing the material footprint to measure progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 12. *Nature Sustainability*, 5, 157–66. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-021-00811-6>
- Lenzen, M., Moran, D., Kanemoto, K., Foran, B., Lobefaro, L., and Geschke, A. (2012). International trade drives biodiversity threats in developing nations. *Nature*, 486, 109-12. (Dataset updated to 2018 by Isaac Russell Peterson, Matthew Selinkske and colleagues). Doi: 10.1038/nature11145
- Malik, A., Lafortune, G., Mora, C., Carter, S., and Lenzen M. (2022). International spillovers embodied in the EU's supply chains. GIZ, SDSN, and the University of Sydney. <https://irp.cdn-website.com/be6d1d56/files/uploaded/56690-1%20-%20SDSN%20Study%20-%20v3.pdf>
- OECD (2021). *Environmental Policy: Effective Carbon Rates (Edition 2021)*. OECD Environment Statistics (database), <https://doi.org/10.1787/108c55c1-en>
- OECD (2022). *OECD Statistics*. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris. Available from: <http://stats.oecd.org/>
- OECD (2022). *PISA Database*. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris. Available from: <http://pisadataexplorer.oecd.org/ide/idepisa/dataset.aspx>
- Papadimitriou, E., Fragoso Neves, A., & Becker, W. E. (2019). *JRC Statistical Audit of the Sustainable Development Goals Index and Dashboards*. European Commission. <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/jrc-statistical-audit-sustainable-development-goals-index-and-dashboards>
- Pauly D, Zeller D, and Palomares M.L.D. (Editors) (2020) *Sea Around Us Concepts, Design and Data* (www.seararoundus.org)
- Reporters sans frontières (2020). *World Press Freedom Index 2020*. Available from: <https://rsf.org/en/ranking>
- SCImago Journal & Country Rank (2022). Available from <http://www.scimagojr.com>
- SDSN (2023) *Pedestrian Accessibility Indicators by Country*. Based on Nicoletti, L., Sirenko, M., and Verma, T. (2023). Disadvantaged communities have lower access to urban infrastructure. *Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science*, 50(3), 831–849.
- SDSN (2023) *Rural Access Index 2022 by Country*. Based on Workman, R. and McPherson, K., TRL (2019). *Measuring Rural Access Using New Technologies: Supplemental Guidelines*. ReCAP GEN2033D. London: ReCAP for DFID.
- Shilling, H.-J., Wiedmann, T., and Malik, A. (2021). Modern slavery footprints in global supply chains. *Journal of Industrial Ecology*, 25(7), 1518–28
- SIPRI (2022). *SIPRI Arms Transfers Database*. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Stockholm. Available from: <https://www.sipri.org/databases/armstransfers>.
- Tax Justice Network (2020). *Financial Secrecy Index 2020*. Tax Justice Network, London. Available from: <https://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/introduction/fsi-2018-results>
- The World justice project: *Rule of Law Index 2020*. Washington, D.C: The World Justice Project, 2020. Available from: <https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/research-and-data/wjp-rule-law-index-2020>
- Times Higher Education (2022). *World University Rankings 2022*.
- Transparency International (2021). *Corruption Perceptions Index 2020*. Transparency International, Berlin. Available from: <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/>
- UN Comtrade Database (2022). Available from: <https://comtrade.un.org/data/>
- UN Habitat (2022). *Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums*. United Nations Human Settlements Programme, Nairobi, Kenya. Available from: https://data.unhabitat.org/datasets/52c52084f31a403397e2c3bbee37f378_0/data
- UNAIDS (2022). *Aidsinfo*. HIV incidence per 1000 population (15–49). Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS, Geneva. Available from: <http://aidsinfo.unaids>.

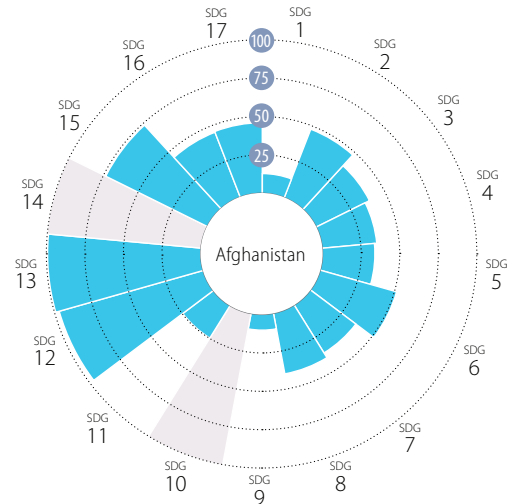


Part 5
Country Profiles

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



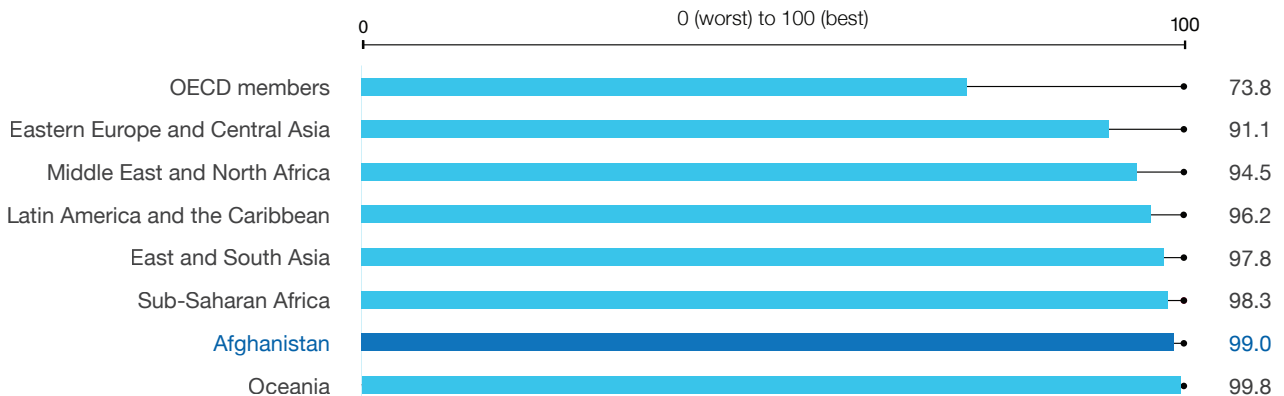
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



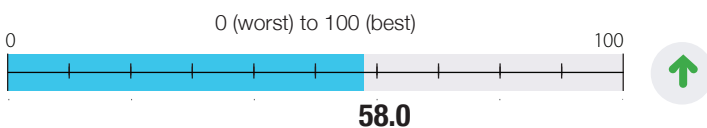
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



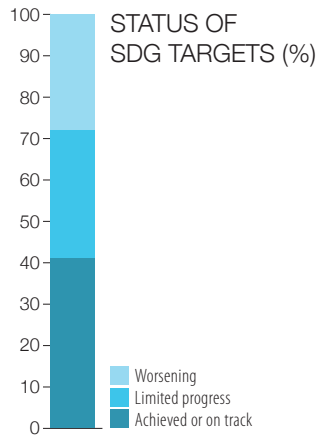
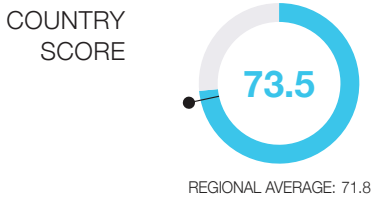
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

5%

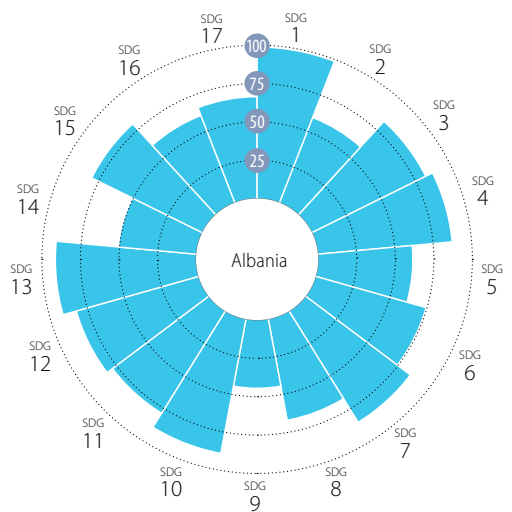
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend					
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure									
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	54.6	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	50.4	2022	●	●					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	77.3	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	18.4	2020	●	→					
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities									
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	29.8	2020	●	↓	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●					
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.1	2022	●	→	Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●					
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.1	2018	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities									
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.5	2016	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	73.3	2020	●	↓					
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	55.0	2019	●	→					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	41.9	2020	●	→					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	↓	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	22.0	2022	●	↓					
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production									
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG13 – Climate Action									
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	620.4	2020	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2021	●	→					
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.1	2021	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	→					
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.7	2021	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	37.7	2019	●	●					
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	189.0	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water									
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●					
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	35.3	2019	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●					
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	265.7	2019	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●					
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.9	2019	●	↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.2	2019	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●					
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	62.0	2017	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●					
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	61.8	2020	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land									
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	63	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.4	2022	●	↑					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	37	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.9	2022	●	↑					
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	1.3	2022	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	●	→					
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions									
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.0	2021	●	↑					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	31.3	2014	●	●					
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	58.3	2019	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	52	2022	●	↑					
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	55.9	2021	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.3	2015	●	●					
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals									
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	42.1	2015	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.1	2020	●	→					
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	67.9	2021	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●					
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	24.7	2020	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.0	2017	●	●					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.0	2021	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●				
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG18 – Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)									
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.1	2020	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.0	2022	●	↑					
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	50.5	2020	●	→										
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	54.8	2019	●	●										
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●										
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	453.6	2018	●	●										
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy														
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.7	2020	●	↑										
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	33.2	2020	●	→										
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	8.8	2019	●	↓										
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.5	2019	●	→										
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth														
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-15.1	2021	●	●										
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	22.2	2018	●	●										
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	9.7	2021	●	↓										
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.7	2020	●	●										
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→										
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→										
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2018	●	●										

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



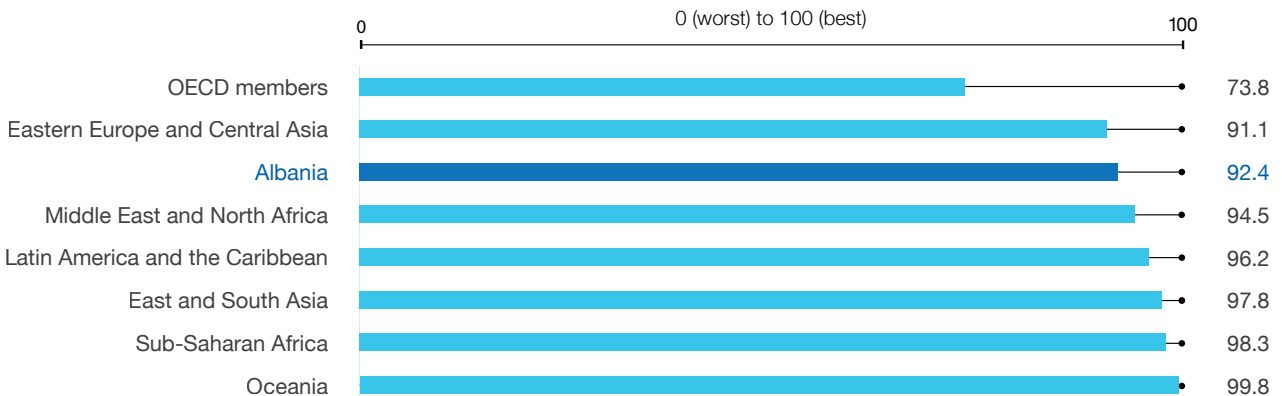
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



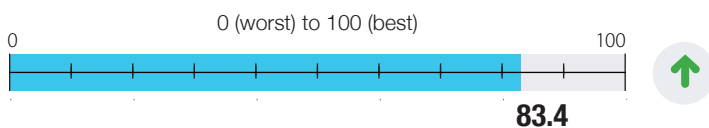
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



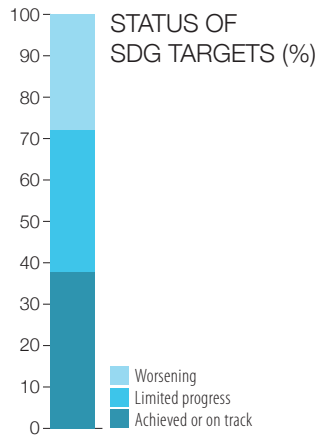
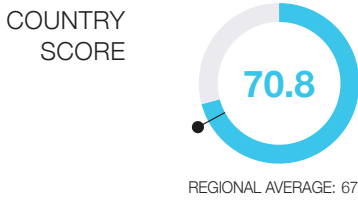
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

3%

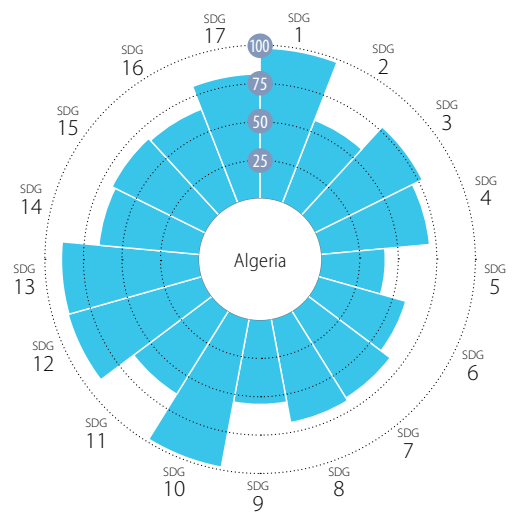
SDG – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.3	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	79.3	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	72.0	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.9	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.3	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	2017	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.7	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2008	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.1	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	30.8	2019	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	1.1	2019	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2.8	2020	●	↑
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8.3	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	17.5	2019	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.1	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	83.7	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.5	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.0	2022	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	17.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.4	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.4	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	92.5	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.9	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.7	2019	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.0	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	39.3	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	14.2	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	14.3	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2018	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.9	2016	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	62	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2022	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	81.4	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.2	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.3	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.9	2021	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	78.1	2022	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	75.2	2019	●	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	6.3	2017	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	23.8	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	107.0	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.5	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.7	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.7	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.6	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.1	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.3	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.8	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.9	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,528.0	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2021	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	50.4	2020	●	↓
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	66	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	81.3	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.4	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	40.2	2019	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.3	2010	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2011	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.7	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.9	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.9	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.2	2021	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.5	2023	●	↗	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.0	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	26.9	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.9	2020	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.4	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



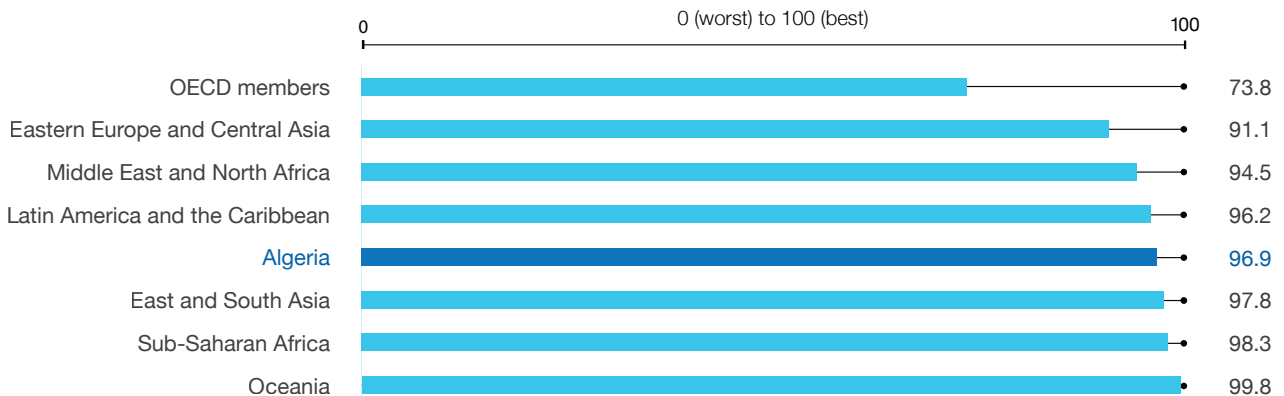
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



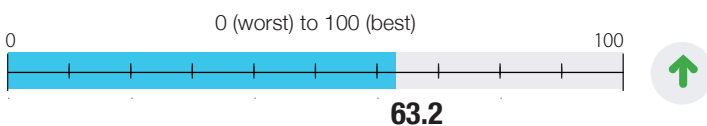
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



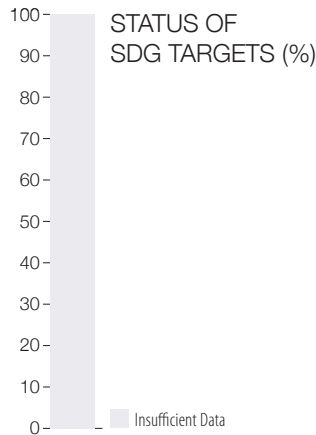
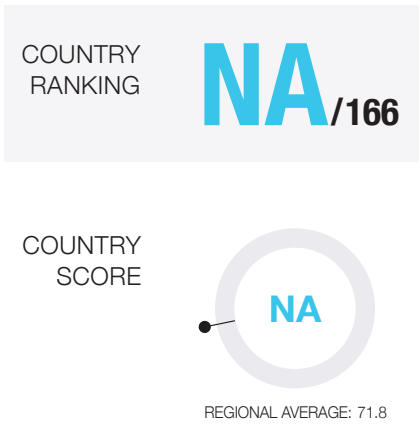
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

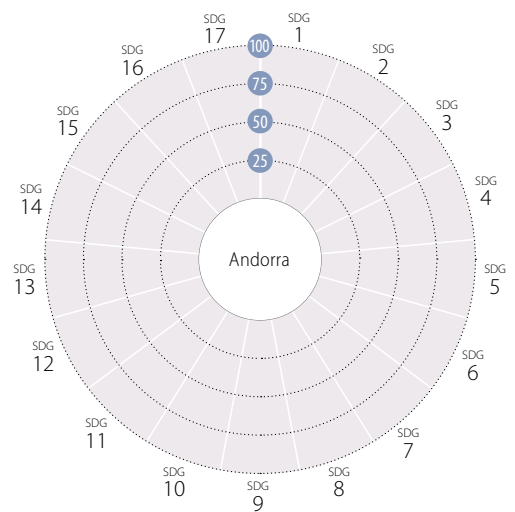
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	86.2	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.8	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	70.8	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	97.1	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.6	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	30.3	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.7	2019	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.4	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2017	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	27.6	2011	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	1.0	2011	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	13.3	2020	●	↑
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	77.7	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	41.3	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.6	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.3	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42.0	2022	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	54.0	2021	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2016	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.9	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	49.8	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.1	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.9	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.1	2019	●	↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.5	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.0	2017	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.0	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.0	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2022	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3,160.6	2017	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	67.3	2022	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.5	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	82.9	2019	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	45.7	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	74.0	2019	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	19.6	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.9	2019	●	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	66.3	2018	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.9	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	91.7	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	25.6	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.1	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.4	2020	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.0	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.9	2021	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	137.9	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.1	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	801.9	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2021	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	12.0	2019	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.8	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	58	2022	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.7	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6	2019	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.2	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.5	2019	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2016	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.6	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.7	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.7	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.1	2021	●	↓	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.6	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.0	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* 40.4	2011	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.2	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



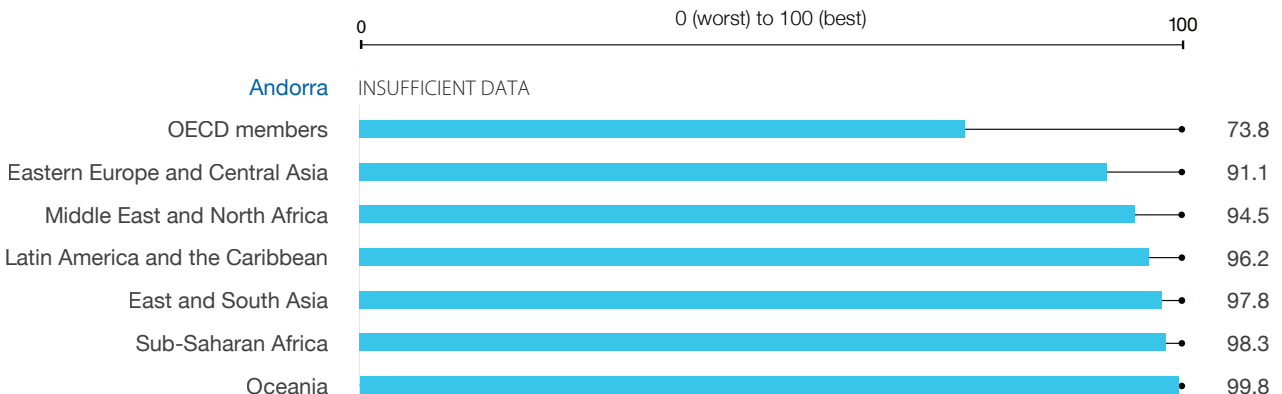
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



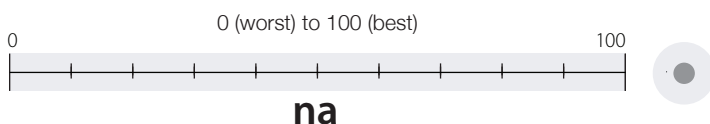
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



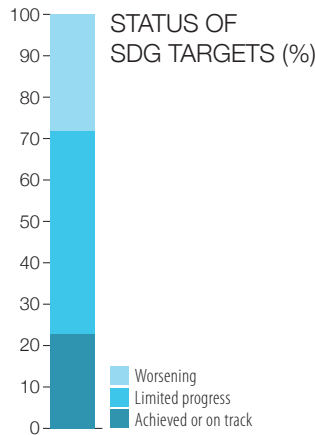
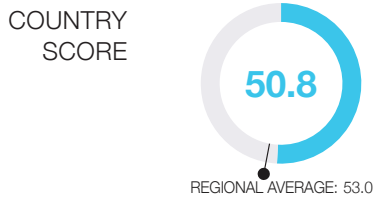
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

55%

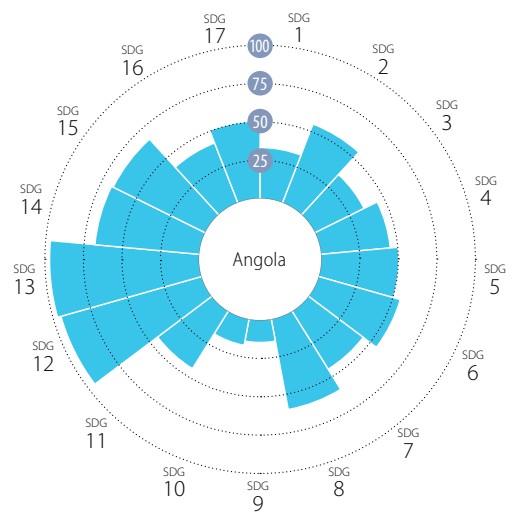
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.9	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Population using the internet (%)	93.9	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	112.3	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2020	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
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)	*	0.0	2022	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2021	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2021	●	↗	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		25.6	2016	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	NA	NA	●	●	Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●	↑
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.2	2019	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.9	2021	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2012	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.7	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2017	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	15.6	2021	●	↓	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.8	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.5	2021	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA	●	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.6	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.4	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.2	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2020	●	↓	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	46.0	2020	●	↓	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	NA	●	●	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	18.4	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.1	2023	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	●	●	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.5	2021	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	61	2021	●	●	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



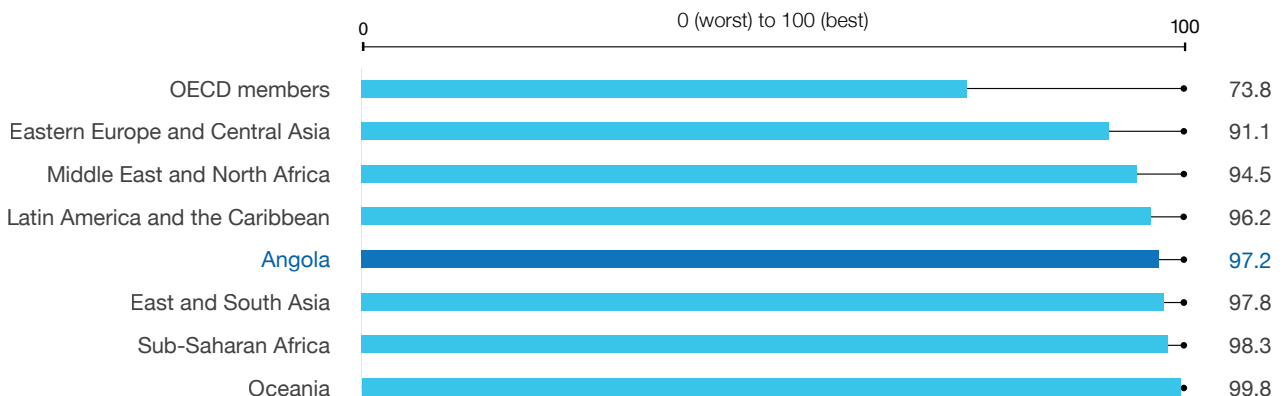
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



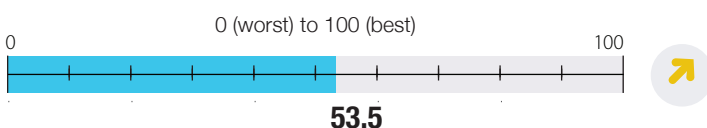
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



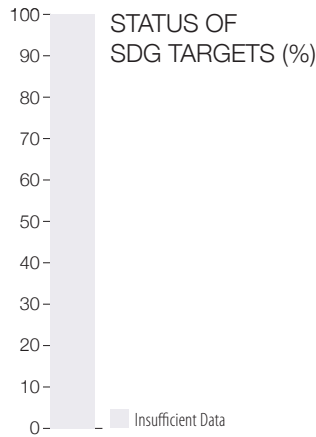
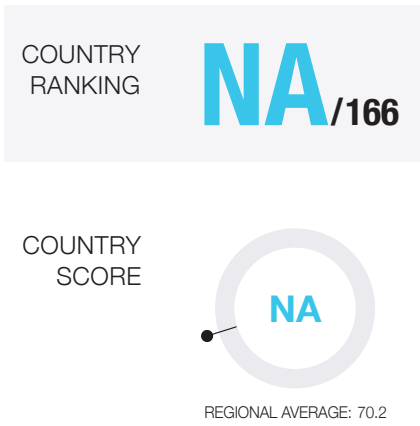
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

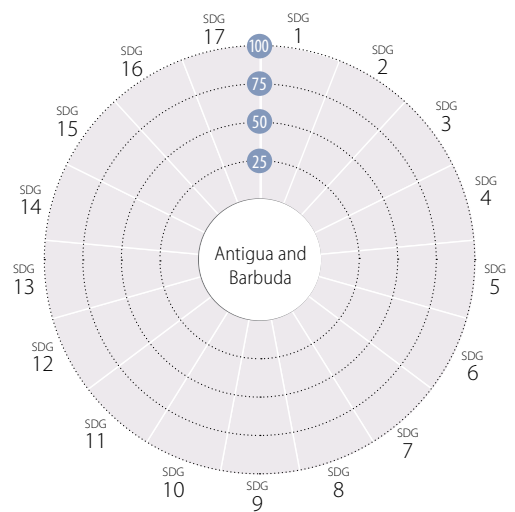
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	30.9	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	55.6	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	46.9	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	32.6	2021	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	21.2	2021	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.8	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.6	2022	●	↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9	2015	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.2	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2016	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	51.3	2018	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	3.4	2018	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	62.6	2020	●	↓
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	221.9	2020	●	↗	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	32.3	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.6	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	59.5	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.4	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32.0	2014	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	325.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2012	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.3	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.2	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	142.8	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.8	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.1	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.1	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.6	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	163.0	2014	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.5	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49.6	2016	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	36	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	39	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8	2014	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	NA	NA	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	65.2	2016	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.6	2011	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.6	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	20.7	2011	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.5	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	82.8	2021	●	↗	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	11.5	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	27.2	2019	●	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	29.8	2015	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.0	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	60.7	2021	●	↓	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	94.8	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.5	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.1	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.8	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	57.2	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2023	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	51.7	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.9	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	493.2	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2016	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	48.0	2016	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	46.9	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	46	2014	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	50.2	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	25.0	2016	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33	2022	●	↗
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.8	2019	●	↗	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	18.7	2016	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.4	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.3	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.2	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●
Adults 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	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.1	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.6	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	9.2	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.8	2019	●	↑
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	53.5	2022	●	↗

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

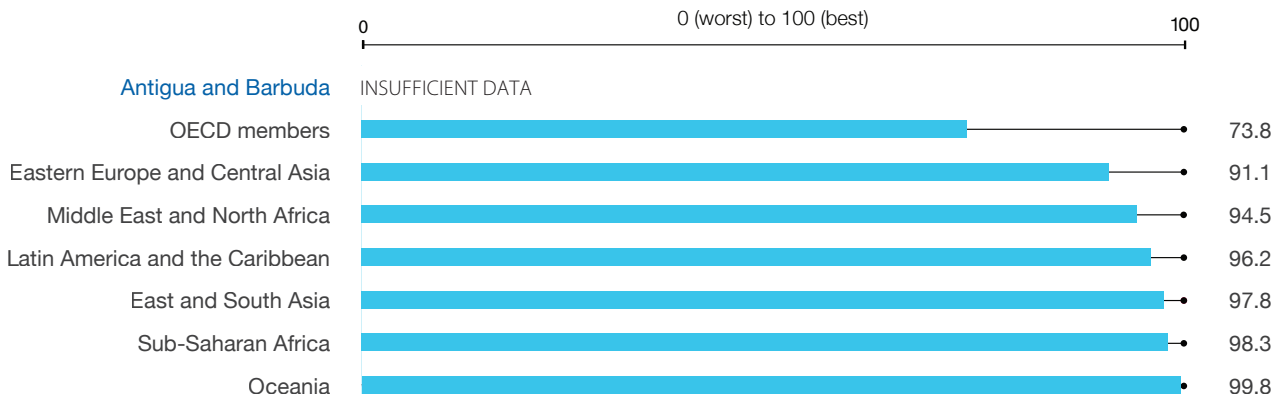


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

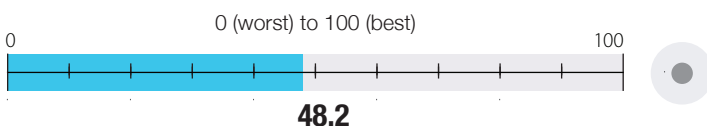


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



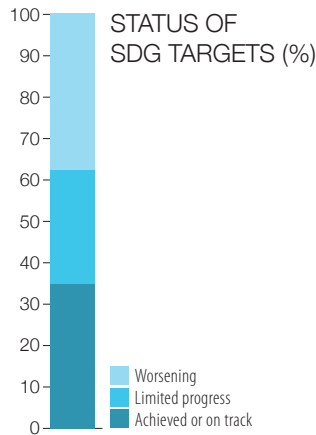
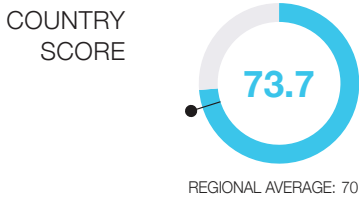
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

32%

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Population using the internet (%)	95.7	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	51.5	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2020	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
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)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2021	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		18.9	2016	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.4	2017	●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2.1	2021	●	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.3	2018	●	Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.0	2020	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		21.3	2020	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)		17.6	2019	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		3.3	2021	●	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		6.1	2021	●	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		4.9	2021	●	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA	NA	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.9	2012	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		17.6	2019	●	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		12.7	2019	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		19.3	2019	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		NA	NA	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		0.0	2019	●	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA	NA	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)		76.5	2019	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		NA	NA	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		30.4	2020	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA	NA	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		99.0	2020	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.3	2018	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		85	2021	●	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		72	2019	●	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		5.0	2021	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		NA	NA	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		NA	NA	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		91.1	2018	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		98.0	2019	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		18.8	2022	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		103.4	2019	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		59.2	2022	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA	NA	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		20.7	2018	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		0.0	2019	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	*	76.6	2023	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		0.0	2019	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		NA	NA	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.9	2018	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		NA	NA	●	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		11.1	2021	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		14.0	2022	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	NA	●
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		96.7	2017	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.88	2023	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		87.5	2017	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.1	2021	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		8.5	2019	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.3	2018	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		15.7	2020	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		NA	NA	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		17.2	2021	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)		38.5	2016	●
Population with access to electricity (%)		100.0	2020	●	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		NA	NA	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		100.0	2020	●	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA	NA	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		1.6	2019	●	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		NA	NA	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		0.9	2019	●	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA	NA	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		0.0	2021	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		-6.4	2021	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		NA	NA	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		NA	NA	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.7	2021	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		NA	NA	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.5	2021	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		NA	NA	●	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.7	2021	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.8	2021	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		NA	NA	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		7.2	2021	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		NA	NA	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	NA	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	NA	NA	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		48.2	2022	●

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



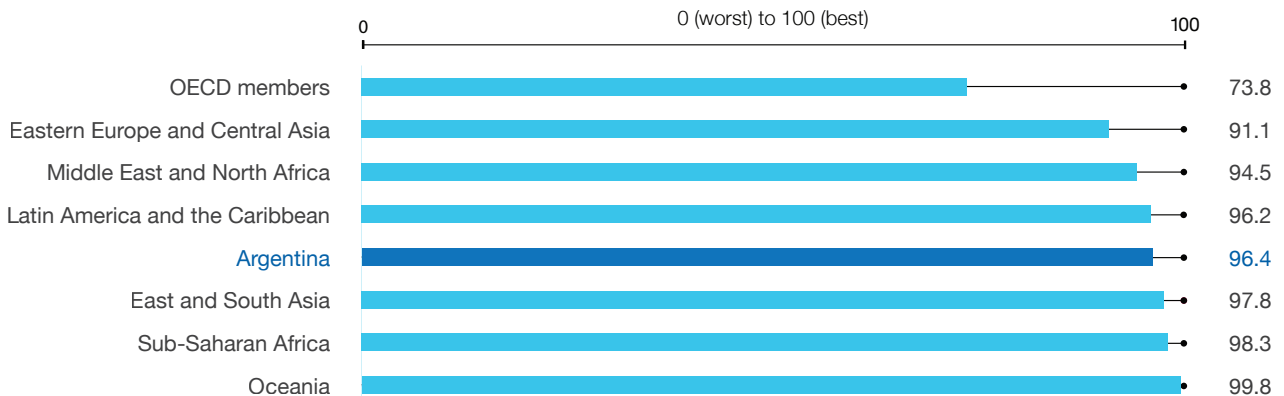
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



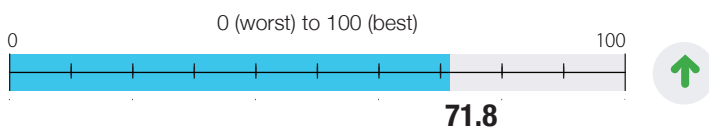
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



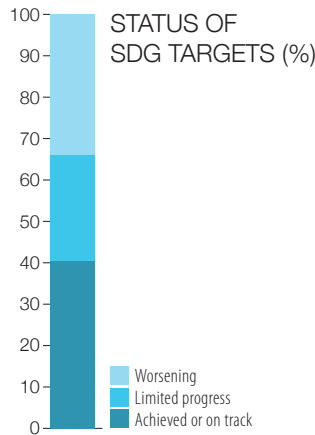
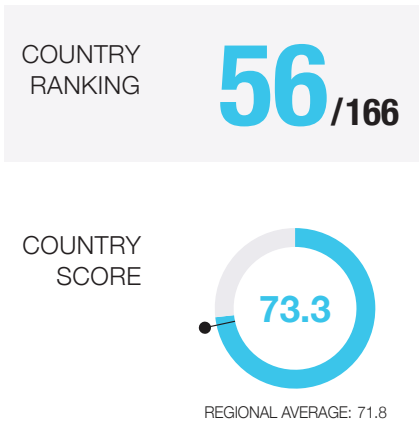
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

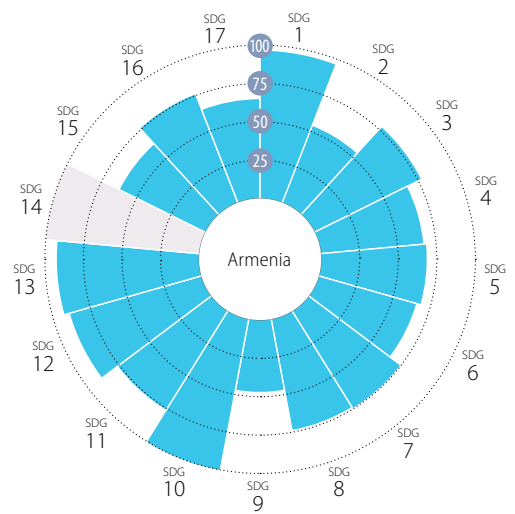
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	92.4	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.5	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	87.2	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.7	2020	●	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	72.9	2021	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.7	2018	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	19.2	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.3	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2019	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.2	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.3	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	15.9	2012	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	12.6	2019	●	↑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	44.9	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2014	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.1	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.3	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.9	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.5	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	30.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.9	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	64.1	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.7	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.7	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	29.7	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2017	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.1	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.6	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	40.9	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	2020	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	201.7	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73	2019	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.1	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2022	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	86.9	2022	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.3	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8	2020	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.0	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.0	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5	2018	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4	2021	●	↗	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.3	2019	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.6	2021	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.1	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	44.2	2020	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	72.6	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	49	2022	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	44.7	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.7	2020	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.0	2016	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.6	2020	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.4	2016	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.5	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	17.5	2020	●	↓	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.9	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	491.6	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.8	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	●	↗						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.3	2019	●	→						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.4	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2018	●	●						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	71.6	2021	●	↑						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.6	2023	●	↗						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↑						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	12.1	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



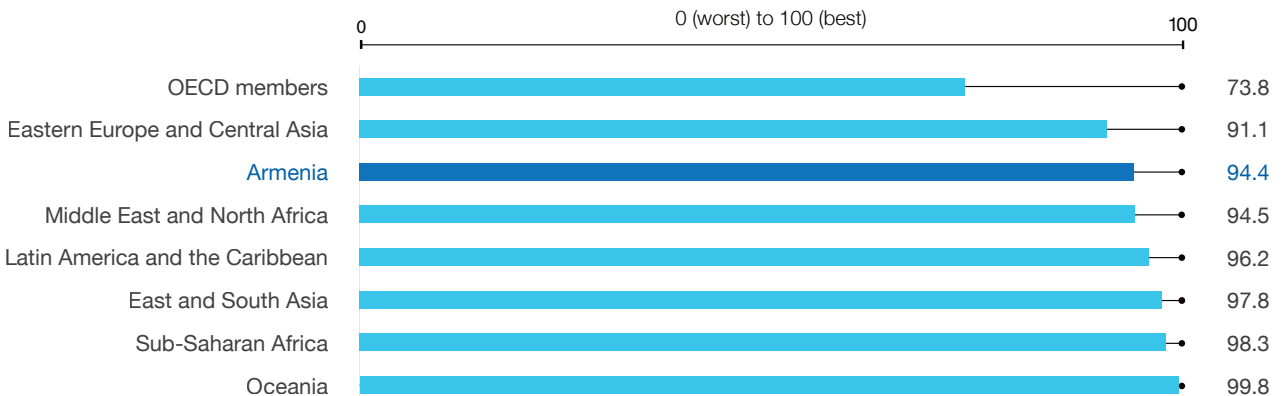
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



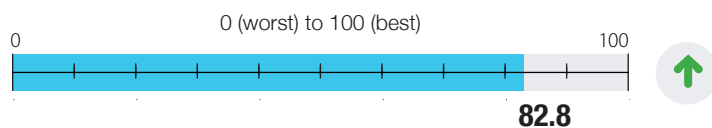
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



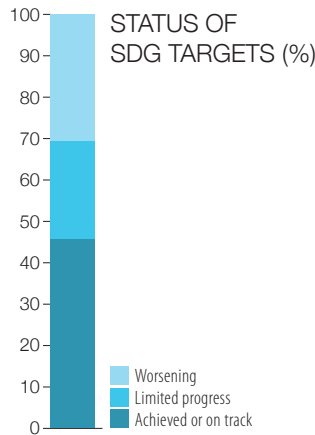
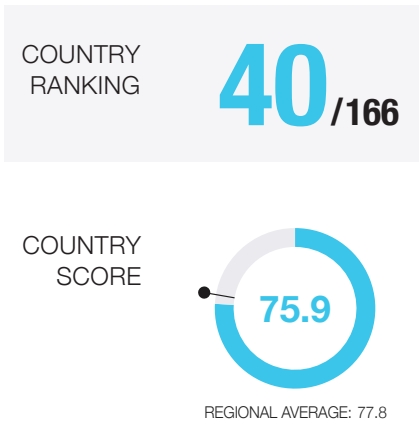
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

7%

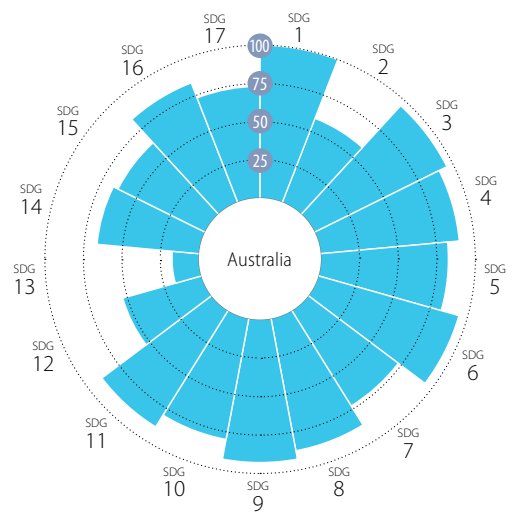
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	85.1	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.1	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	78.6	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.5	2020	●	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	90.6	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	↗	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4	2016	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2020	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2	2021	●	↓	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	8.4	2020	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	32.2	2019	●	→	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27.2	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2014	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.6	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.8	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.7	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.6	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	27.0	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.2	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.9	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.4	2018	●	↓	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	74.6	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.0	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.4	2021	●	↓	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	18.9	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	●	↓	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2016	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4	2022	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	38.1	2021	●	↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	89.3	2021	●	↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	87.8	2021	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2020	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	40.2	2015	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2	2021	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.8	2021	●	→	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	57.2	2021	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.4	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	83	2022	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.6	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.7	2016	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.1	2021	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.9	2020	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	57.8	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.1	2020	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.5	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,556.1	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.8	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.1	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.1	2020	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.3	2018	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	2019	●	→	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	55.4	2021	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.3	2019	●	↓	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	13.0	2023	●	↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.1	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.1	2021	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.3	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	55.4	2021	●	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.1	2020	●	→	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	13.0	2023	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.8	2022	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	34.5	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



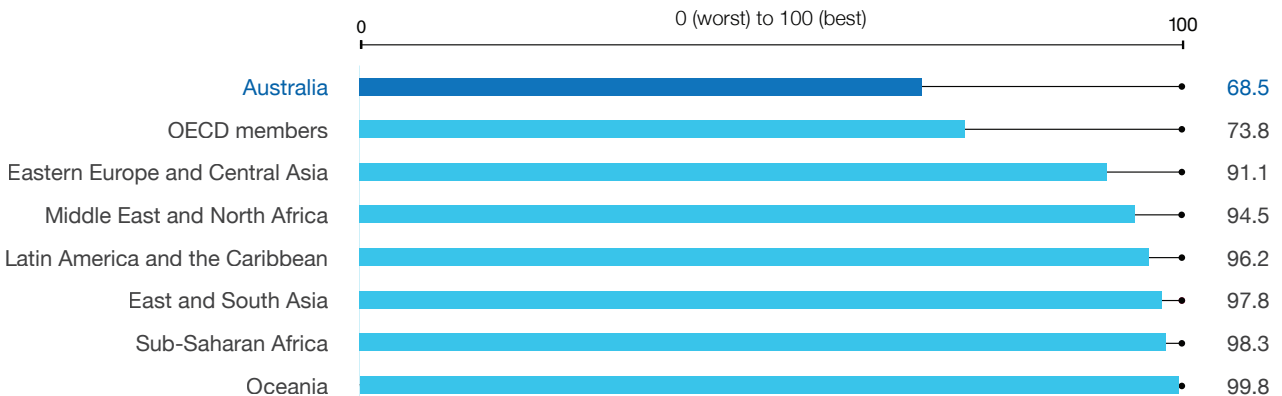
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



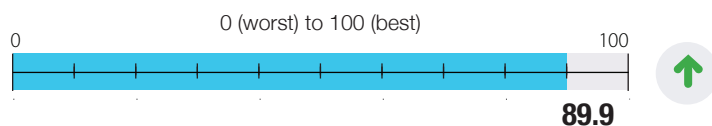
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



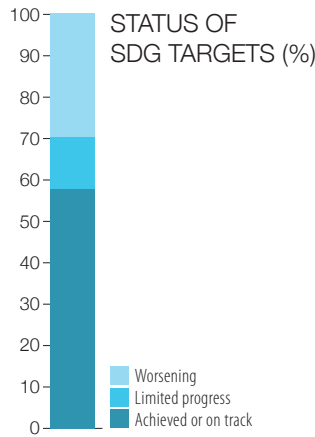
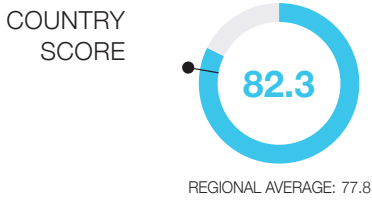
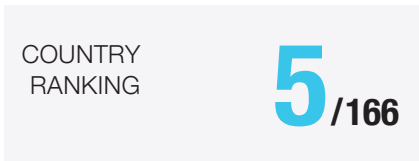
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

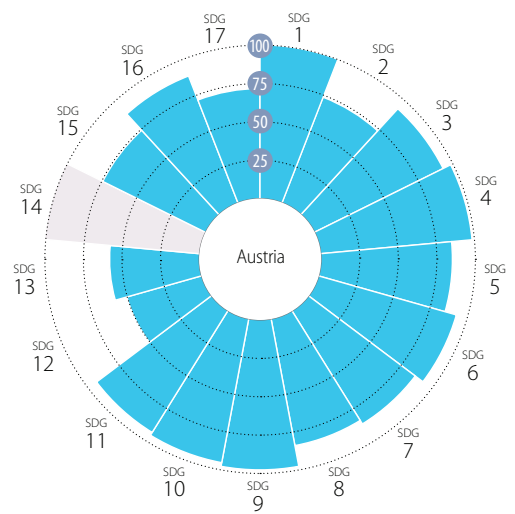
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend					
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure									
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.3	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9	2022	●	●					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.4	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	96.2	2021	●	↑					
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	12.6	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	122.7	2021	●	↑					
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities									
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑					
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	72.6	2022	●	●					
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.2	2007	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.4	2021	●	↑					
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	29.0	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.8	2019	●	→					
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	→	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.0	2010	●	●					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5	2021	●	↑	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	14.1	2020	●	↓					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	NA	NA	●	●					
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	47.7	2021	●	↓	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	32.1	2017	●	↑					
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	26.1	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities									
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production									
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2.9	2020	●	↑	Gini coefficient	34.3	2018	●	↓					
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	2021	●	→	Palma ratio	1.3	2020	●	→					
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2021	●	↑	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	22.6	2020	●	→					
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.5	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action									
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	15.2	2021	●	→					
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	8.6	2019	●	↑	CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	3.3	2018	●	↑					
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	9.8	2019	●	●	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	44,281.1	2021	●	●					
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.9	2019	●	↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO2 (% worst 0–100 best)	20.4	2018	●	→					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.0	2019	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water									
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.7	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.0	2022	●	→					
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	2019	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	77.1	2022	●	→					
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2021	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	38.8	2018	●	↑					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	87	2019	●	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	15.5	2019	●	→					
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	2022	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.0	2019	●	→					
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	10.0	2019	●	↓	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8	2018	●	●					
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	8.9	2017	●	●	SDG15 – Life on Land									
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	11.2	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.3	2022	●	→					
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions									
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	82.1	2020	●	↓	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2021	●	↑					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.5	2020	●	→	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	31.2	2020	●	↓					
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 99.6	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	69	2022	●	↑					
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●					
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	54.3	2021	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	75	2022	●	→					
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	499.0	2018	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●					
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.0	2018	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.7	2021	●	●					
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.9	2018	●	↓	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.2	2023	●	→					
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals									
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	85.6	2023	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.1	2020	●	↑					
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.4	2021	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2022	●	↓					
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.6	2022	●	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.1	2021	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●					
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	15.3	2019	●	↓	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.2	2022	●	↓					
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG18 – Statistics									
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	30.2	2019	●	↑					
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.9	2022	●	↑					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.9	2019	●	●										
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	92.9	2020	●	●										
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2O eq/capita)	2,508.41	2018	●	●										
Population using safely managed water services (%)	* 100.0	2020	●	●										
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	74.3	2020	●	↑										
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG19 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure									
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.4	2021	●	↑					
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.8	2019	●	→					
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.5	2019	●	↑	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.0	2010	●	●					
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.1	2019	●	→	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	14.1	2020	●	↓					
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG20 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions									
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.9	2021	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	→					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2018	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	→					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.3	2021	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	→					
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	164.4	2020	●	→					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	→	SDG21 – Sustainable Development Goals									
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	87.1	2018	●	●										
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	77.2	2022	●	↑										
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.4	2021	●	↑										

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



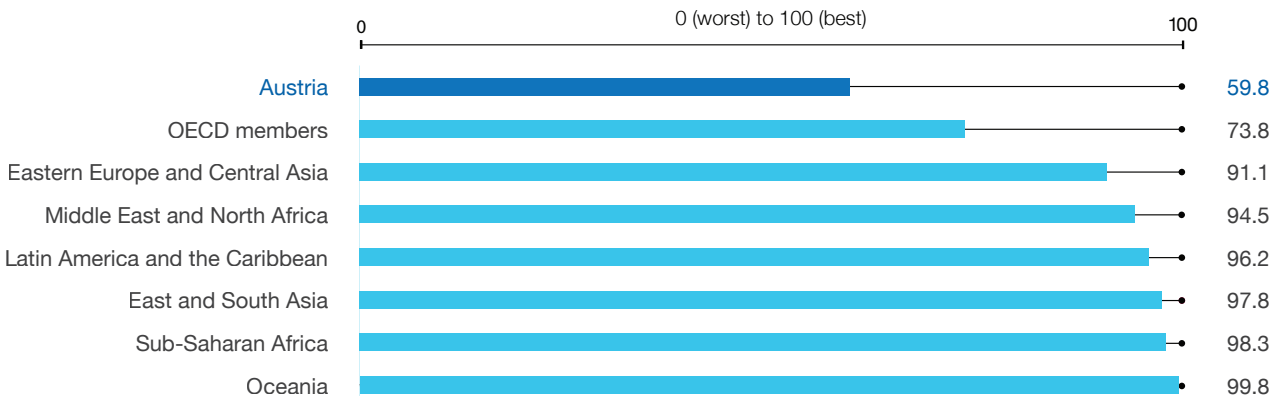
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



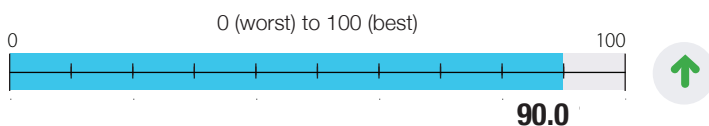
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



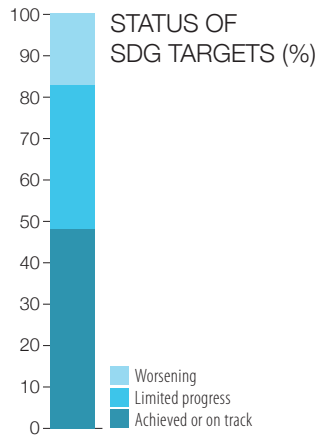
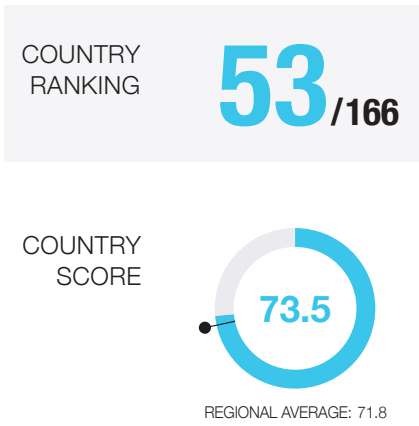
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

3%

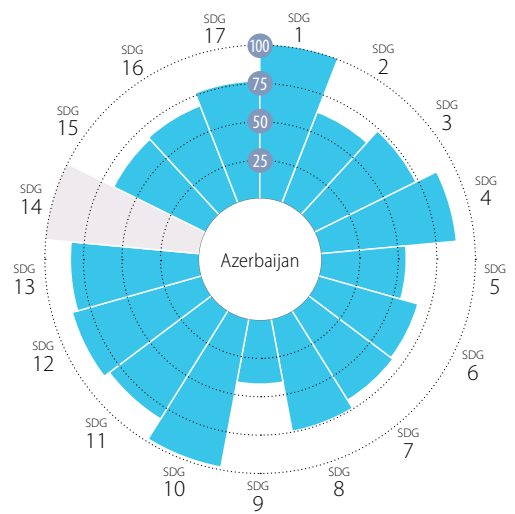
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.3	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.4	2023	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	10.0	2019	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.1	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.1	2021	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	70.0	2021	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	20.4	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5.2	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	2021	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.4	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	17.5	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.9	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.7	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.2	2019	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.1	2020	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	2021	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	82	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.3	2020	●	→
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	20.9	2020	●	↑
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	20.6	2019	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.4	2020	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7	2020	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.1	2020	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	42.4	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	491.0	2018	●	→
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	14.8	2018	●	→
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	21.9	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 88.8	2023	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.4	2021	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.8	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.4	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.4	2020	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.6	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	94.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,598.15	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.9	2020	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.6	2020	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	33.8	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.1	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2018	●	●
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	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	137.9	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	72.4	2021	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.4	2021	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	92.5	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	105.3	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	54.9	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.2	2020	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	11.6	2020	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	49.1	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	14.2	2020	●	↑
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	25.9	2016	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	30.2	2019	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.0	2019	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.1	2019	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2006	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	11.9	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0	2022	●	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)	5.8	2019	●	→
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.6	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	18.8	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.1	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.3	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	40.4	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	41.3	2018	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	19.7	2021	●	↓
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2020	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.3	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1	2018	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tCO ₂ /capita)	224.3	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% , worst 0–100 best)	47.6	2018	●	↑
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.9	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2	2022	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.5	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2021	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.5	2020	●	↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	85	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	71	2022	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.3	2023	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	94.2	2020	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.8	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2022	●	→
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	56	2021	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.6	2022	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	4.7	2019	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.0	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



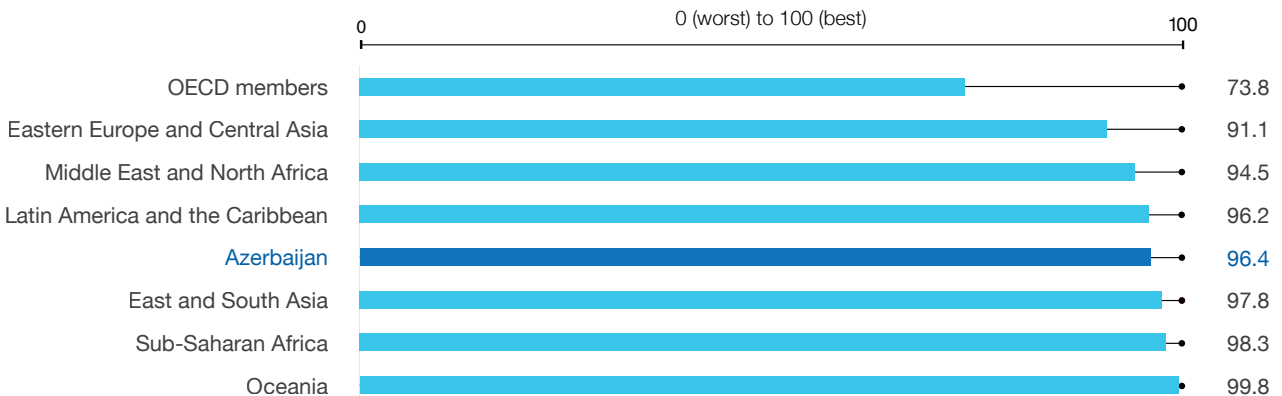
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



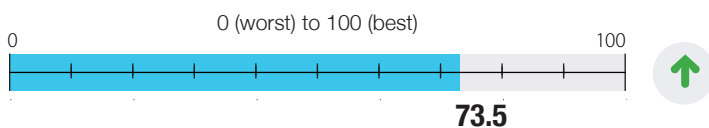
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



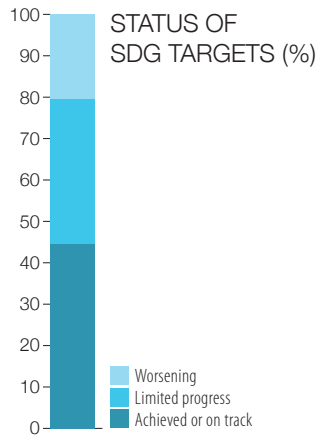
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

7%

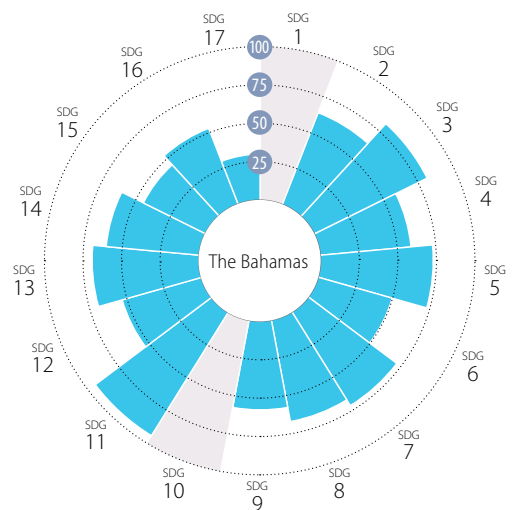
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	54.5	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	86.0	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	68.8	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.3	2022	●	↔	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2014	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.2	2013	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.9	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	↔	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↔	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2020	●	↔	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.3	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	26.9	2012	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.2	2019	●	↔	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	40.8	2020	●	↔	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2015	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.5	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.0	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.6	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.0	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	63.0	2021	●	↔	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.3	2018	●	↔	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.2	2019	●	↔	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.1	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	125.2	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.7	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.4	2019	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.7	2021	●	↔	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	42.2	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	11,187.7	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	65	2019	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2019	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	83.8	2021	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	88.8	2021	●	↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	107.8	2021	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2019	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	21.5	2006	●	↔	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2021	●	↔	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.7	2021	●	↔	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	19.0	2020	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	92.1	2022	●	↔	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	82	2019	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.2	2021	●	↔	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	93.6	2006	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.0	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	23	2022	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.1	2019	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	55.6	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.9	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.9	2023	●	↓	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,028.4	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.7	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.8	2020	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5	2018	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2019	●	↔	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	28.6	2017	●	●	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.6	2019	●	↓	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.4	2023	●	↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.7	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9	2020	●	↔	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	28.6	2017	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	42.8	2019	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.4	2023	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	73.5	2022	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	16.7	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

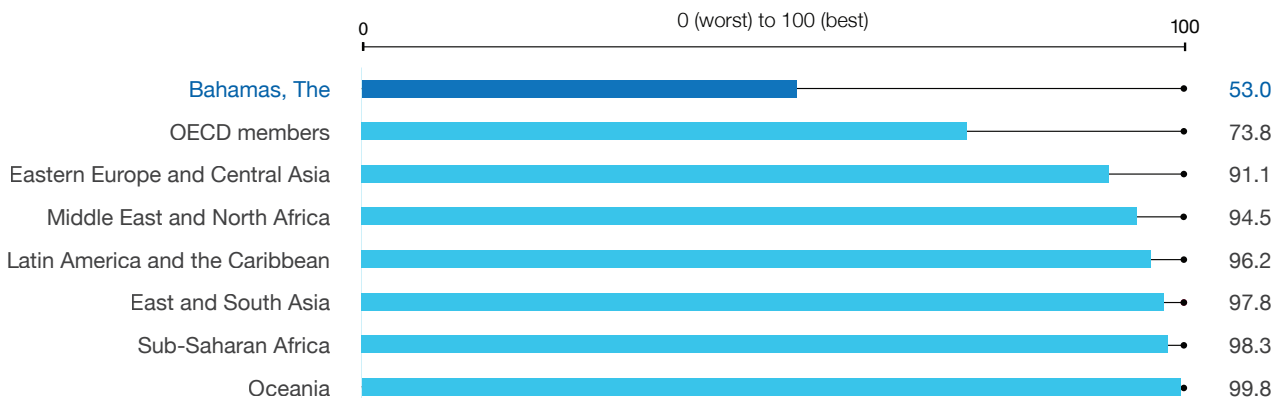


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

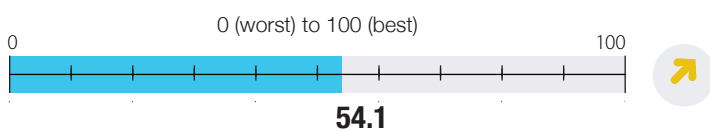


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



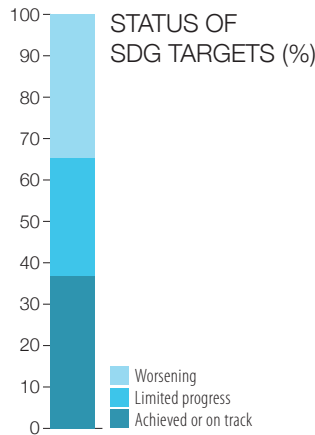
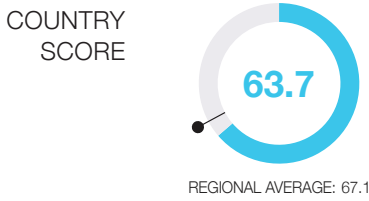
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

19%

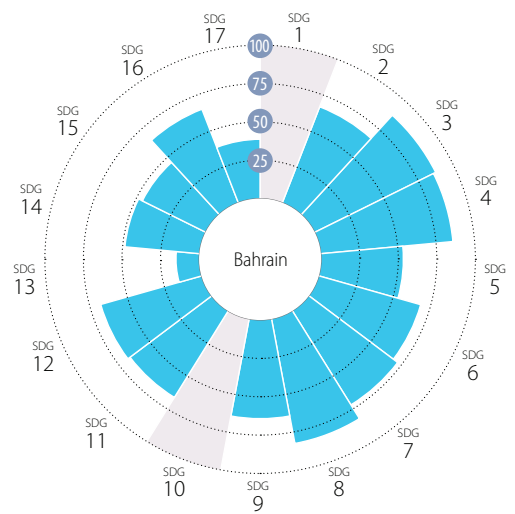
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	* 2.5	2020	● ●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.6	2016	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	● ↗	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.4	2021	● ↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	● →	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	77.1	2020	● ↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.2	2021	● ↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.2	2021	● ↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2021	● ↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.9	2019	● ↓	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.4	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.8	2019	● ↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.2	2019	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	29.0	2013	● ●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	2019	● ↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75	2021	● ↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	● ↗	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	43.3	2019	● ●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.5	2006	● ●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.2	2010	● ●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 78.9	2023	● ↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.5	2021	● ↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.6	2022	● ↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.9	2021	● →	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	2019	● ↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.9	2019	● →	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	● ●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	17.4	2020	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	11,758.3	2018	● ●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	● ↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	● ↑	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	● ↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1	2019	● ↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.6	2021	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	● ●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.6	2023	● ↗	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	● ↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	● →	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	110.0	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.8	2022	● ●	
Population using the internet (%)	94.3	2021	● ↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	97.3	2021	● ↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	● ↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	● ●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	● ↗	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	● ●	
Palma ratio	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	● ↑	
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	16.3	2019	● ↑	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.9	2015	● ●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.2	2019	● ●	
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	78.1	2018	● ●	
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.8	2018	● ●	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	66.5	2018	● →	
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	76.7	2018	● ↓	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2019	● →	
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.9	2021	● →	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.9	2018	● ↑	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.2	2022	● →	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.3	2022	● →	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	30.9	2018	● ↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	● ●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2019	● ●	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.7	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.8	2022	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2023	● ↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4	2021	● →	
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	● ●	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	29.2	2021	● ↗	
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	58.0	2020	● ↓	
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	64	2022	● →	
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2015	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	● ↑	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	● →	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	● →	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4	2021	● ↑	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	● ●	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	100	2021	● ●	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	54.1	2022	● ↗	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



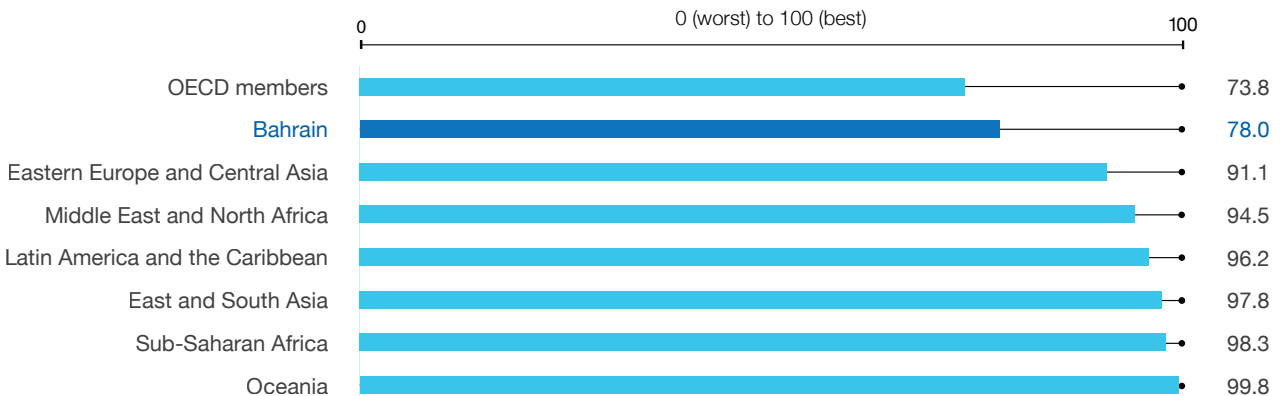
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



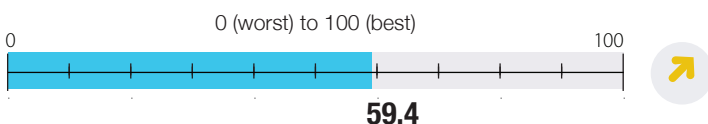
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

21%

SDG – Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG – Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●	Population using the internet (%)	100.0	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	* 2.5	2020	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	135.2	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.0	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 4.5	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	29.8	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2014	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	8.7	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	72.8	2019	●	↓
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15.9	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	2016	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.0	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.9	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.9	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.5	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.6	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.4	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.1	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	33.2	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	68.1	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2020	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.2	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.8	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	26.7	2021	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.5	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.2	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71	2019	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2020	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.5	2022	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	70.1	2019	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7	2019	●	●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2	2019	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.5	2019	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	17.7	2019	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2011	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 58.9	2023	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.5	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	51.2	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	60	2011	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.0	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2019	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6	2020	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	133.7	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	88.0	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	5,166.9	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.4	2022	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.1	2021	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	2019	●	↑	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	82.6	2017	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	●	→	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.4	2023	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6	2020	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	117.4	2018	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●

* Imputed data point

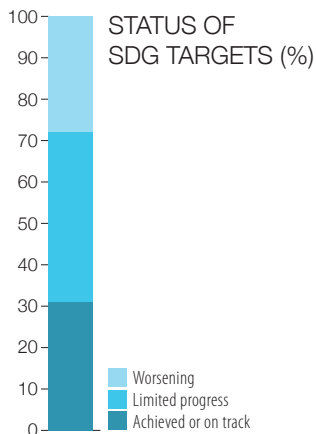
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



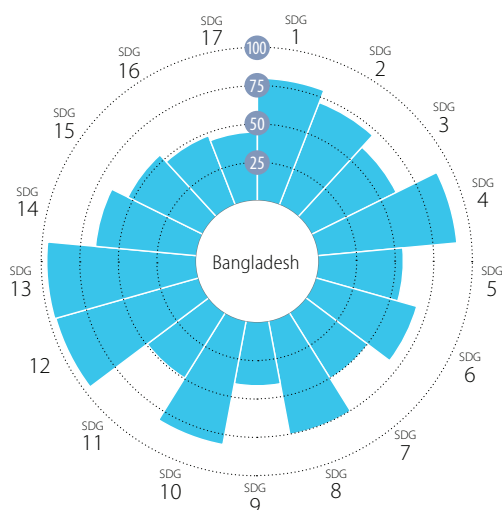
COUNTRY SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



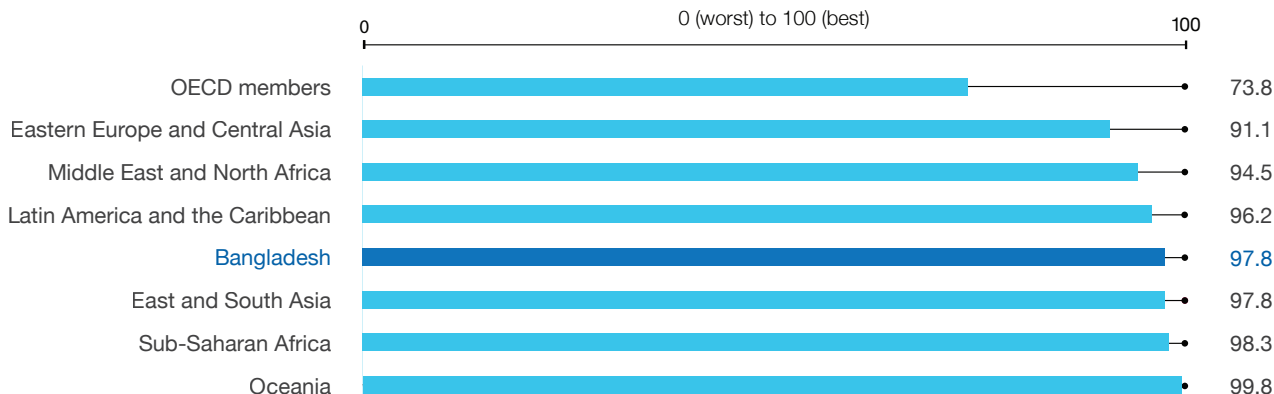
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



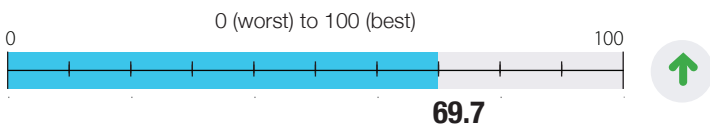
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



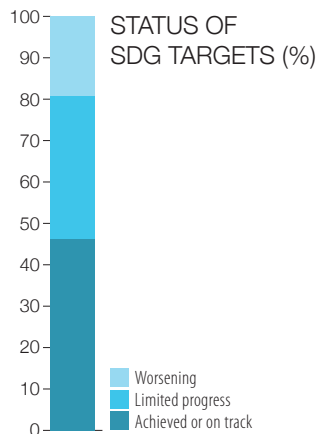
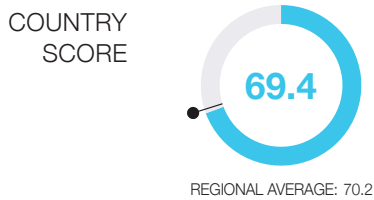
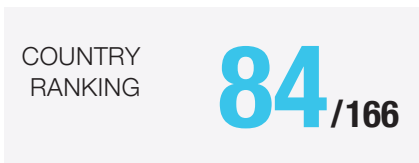
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

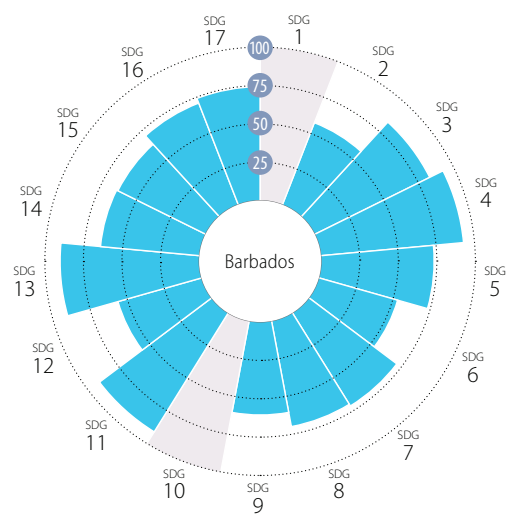
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.8	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	77.2	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	18.9	2023	●	↔	Population using the internet (%)	38.9	2021	●	↔	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	54.7	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.4	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.4	2022	●	↔	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	23.6	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.8	2019	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	↔	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3.6	2016	●	↔	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↔	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.0	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	32.4	2016	●	●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5	2018	●	↔	Palma ratio	1.3	2016	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	51.9	2020	●	↔	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	123.0	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	59.5	2019	●	↔	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.0	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	35.7	2020	●	↔	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.3	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	76.0	2022	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	221.0	2021	●	↔	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2012	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.9	2019	●	↔	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	143.9	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.7	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.4	2019	●	↔	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	2019	●	↔	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.4	2018	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	74.0	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.7	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	59.0	2019	●	↔	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2015	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	51	2019	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2021	●	↔	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.4	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	↔	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	90.8	2021	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.0	2018	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.5	2022	●	↔	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.0	2018	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	27.5	2022	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.5	2020	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.2	2018	●	↔	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	15.1	2019	●	↔	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.4	2019	●	↔	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.8	2019	●	↔	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	84.2	2021	●	↔	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	46.8	2022	●	↔	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.9	2021	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.5	2022	●	↔	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	↔	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.7	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2023	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	54.2	2020	●	↔	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	↓	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.7	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,053.7	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2018	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	81.3	2019	●	↓	
Population with access to electricity (%)	96.2	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	78	2022	●	↔	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	25.0	2020	●	↔	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	56.0	2019	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	25	2022	●	↔	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.3	2019	●	↔	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	6.8	2019	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.2	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	35.3	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.7	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↔	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	52.8	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	↓	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.7	2023	●	↔	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↔	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.6	2021	●	↔	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	7.2	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	8.6	2020	●	↓	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	69.7	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



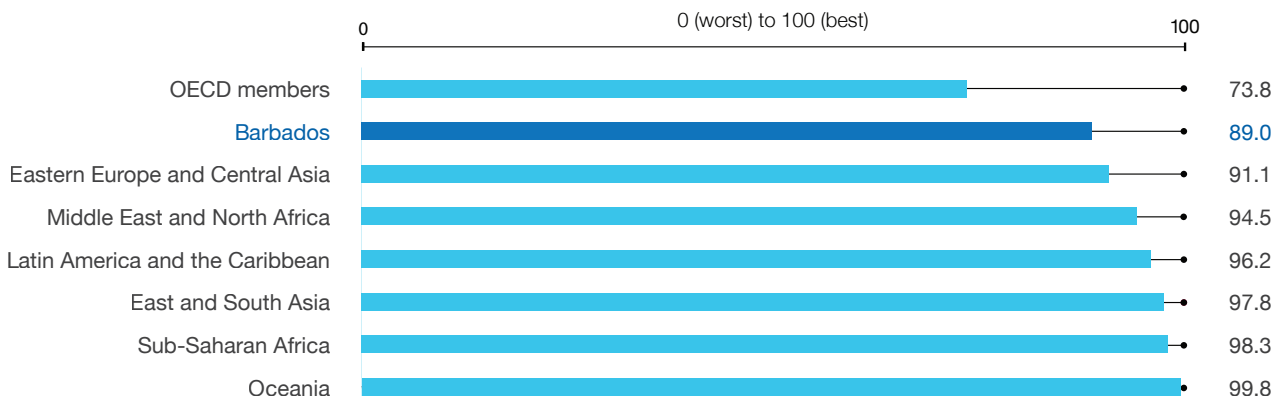
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



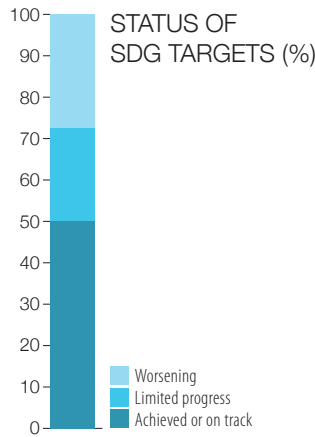
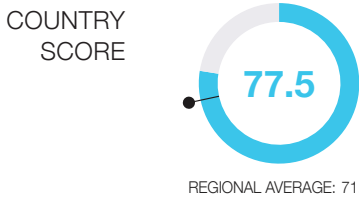
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

23%

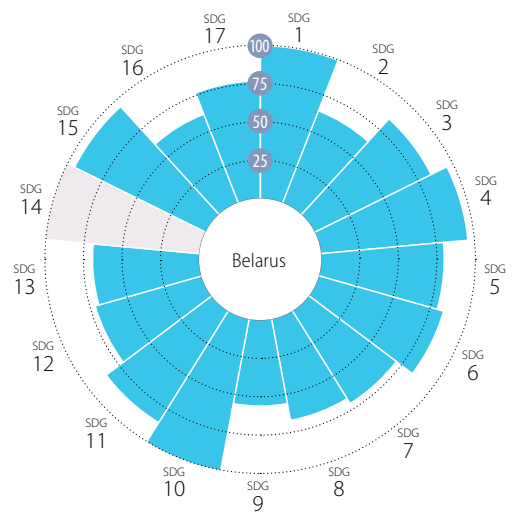
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.4	2020	● ●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.0	2022	● ●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8	2012	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.1	2016	● ●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	● ●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.8	2021	● ●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	● ●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	39.1	2020	● ●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.9	2021	● ●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.9	2021	● ●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2021	● ●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	● ●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.0	2019	● ●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18.8	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.2	2019	● ●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	2019	● ●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	49.7	2007	● ●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.4	2020	● ●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77	2021	● ●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74	2019	● ●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	85.7	2021	● ●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.7	2021	● ●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	101.7	2021	● ●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2014	● ●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	70.0	2012	● ●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	113.1	2021	● ●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.3	2022	● ●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0	2021	● ●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.5	2020	● ●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.1	2020	● ●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	87.5	2019	● ●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	● ●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	● ●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	● ●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.2	2019	● ●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.1	2021	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.7	2018	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	● ●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.6	2023	● ●	↗
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	● ●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.2	2022	● ●	
Population using the internet (%)	85.8	2021	● ●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	67.4	2021	● ●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	● ●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2021	● ●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	● ●	
Palma ratio	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	● ●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	21.6	2019	● ●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.7	2011	● ●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	12.7	2019	● ●	
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●	
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●	
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.1	2021	● ●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.0	2021	● ●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	● ●	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	311.5	2021	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.9	2022	● ●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	68.6	2022	● ●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.3	2018	● ●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	● ●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.3	2019	● ●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.8	2022	● ●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	● ●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	● ●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	● ●	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.4	2021	● ●	→
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	62.7	2020	● ●	↓
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.7	2012	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	65	2022	● ●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	1.4	2012	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	● ●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	● ●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	● ●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.2	2021	● ●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	● ●	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	● ●	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.6	2022	● ●	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



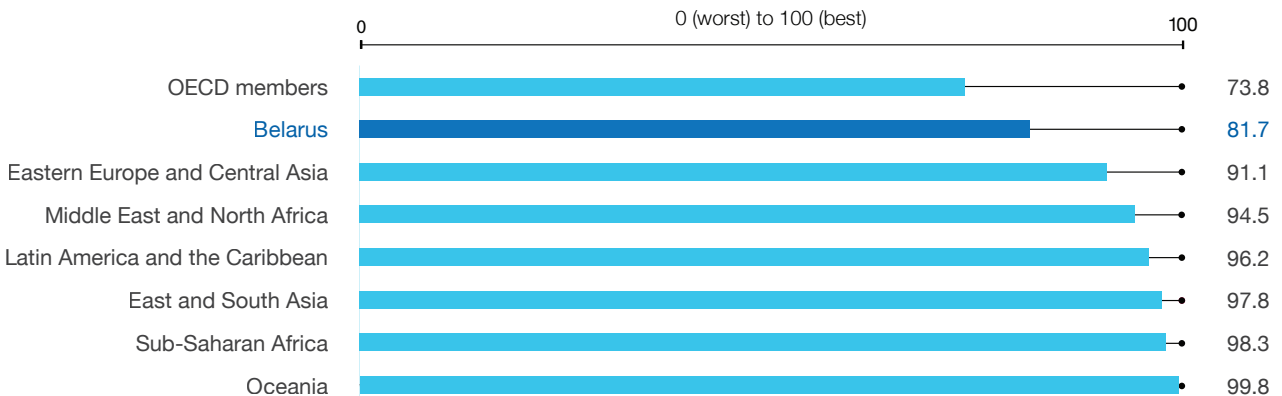
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



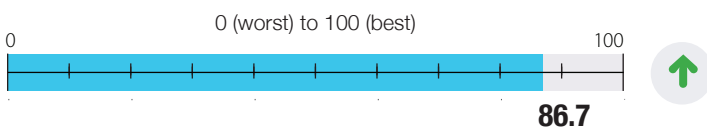
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

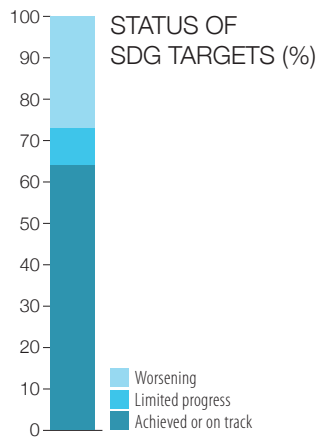
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.4	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.7	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.7	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	86.9	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.5	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2	2005	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.5	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2020	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.1	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2.3	2020	●	↑	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	18.3	2019	●	→	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1.1	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2015	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.9	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.3	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.7	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	30.0	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.6	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	73.0	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.8	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	19.8	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	69.9	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.4	2021	●	↓	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.6	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.8	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.2	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	11.7	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.8	2018	●	→	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	485.7	2020	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8	2019	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.1	2021	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	●	↑	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.6	2021	●	↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.9	2021	●	↓	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2019	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	66.0	2019	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.2	2021	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.2	2021	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.4	2022	●	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	28.1	2020	●	↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.0	2021	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.5	2020	●	→	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.4	2021	●	●	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9	2020	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.9	2018	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.5	2019	●	●	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	81.2	2017	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	55.8	2020	●	●	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.4	2023	●	↑	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,053.7	2018	●	●	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.2	2021	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.6	2020	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	2019	●	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	28.1	2020	●	↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.8	2019	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.4	2021	●	●	Gini coefficient	24.4	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.9	2018	●	●	Palma ratio	0.8	2020	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	81.2	2017	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.4	2023	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2.3	2020	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	18.3	2019	●	→	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	126.7	2018	●	●	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0	2019	●	●	

* Imputed data point

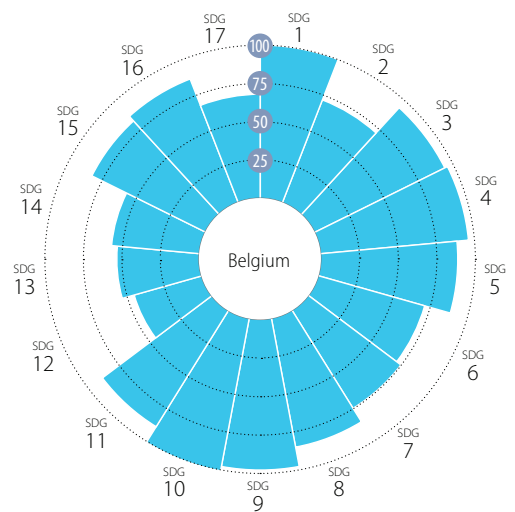
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.8



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



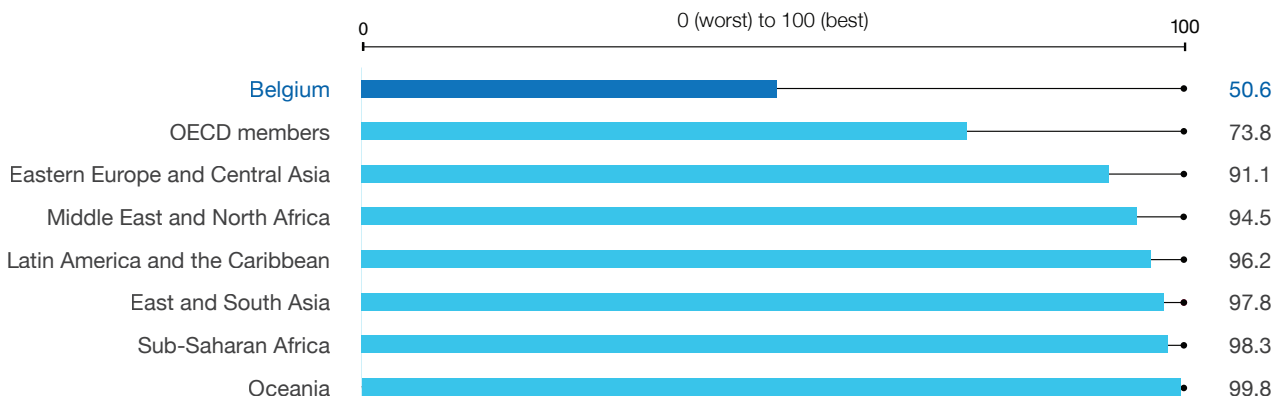
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



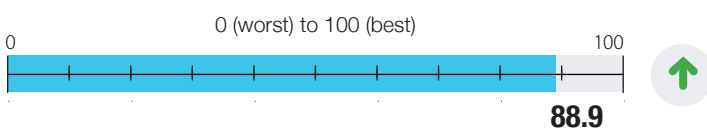
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

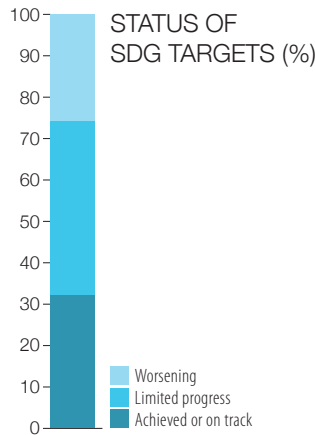
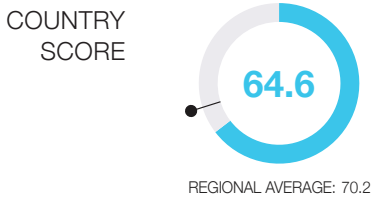
4%

SDG	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2	2023	●	→
	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.4	2023	●	→
	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.1	2019	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4	2022	●	↑
	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.4	2014	●	●
	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.1	2016	●	↓
	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↗
	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.9	2021	●	↑
	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓
	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77.2	2021	●	●
	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	40.0	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.8	2020	●	↑
	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	2021	●	→
	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	2021	●	↑
	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.1	2021	●	→
	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.6	2019	●	↑
	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15.3	2019	●	●
	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2019	●	↑
	Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.4	2021	●	↑
	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.1	2019	●	↑
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA	●	●
	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2021	●	↑
	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85	2019	●	↑
	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2022	●	↑
	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.2	2020	●	↓
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	31.4	2020	●	↓	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	15.4	2018	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.8	2020	●	→
	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.9	2020	●	→
	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.5	2020	●	→
	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	50.9	2021	●	↑
	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	500.0	2018	●	→
	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	20.0	2018	●	↓
	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.0	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 90.4	2023	●	↑
	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.1	2021	●	↑
	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.1	2022	●	↑
	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	42.0	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	3.8	2019	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.5	2020	●	↑
	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	54.1	2019	●	●
	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	68.2	2020	●	●
	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)	6,802.08	2018	●	●
	Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	88.8	2020	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
	CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑
	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.2	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.5	2021	●	●
	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2018	●	●
	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.0	2021	●	↑
	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑
	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	→
	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	138.2	2018	●	●
	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	65.3	2021	●	●
	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.3	2021	●	↑

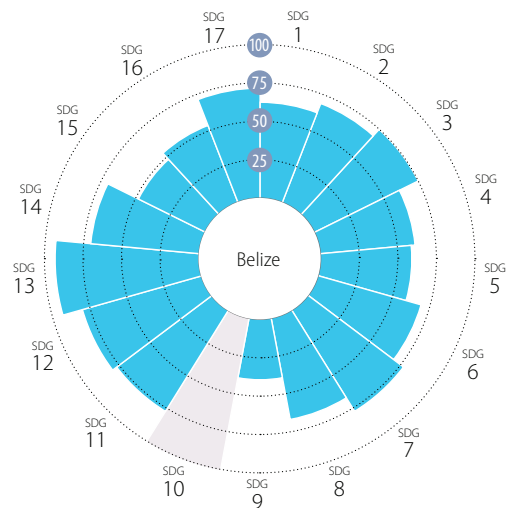
SDG	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	
	Population using the internet (%)	92.8	2021	●	↑	
	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	93.2	2021	●	↑	
	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑	
	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	64.7	2022	●	●	
	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.3	2021	●	↑	
	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.5	2020	●	↑	
	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	13.1	2020	●	↑	
	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	34.8	2020	●	→	
	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	18.3	2020	●	↑	
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	25.8	2017	●	↓		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Gini coefficient	27.2	2019	●	↑	
	Palma ratio	0.9	2019	●	●	
	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.5	2019	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●	↑
	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	12.3	2019	●	↑	
	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0	2022	●	↓	
	Population with rent overburden (%)	7.0	2019	●	↑	
	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	95.3	2022	●	●	
	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	20.4	2019	●	●
Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)		15.4	2018	●	●	
SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		11.9	2018	●	●	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		40.7	2018	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		61.4	2018	●	↓	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		28.7	2021	●	↓	
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		1.0	2021	●	●	
SDG13 – Climate Action		CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	8.3	2021	●	→
	CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	5.2	2018	●	↓	
	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4.8	2021	●	●	
	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	33.6	2018	●	↗	
	SDG14 – Life Below Water	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.9	2022	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		58.8	2022	●	↑	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	NA	●	●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		40.3	2019	●	→	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		34.3	2019	●	↓	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.2	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.9	2022	●	↑	
	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.7	2022	●	↑	
	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	●	↑	
	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→	
	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.7	2018	●	●	
	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2021	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)		34.9	2018	●	●	
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		70	2022	●	↑	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		100.0	2022	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		73	2022	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		*	0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		0.3	2021	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		76.5	2023	●	→	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.7	2021	●	↑	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.7	2021	●	↑	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	●	↑		
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	89.6	2020	●	↑		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15.5	2020	●	↑	
	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2022	●	↗	
	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	73	2021	●	●	
	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	52.5	2022	●	↓	
	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	-37.8	2019	●	↓	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.9	2022	●	↑		

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



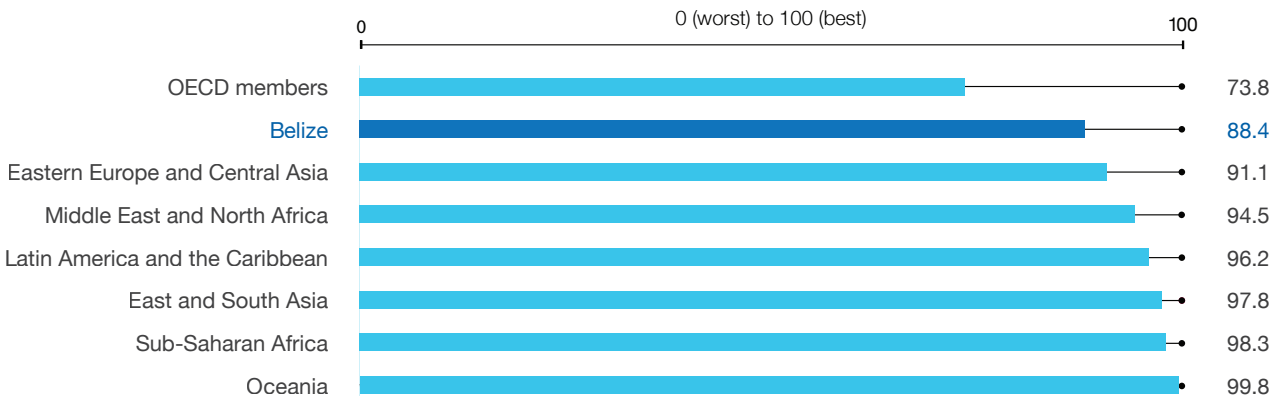
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



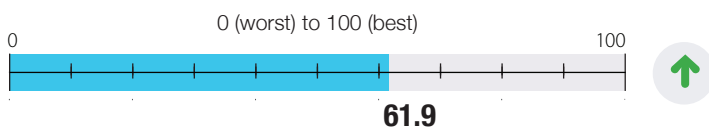
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



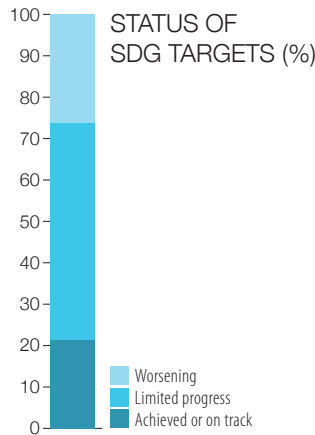
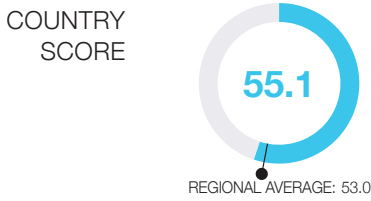
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

7%

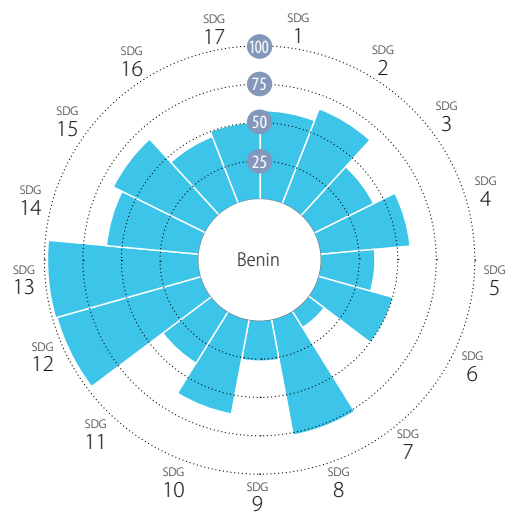
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	16.0	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	81.3	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	27.6	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	62.0	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.4	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	44.2	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.0	2022	●	↗	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8	2015	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.1	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	15.7	2020	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	10.2	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	21.3	2019	●	↗	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	129.8	2020	●	↓	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2015	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.4	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.8	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.2	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	13.8	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	28.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4	2021	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.1	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.5	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	33.2	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	41.0	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.6	2019	●	↗	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.4	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	2021	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	55.4	2020	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.6	2020	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	330.2	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67	2019	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.2	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2014	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	66.4	2022	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	43.5	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.3	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	91.6	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.3	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	76.5	2021	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	87.2	2001	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.9	2021	●	↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	64.9	2015	●	↗	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	31.2	2021	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.5	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	57.8	2020	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.5	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	50	2014	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.5	2021	●	↗	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.7	2016	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.2	2020	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.3	2013	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.3	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.5	2023	●	→	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	4,765.9	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.1	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.1	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	82.1	2020	●	→	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	2019	●	↑	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.2	2014	●	●	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	23.8	2019	●	↓	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.2	2023	●	↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.1	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.7	2021	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.2	2014	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.6	2017	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.2	2023	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	61.9	2022	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	26.4	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



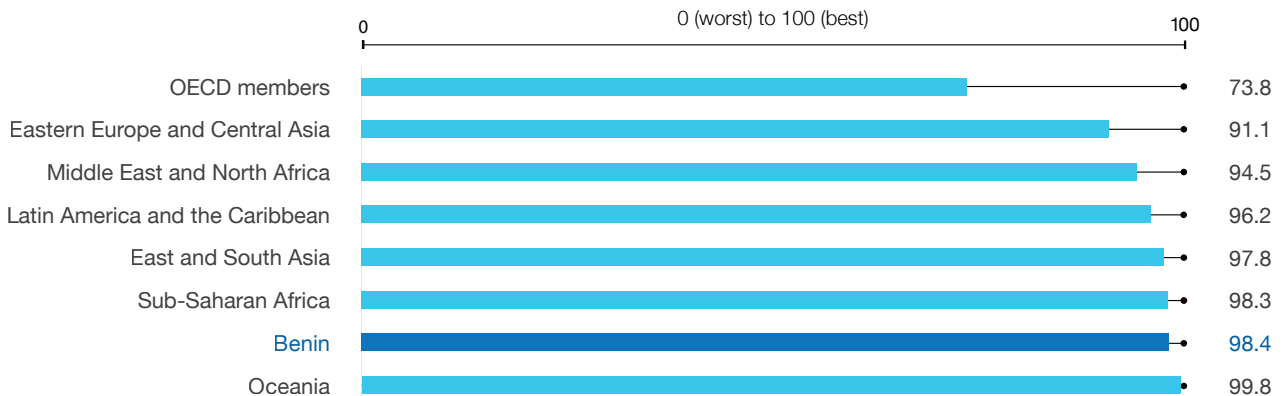
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



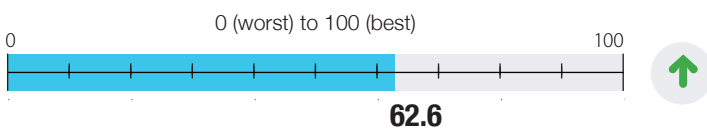
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

4%

Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	13.4	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	63.5	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	34.6	2023	●	↔	Population using the internet (%)	34.0	2021	●	↔	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.4	2020	●	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	33.4	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.4	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	↔	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.0	2018	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.6	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	67.9	2020	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.5	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	41.9	2019	●	↓	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	522.6	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.2	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	83.5	2021	●	→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	53.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.0	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.5	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	201.8	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.8	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.4	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	108.0	2016	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	→	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	78.1	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	38	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2	2022	●	↔	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	15.2	2022	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.8	2018	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.7	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.9	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	36.8	2021	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	65.0	2021	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	●	→	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	28.0	2017	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	60.9	2021	●	→	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	62.3	2017	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.5	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	55	2022	●	↔	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.4	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	85.6	2018	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.4	2020	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.9	2020	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	17.0	2020	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.0	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	16.7	2013	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	462.6	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.6	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	41.4	2020	●	↔						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.0	2020	●	↓						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	34.1	2019	●	↓						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.0	2019	●	↓						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.5	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5	2018	●	●						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.6	2021	●	↑						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.6	2023	●	↑						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	●						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.5	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

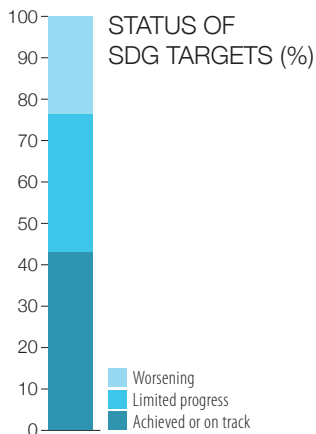


COUNTRY SCORE

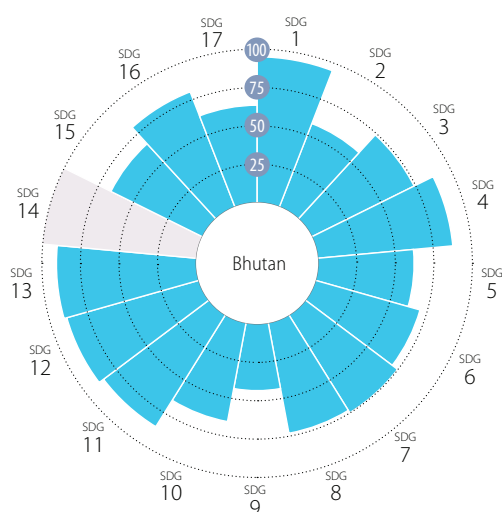


REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2

STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



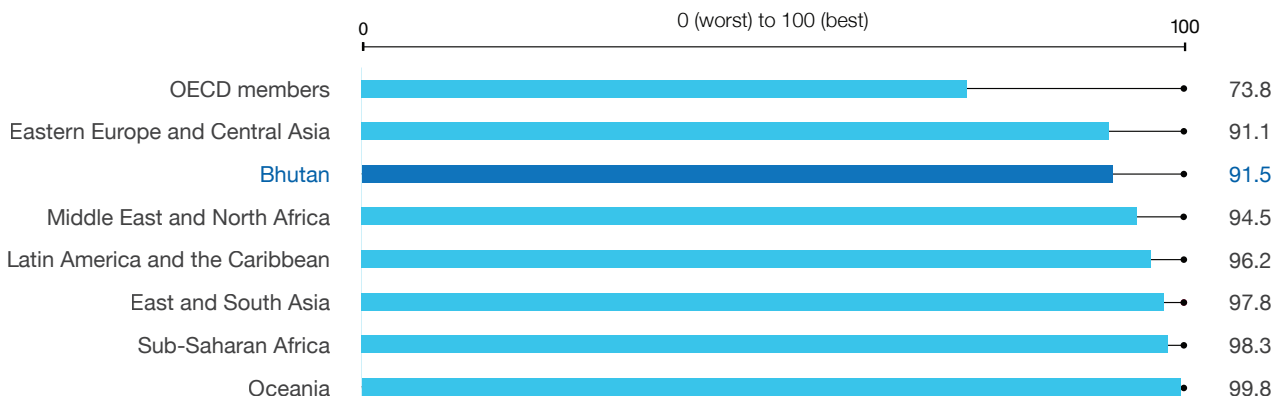
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



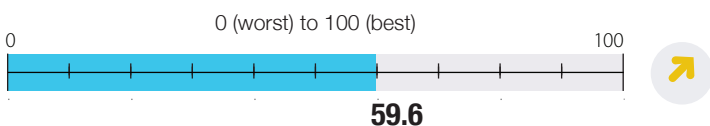
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



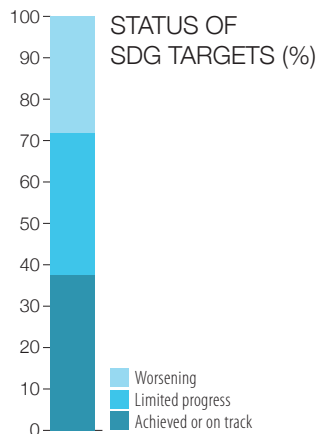
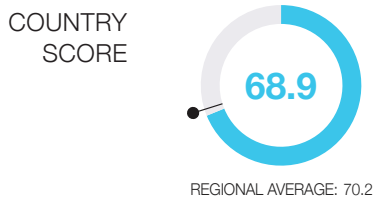
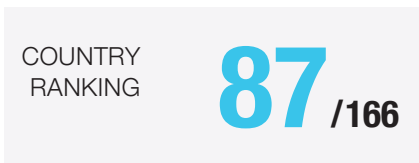
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

12%

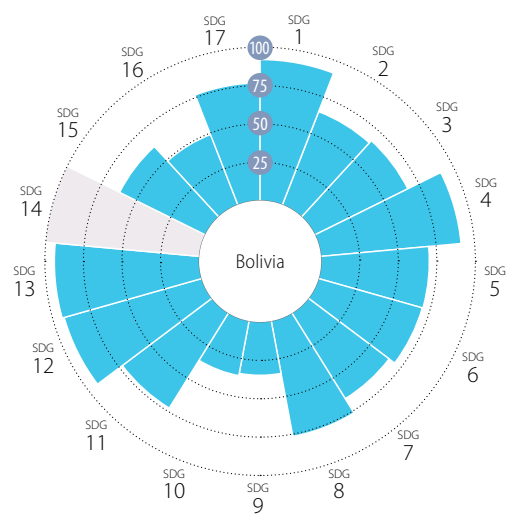
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	62.9	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	4.7	2023	●	↔	Population using the internet (%)	85.6	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	86.2	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.9	2010	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.4	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	↔	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.3	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	33.1	2019	●	→	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	60.0	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2007	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.8	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.0	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	26.7	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.9	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	164.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.6	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.5	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	18.5	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	94.3	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.7	2012	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.2	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.1	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.0	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.0	2019	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.3	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	62	2019	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2015	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	85.1	2021	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.0	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.5	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.8	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	85.2	2021	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.3	2021	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	84.6	2010	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2020	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	77.3	2021	●	↑	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	14.2	2019	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.9	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	63	2015	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.0	2021	●	↔	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	2010	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.3	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	68	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	76.5	2020	●	↔	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.5	2010	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.4	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.3	2023	●	↓	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,455.0	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	80.2	2020	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.1	2019	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.1	2019	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.4	2021	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG18 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6	2021	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.2	2020	●	→	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	33.7	2014	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.5	2023	●	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.6	2022	●	↔	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	32.9	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



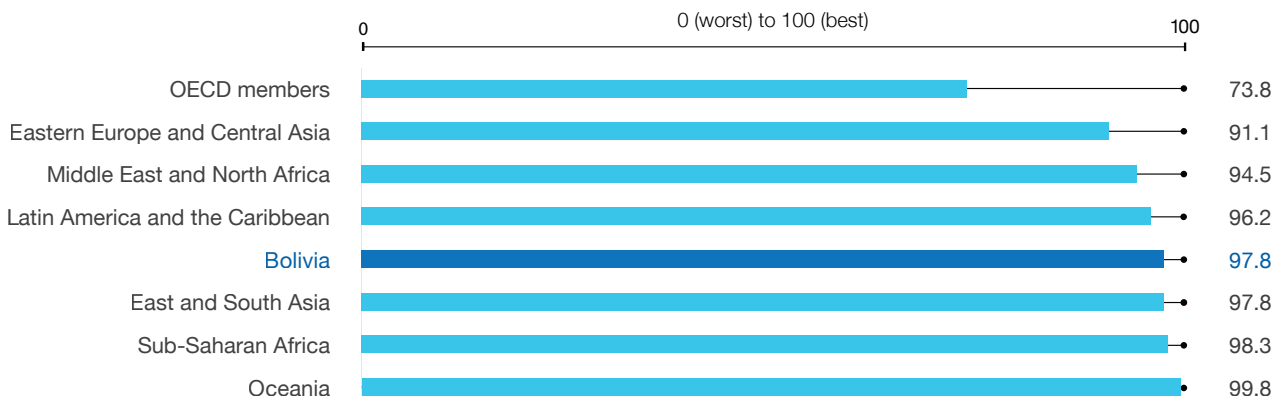
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



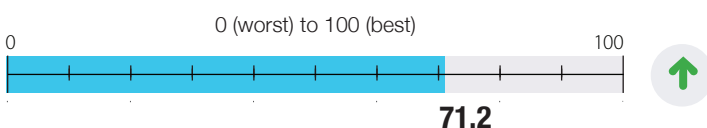
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



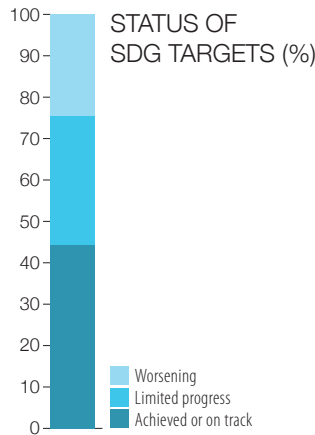
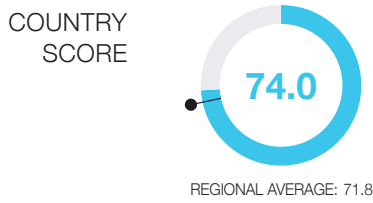
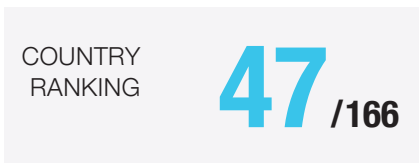
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

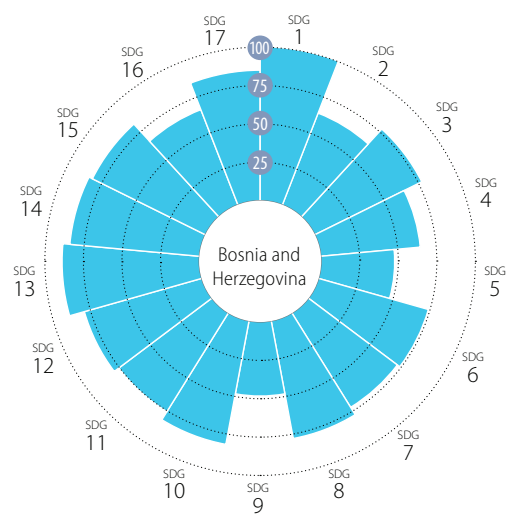
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.8	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	68.1	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	7.3	2023	●	↔	Population using the internet (%)	66.0	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	86.7	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.9	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.1	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0	2016	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2009	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	43.6	2020	●	↔
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	2.2	2020	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	46.6	2014	●	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	160.9	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.7	2019	●	↔
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.2	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.7	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.7	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	109.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2015	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.9	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.6	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	77.1	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.5	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.1	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.1	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	20.5	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	71.0	2015	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.1	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	81.1	2019	●	↓	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67	2019	●	●	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2,619.2	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	90.7	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.8	2021	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	89.2	2020	●	↔	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6	2020	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	50.3	2016	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.8	2021	●	↓	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.2	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.2	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.4	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.0	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.4	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	65.8	2020	●	↔	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.0	2021	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.2	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.5	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	720.4	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.5	2021	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	65.0	2021	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.6	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	47	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	86.1	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.9	2016	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	31	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.8	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	13.6	2019	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.7	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.1	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	68.9	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.6	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15.5	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	8.7	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.3	2007	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.2	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



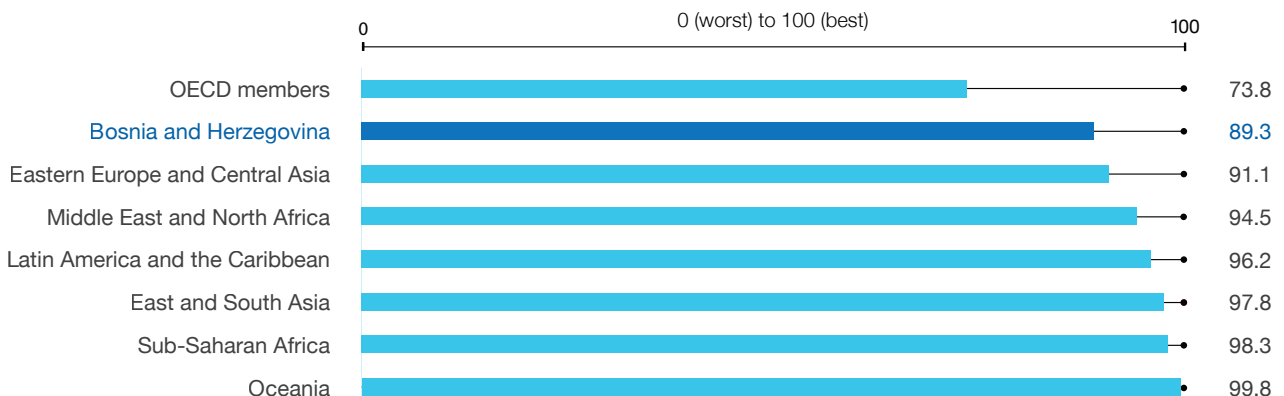
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



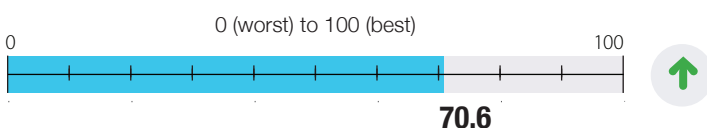
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



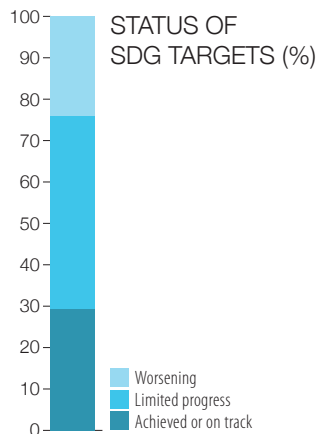
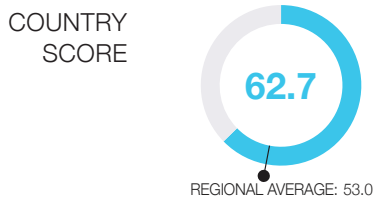
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

8%

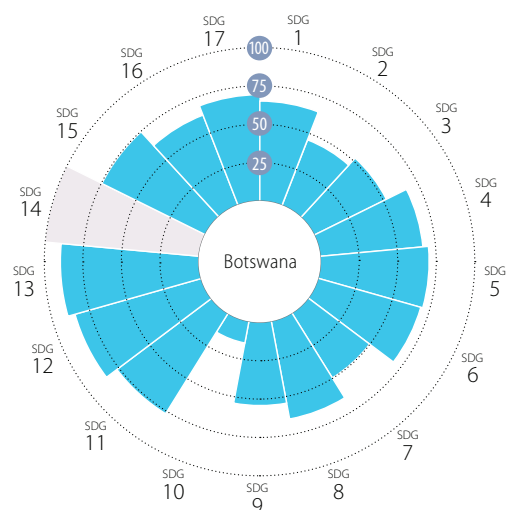
SDG – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.8	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	75.7	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	56.1	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.0	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 7.0	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	2012	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.9	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2020	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↔	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.4	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	33.0	2011	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.3	2011	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	4.0	2018	●	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5.7	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	26.8	2019	●	↔
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.6	2018	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.6	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	40.0	2022	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	25.0	2021	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2015	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.7	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.8	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	113.9	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	49.0	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.5	2019	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.7	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.8	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	40.4	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.1	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.8	2018	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2019	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.8	2021	●	↔
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	65	2019	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1	2021	●	↔
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	68.8	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	29.2	2021	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.2	2018	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.5	2022	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	21.9	2011	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.2	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.1	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.3	2022	●	↔	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2	2021	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.1	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.4	2018	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.0	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.1	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,518.9	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2021	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	27.1	2020	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	68	2022	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	45.2	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.5	2006	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	37.0	2019	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2	2013	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.6	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.4	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↔
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.3	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	14.6	2023	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	31.1	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	38.0	2020	●	→
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.6	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



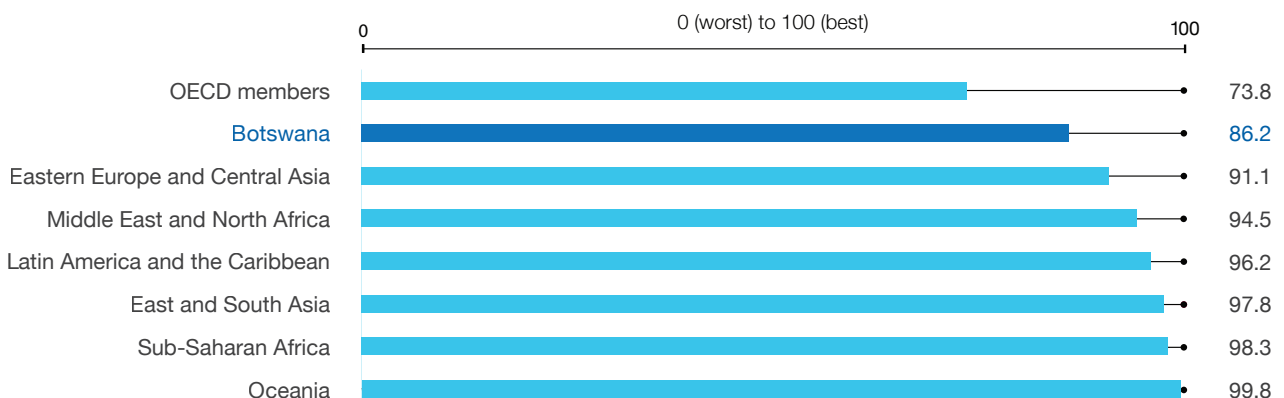
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



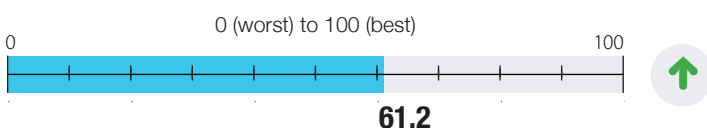
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



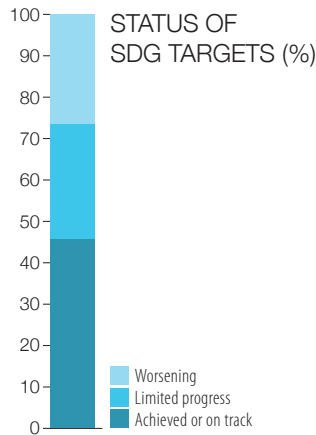
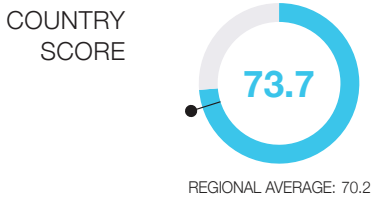
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

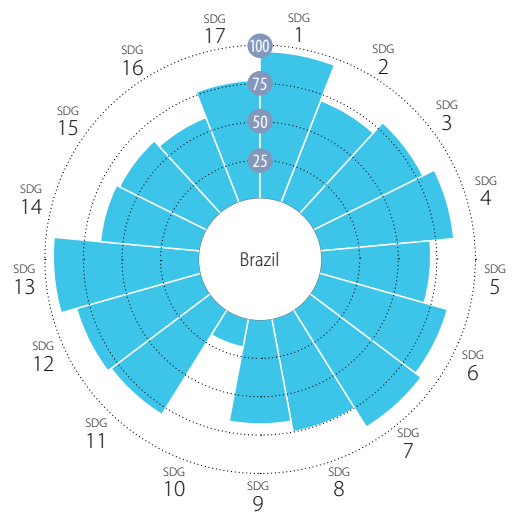
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	13.3	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	79.2	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	26.8	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	73.5	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	21.9	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.0	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.6	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2016	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.3	2007	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.9	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2021	●	↗
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2013	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	39.6	2020	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	22.6	2019	●	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	185.9	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2010	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.0	2021	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.9	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	34.9	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	23.3	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	235.0	2021	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.3	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	3.5	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.5	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.0	2019	●	↗	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	18.4	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	140.7	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2021	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.4	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.3	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	53.3	2019	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2017	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	139.9	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	54	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.4	2022	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	33.6	2014	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	91.1	2017	●	●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	89.5	2018	●	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.5	2013	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.1	2007	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.5	2021	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.8	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	22.2	2016	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.5	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	36	2022	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.8	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.5	2017	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.2	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	60	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	80.0	2020	●	↗	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.1	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.0	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.6	2023	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,518.9	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Population with access to electricity (%)	72.0	2020	●	↗	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.5	2021	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	64.7	2020	●	→	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.3	2019	●	→	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.0	2017	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2019	●	→	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.8	2023	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.5	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.4	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.0	2017	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	28.8	2020	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.8	2023	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	61.2	2022	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27.3	2018	●	●					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



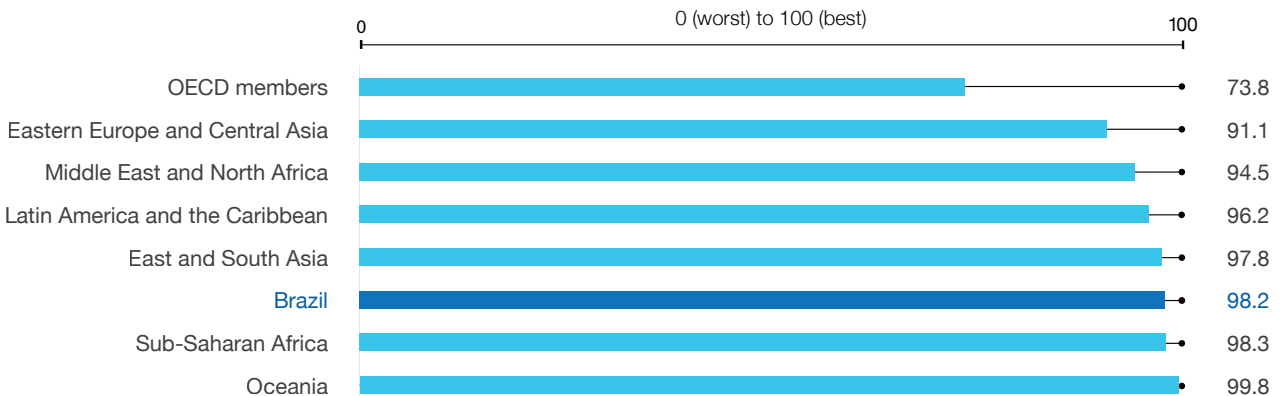
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



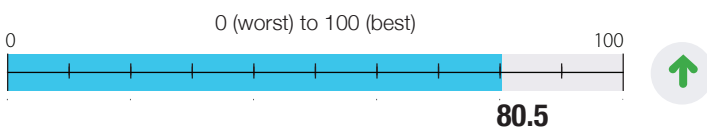
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



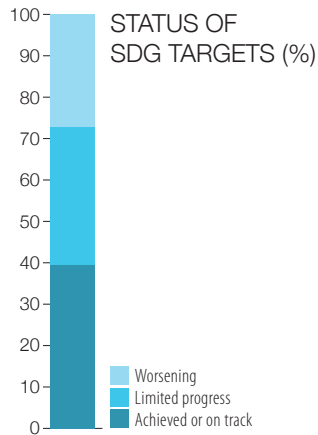
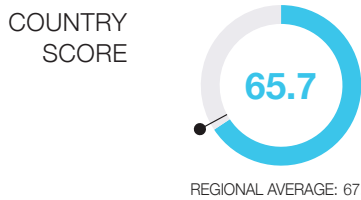
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

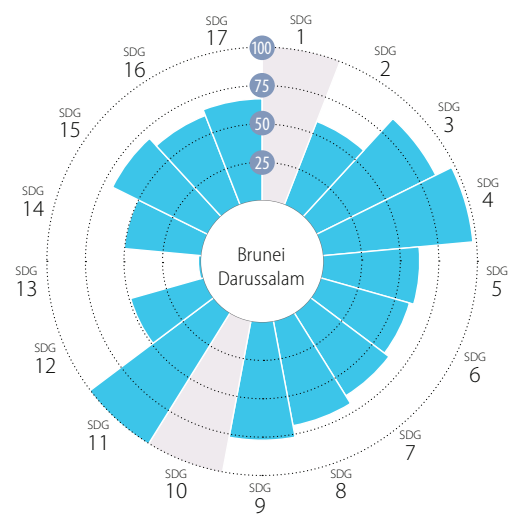
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.2	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	5.3	2023	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.1	2020	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.1	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.5	2021	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.4	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	72.2	2020	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.5	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.4	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0	2021	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.5	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	28.9	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.1	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.9	2019	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	49.1	2019	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68	2021	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75	2019	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2022	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.9	2020	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.5	2020	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	71.8	2011	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	2021	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	89.3	2006	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	105.6	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.1	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.2	2021	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.3	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.1	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.6	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	52.4	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	267.3	2018	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.9	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.7	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	44.1	2019	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.3	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	84.0	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.1	2023	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	6.5	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.4	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	80.7	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	95.9	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2018	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	43.2	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2021	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2	2019	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	48.9	2020	●	→
Palma ratio	2.9	2016	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	14.9	2016	●	●
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	11.8	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.8	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	50.0	2022	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2018	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.2	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.6	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	40.2	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3	2018	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.3	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	717.4	2021	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.5	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.6	2022	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.1	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	16.2	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	33.7	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.7	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.3	2022	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	22.4	2020	●	↗
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	28.9	2020	●	↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	48	2022	●	↗
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.4	2015	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	38	2022	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	5.4	2015	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.7	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.6	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	26.2	2020	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.5	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

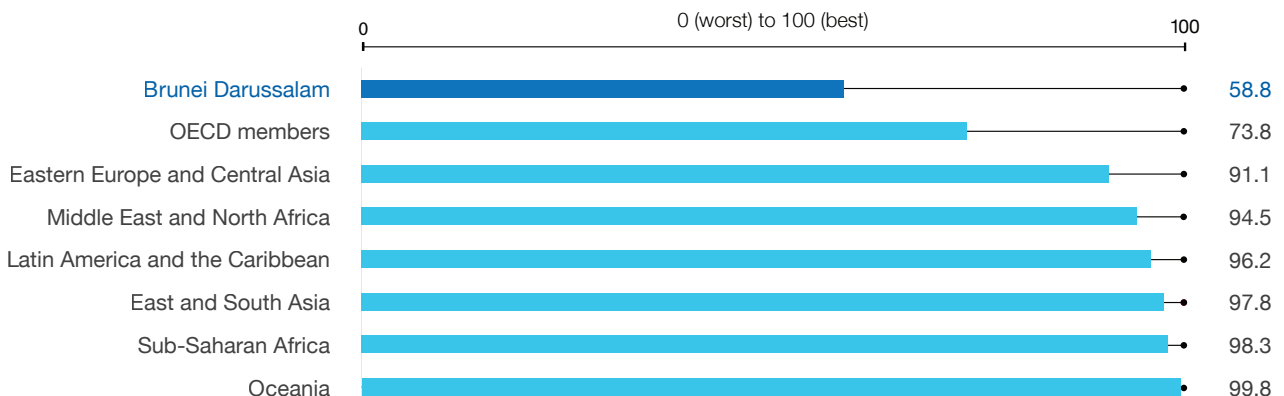


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



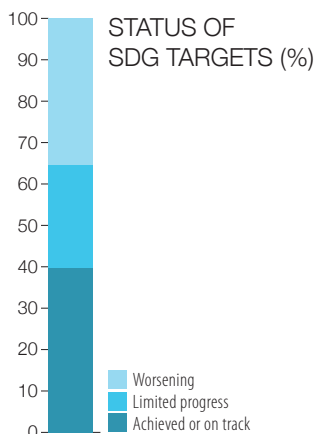
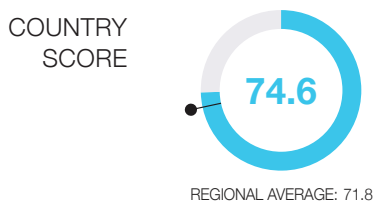
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

18%

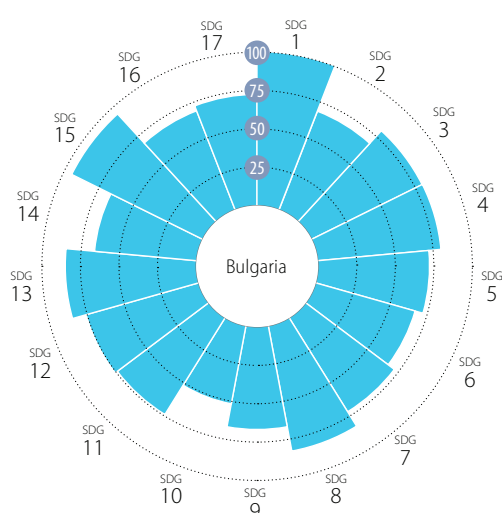
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.5	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●	Population using the internet (%)	98.1	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	136.8	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.9	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.9	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	45.1	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.9	2009	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.1	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2018	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013	●	●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.9	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	44.2	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	5.1	2019	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.2	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6	2020	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.5	2021	●	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	61.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2016	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.5	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.7	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	19.6	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.5	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.5	2019	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.5	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	2019	●	↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10,793.7	2018	●	↓	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	9.9	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	107.3	2018	●	→	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2017	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	23.6	2021	●	↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.3	2018	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	64,290.5	2021	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.8	2020	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3	2020	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.4	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	111.0	2020	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.7	2022	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.9	2019	●	→	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA	●	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.2	2019	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.6	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.9	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.1	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.7	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.0	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2023	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.3	2015	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	●	↗	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.5	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.8	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	13,635.5	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2013	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	7.1	2016	●	●	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	2020	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.8	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	60	2020	●	●	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	4.4	2016	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.2	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.2	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.9	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.0	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.7	2020	●	↗	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	151.6	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.4	2022	●	●	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



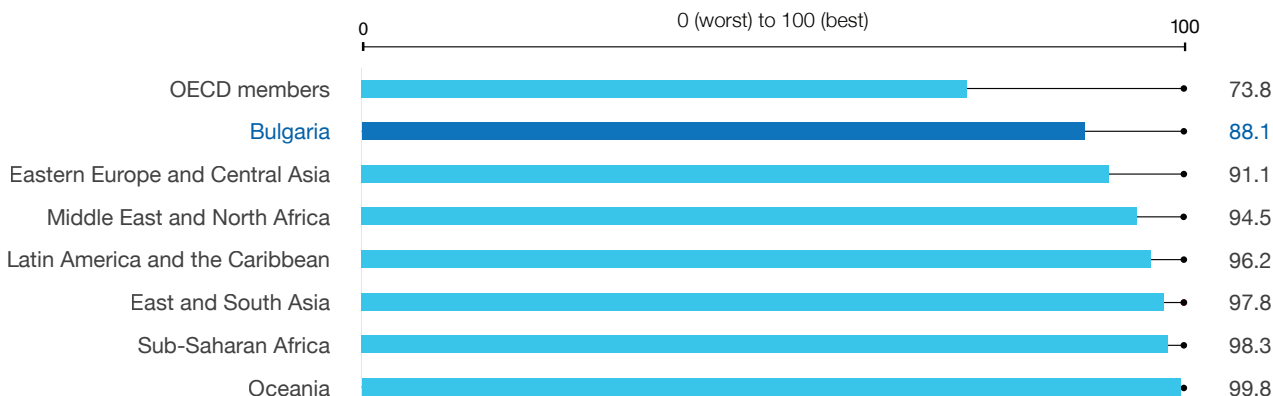
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



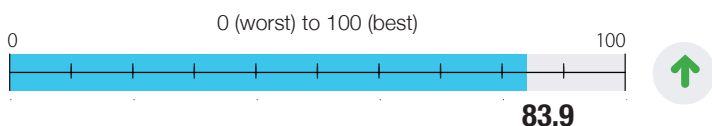
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

5%

SDG – Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG – Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.2	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	75.3	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	110.4	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.0	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.9	2014	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.0	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.9	2020	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.0	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	40.3	2019	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5	2018	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.9	2019	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.1	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	18.5	2019	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.0	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.5	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.3	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43.0	2022	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	17.0	2021	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2018	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.2	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.7	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	62.9	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	46.3	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.2	2019	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.1	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	46.8	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	39.3	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	13.0	2018	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2015	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.9	2021	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.1	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4	2022	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2018	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	24.4	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.2	2020	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.6	2020	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.7	2022	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	56.3	2022	●	↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.1	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	73.2	2019	●	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 71.7	2023	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.6	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.8	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	80.1	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.8	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.3	2022	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.7	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.0	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.0	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	40.1	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.9	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	10,793.7	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2021	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	10.8	2020	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.7	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	67	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	●	↓	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	43	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	19.3	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.9	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.0	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	→
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	84.0	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.2	2023	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.1	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	45.5	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	33.4	2020	●	→
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.9	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

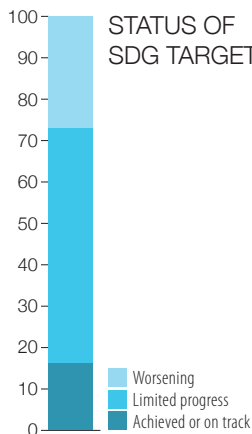
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



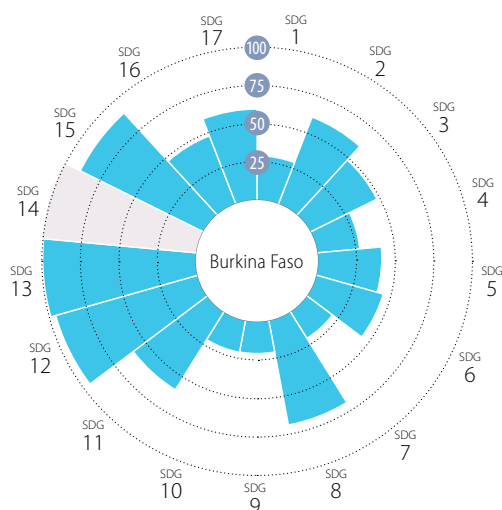
COUNTRY SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



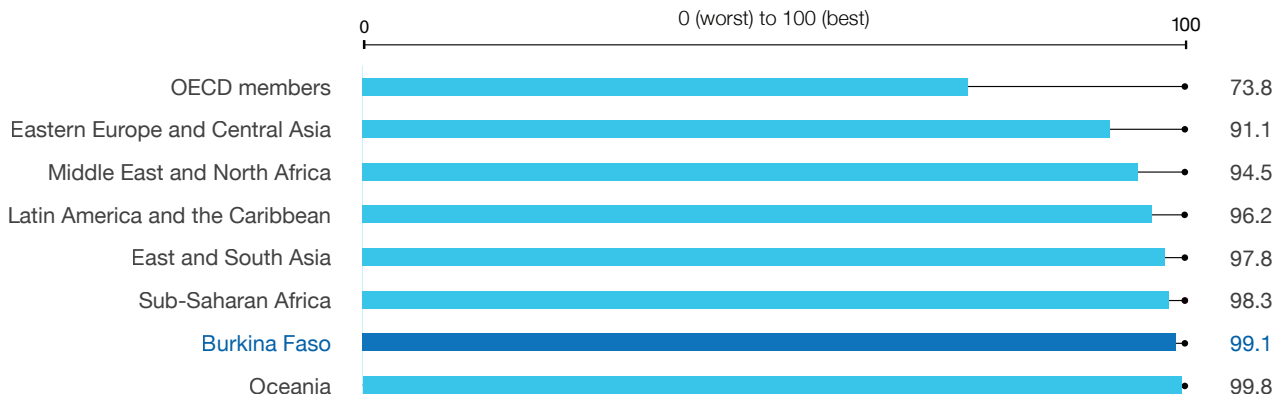
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

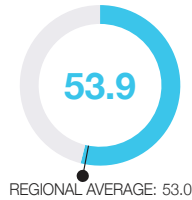
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	33.6	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	51.6	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	63.3	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	21.6	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	60.9	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	18.0	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.8	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.6	2021	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.6	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2020	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.3	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	47.3	2018	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	2.7	2018	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	26.6	2020	●	↑
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	263.8	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	45.9	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.3	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	73.5	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	82.6	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	51.0	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	45.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2015	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	201.3	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	31.0	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.7	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.5	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	123.7	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	79.8	2015	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	43	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6	2021	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	21.3	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	75.1	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	37.3	2021	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	65.5	2021	●	↗	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	58.2	2020	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	58.5	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.7	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.3	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.8	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.5	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	47.2	2020	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	21.7	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.8	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	218.2	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	42.0	2016	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	19.0	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	49	2021	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	10.6	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	76.9	2010	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	42	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	42.0	2010	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.1	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.6	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	→
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	36.1	2021	●	↗	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.2	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.4	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	6.8	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.8	2020	●	→
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.8	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

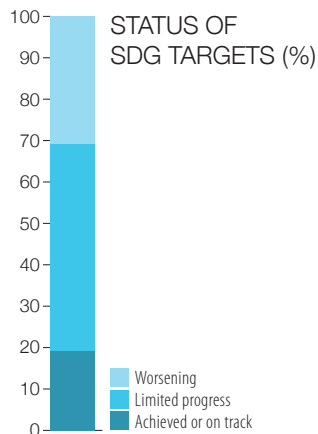
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



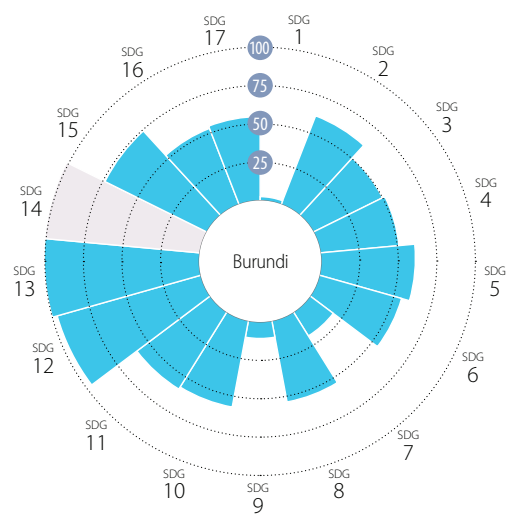
COUNTRY SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



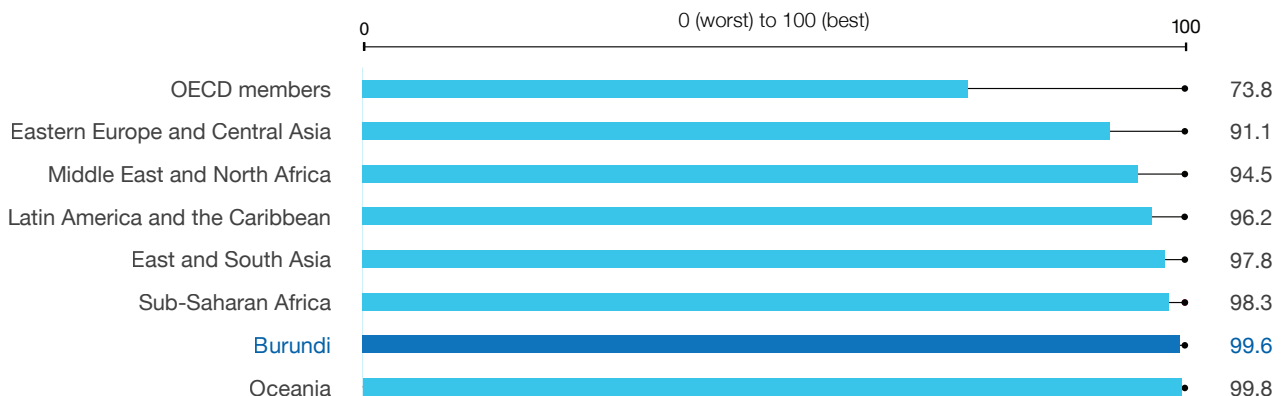
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



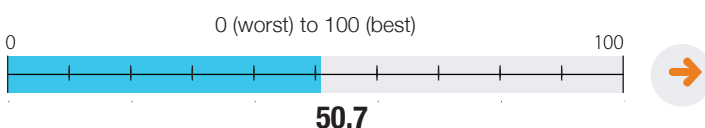
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



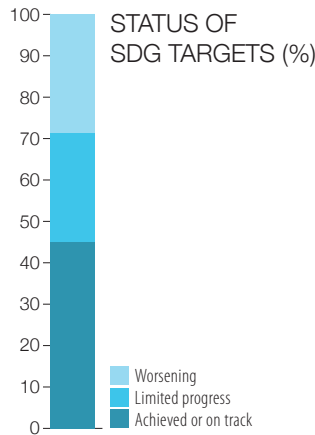
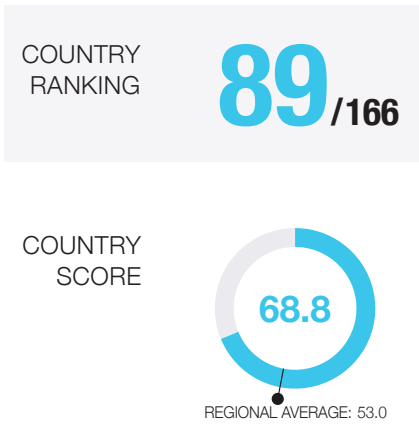
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

5%

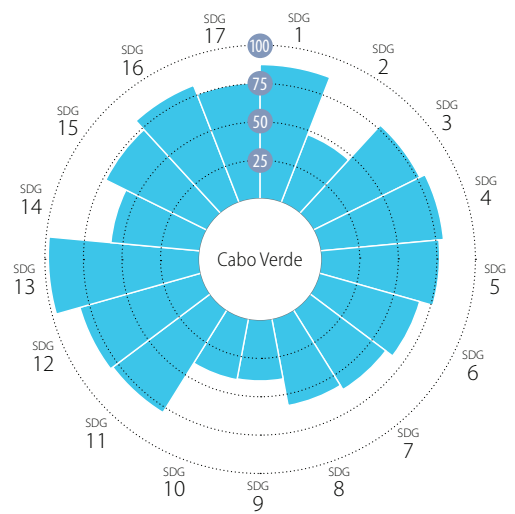
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	79.1	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	68.3	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	96.1	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	5.8	2021	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	8.2	2021	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	56.5	2022	●	↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9	2022	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.4	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2018	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.0	2007	●	●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	38.6	2013	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	1.7	2013	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	36.8	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	494.4	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	37.4	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.4	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	90.9	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	52.6	2021	●	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	39.0	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	100.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2002	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	25.0	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	205.9	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	35.5	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.8	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.0	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	58.2	2015	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85.1	2017	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	49.0	2020	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	89.9	2020	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	30.0	2021	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.6	2021	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	39.6	2016	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	64.7	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	104.5	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.2	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.4	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.7	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	62.2	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	45.7	2020	●	↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.2	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	181.0	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2016	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	55.3	2017	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	11.7	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	66	2018	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.2	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.5	2017	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	17	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.5	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	30.9	2017	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.3	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.1	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	40.0	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults 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	2014	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.0	2023	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	17.6	2021	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	50.7	2022	●	→

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



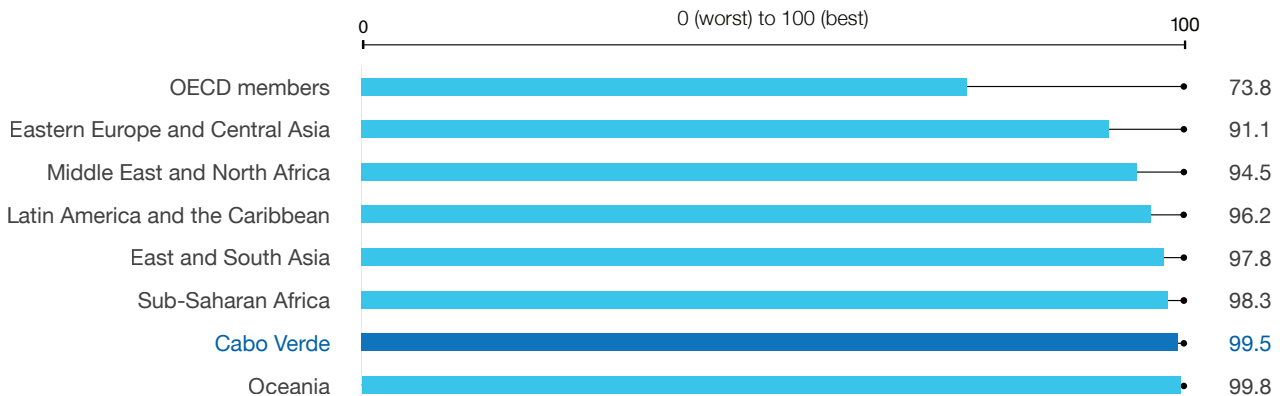
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



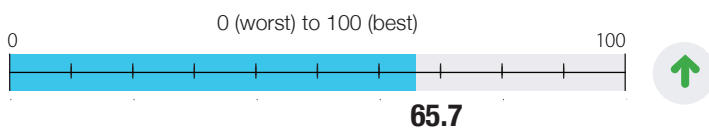
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



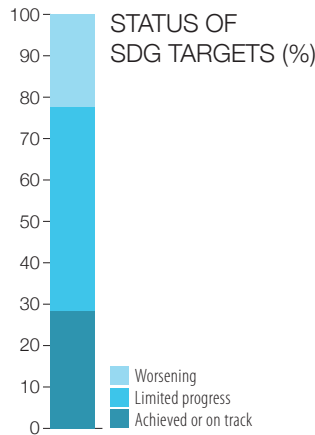
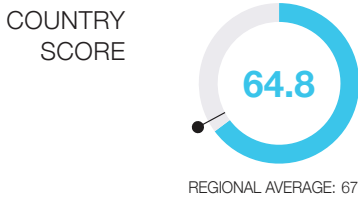
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

25%

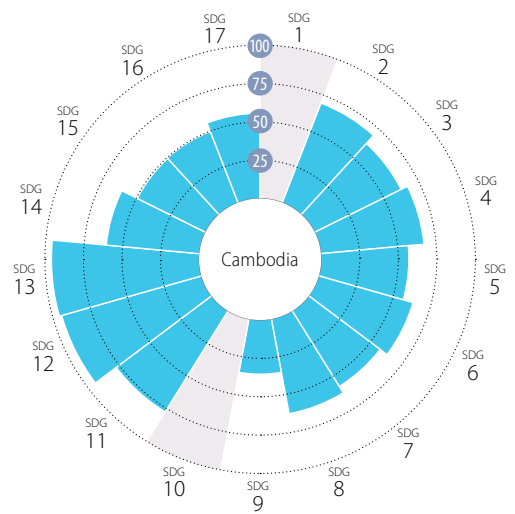
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.4	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	92.3	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	13.2	2023	●	↔	Population using the internet (%)	69.8	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	76.3	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	17.7	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	↔
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.8	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2011	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↔	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.0	2021	●	↓	Gini coefficient	42.4	2015	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	2.1	2015	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	42.2	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	36.5	2019	●	↔
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.4	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.6	2020	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.5	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	2021	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	↔	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2012	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.4	2019	●	↓	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.9	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.2	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.8	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.0	2019	●	↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	57.4	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.3	2018	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69	2019	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1	2021	●	↔
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	81.2	2019	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.3	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.1	2022	●	↔
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	71.3	2019	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	61.9	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7	2021	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0.4	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.7	2006	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	73.2	2005	●	↔	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.4	2019	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	91.7	2021	●	↔	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.7	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.9	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.0	2022	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.8	2020	●	↔	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	79.1	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.4	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	24.7	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2020	●	↔
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	31.3	2018	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	94.2	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	81.0	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.4	2010	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	2019	●	↔	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	60	2022	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.6	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.7	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.7	2023	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.1	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	13.5	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.3	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	28.8	2017	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.7	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



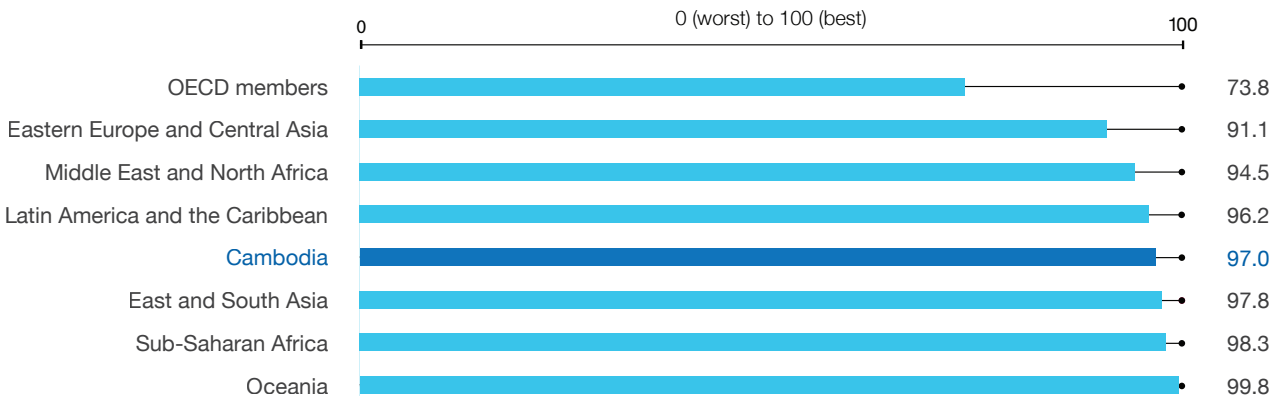
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



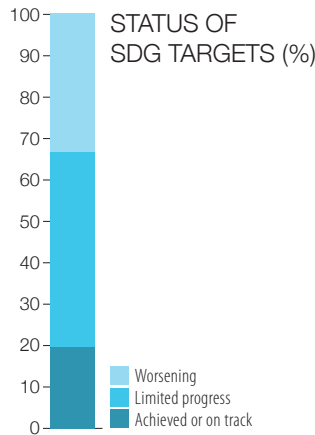
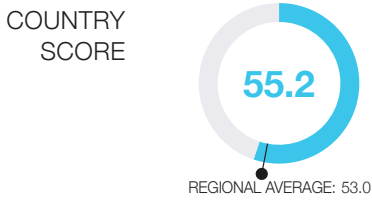
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

4%

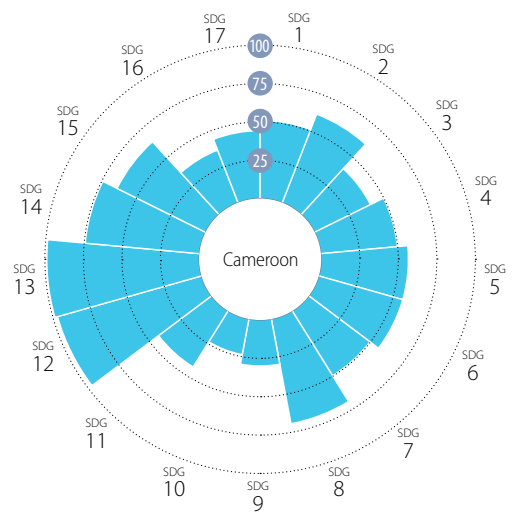
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.3	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3	2022	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.6	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3.9	2016	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6	2021	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.7	2020	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	218.0	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.8	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.8	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	288.0	2021	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.5	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	163.3	2019	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.6	2019	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.1	2019	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	30.0	2012	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.0	2014	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84	2021	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	61	2019	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	2022	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	70.5	2020	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.5	2021	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	57.7	2021	●	↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.6	2021	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	56.5	2014	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	74.2	2021	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.7	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.6	2021	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.2	2020	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	68.8	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.0	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	447.8	2018	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	86.4	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	36.8	2020	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.8	2019	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	23.5	2019	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.0	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	16.8	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	33.4	2021	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.3	2023	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	12.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	69.6	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	60.2	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	105.7	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2015	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	39.7	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	23.3	2019	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	79.6	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	79.0	2022	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2014	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.1	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.4	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	20.9	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.8	2018	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	2021	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2018	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.0	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.7	2022	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	46.9	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	61.4	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.8	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.5	2022	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.0	2022	●	↗
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	2.3	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2011	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	28.7	2018	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	61	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	73.3	2014	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	24	2022	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	12.6	2012	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.0	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	↗
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.2	2020	●	↗
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.9	2020	●	↗
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.3	2022	●	↗

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



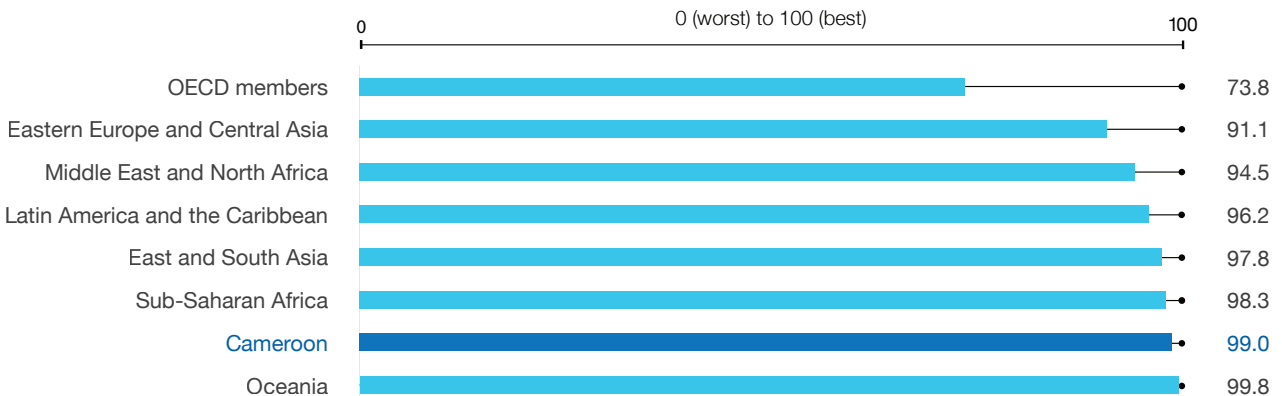
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



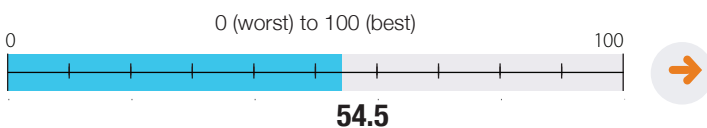
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



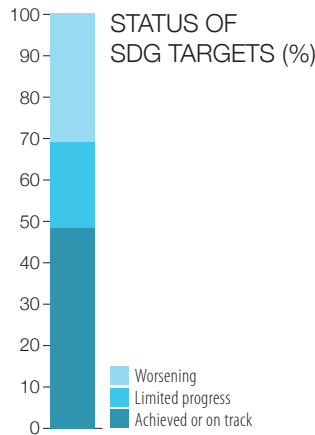
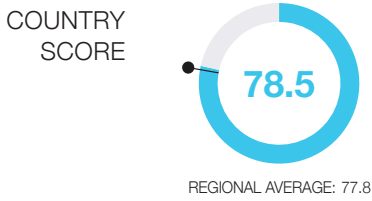
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

4%

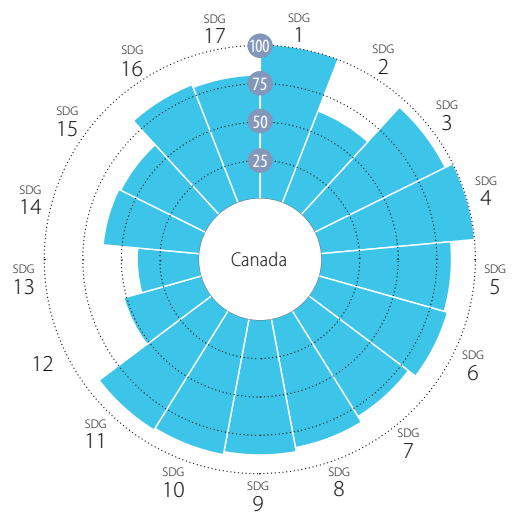
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	20.1	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	62.6	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	36.7	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	45.6	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	38.2	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.7	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.9	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3	2018	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.4	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	46.6	2014	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	2.7	2014	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	32.7	2020	●	↗
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	437.8	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	80.4	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.6	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	55.3	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.8	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.0	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	164.0	2021	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2013	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9	2019	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	206.7	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.0	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.2	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.4	2019	●	↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.8	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	122.2	2017	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.0	2018	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	62	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	486.0	2018	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	41.2	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.9	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	35.6	2021	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	28.3	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	86.2	2020	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.2	2019	●	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	44.9	2018	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.5	2019	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	64.2	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.5	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.9	2021	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.5	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.6	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.7	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	44.6	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.6	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	285.9	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.5	2020	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	66.8	2020	●	↓
Population with access to electricity (%)	64.7	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	42	2022	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	21.9	2020	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	61.9	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	26	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	19.4	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	38.9	2014	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.6	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.6	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.9	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↑
Adults 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	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.0	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.8	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	4.8	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.1	2020	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	54.5	2022	●	→

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



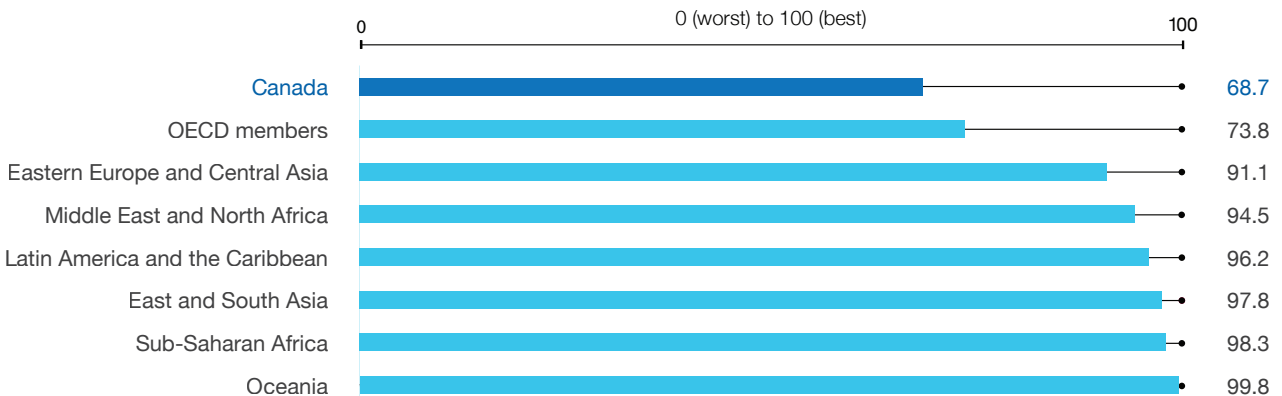
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



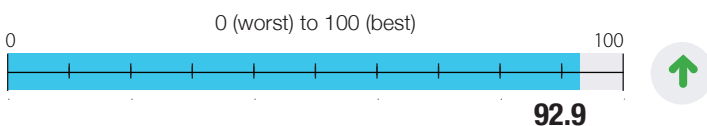
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



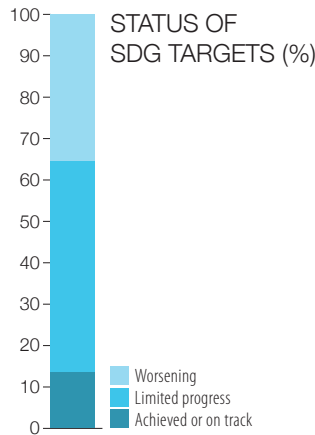
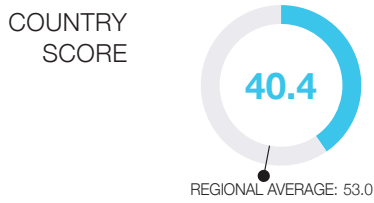
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

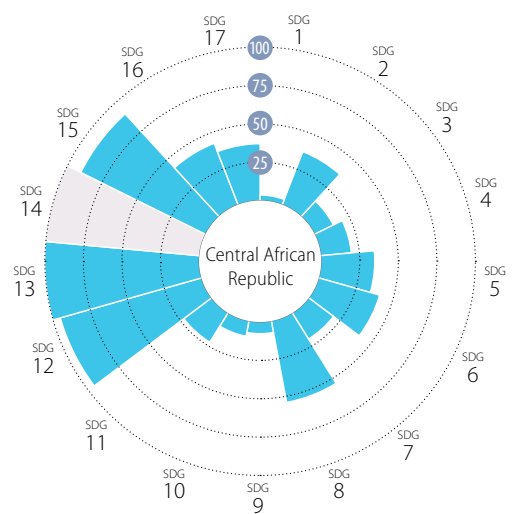
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.3	2023	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.6	2020	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	29.4	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↔
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.1	2021	●	↔
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↔
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	64.0	2021	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	6.9	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11.0	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.0	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.6	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.1	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.2	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.5	2019	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.0	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	89	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2022	●	↔
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	11.5	2019	●	↓
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	11.8	2020	●	↑
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	9.4	2020	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.3	2020	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7	2020	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 100.0	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	66.4	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	516.7	2018	●	↔
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	6.4	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	13.4	2018	●	↔
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 92.4	2023	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.2	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.1	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.5	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	16.7	2021	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.0	2020	●	↔
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.7	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	67.4	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,231.93	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.0	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	84.4	2020	●	↔
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↔
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	22.1	2019	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.0	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.6	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	84.3	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	75.6	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	13.7	2021	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.4	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	92.8	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	75.1	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2018	●	↔
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	78.8	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.1	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.7	2020	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.4	2019	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	17.5	2020	●	↔
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	NA	NA	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	31.4	2016	●	↔
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	33.3	2017	●	●
Palma ratio	1.0	2020	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	12.1	2020	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	5.9	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.3	2020	●	↔
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0	2022	●	↓
Population with rent overburden (%)	9.0	2017	●	●
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	91.0	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	20.2	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	24.8	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.0	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	92.3	2018	●	●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	27.2	2018	●	↔
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.3	2021	●	↔
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	14.4	2021	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.3	2018	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	16,273.3	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	34.2	2018	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.6	2022	●	↔
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	88.8	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	36.4	2019	●	↔
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.1	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.9	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.9	2022	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.0	2022	●	↔
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.96	2023	●	↔
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↔
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.1	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2021	●	↔
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	41.2	2019	●	↓
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	74	2022	●	↔
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	74	2022	●	↔
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.5	2023	●	↔
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↔
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↔
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	103.2	2019	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.9	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2022	●	↔
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.2	2022	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	25.8	2019	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	92.9	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



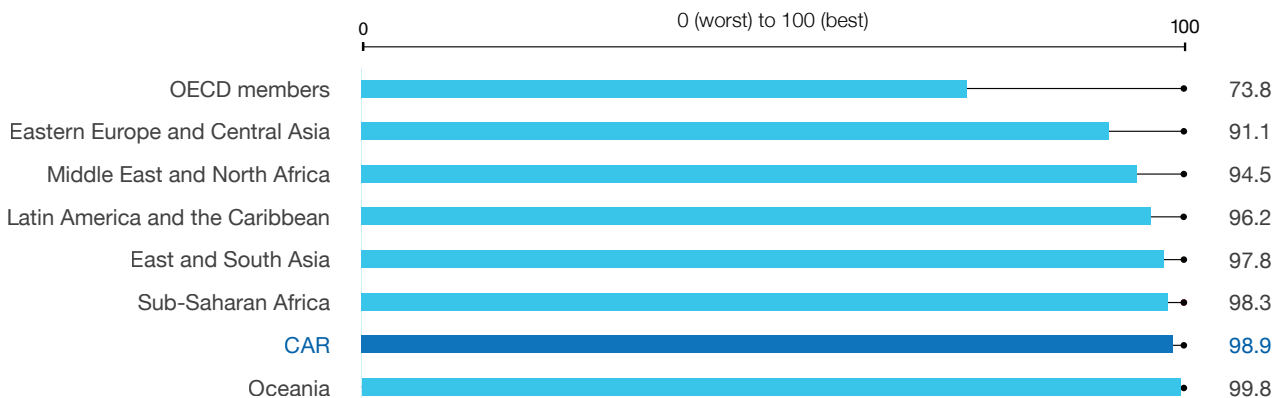
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



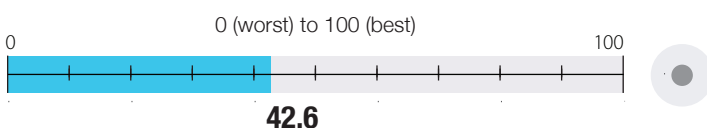
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



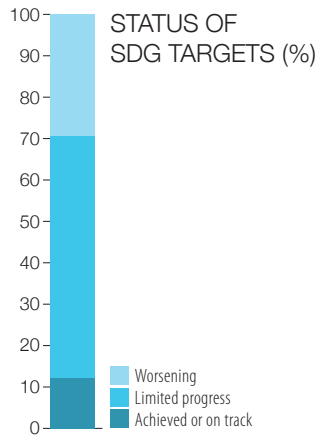
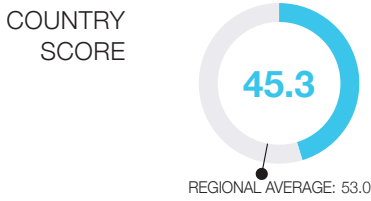
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

10%

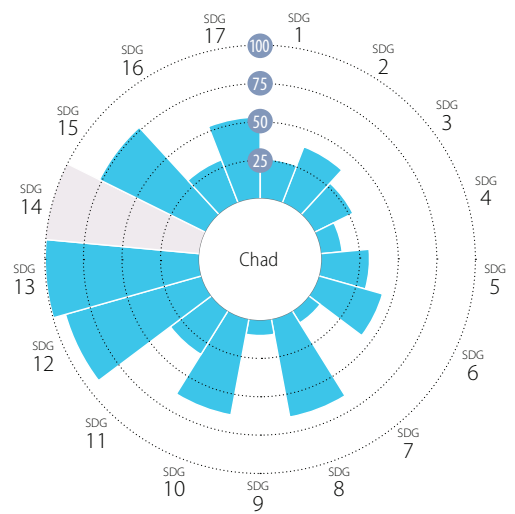
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	68.0	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	48.5	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	84.6	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	10.6	2021	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	5.2	2021	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	52.2	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	39.8	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.4	2019	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.5	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2021	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2021	●	↓	Gini coefficient	56.2	2008	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	4.5	2008	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	835.3	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	61.7	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.9	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	32.3	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	99.9	2021	●	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	25.0	2017	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	540.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2014	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	36.0	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	305.1	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	37.7	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	53.1	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.9	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	184.4	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.1	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40.3	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	41	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	32	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	2017	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	22.4	2017	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	89.5	2017	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	12.2	2017	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	38.3	2020	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	27.6	2019	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	55.6	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.0	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.9	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.2	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.8	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	37.2	2020	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2023	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	14.1	2020	●	↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.3	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	404.3	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	15.5	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	52	2017	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.8	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	44.8	2019	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	24	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2.6	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.9	2019	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.2	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.6	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	22.3	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	13.8	2017	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.3	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.4	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	9.5	2020	●	→
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.6	2022	●	●

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



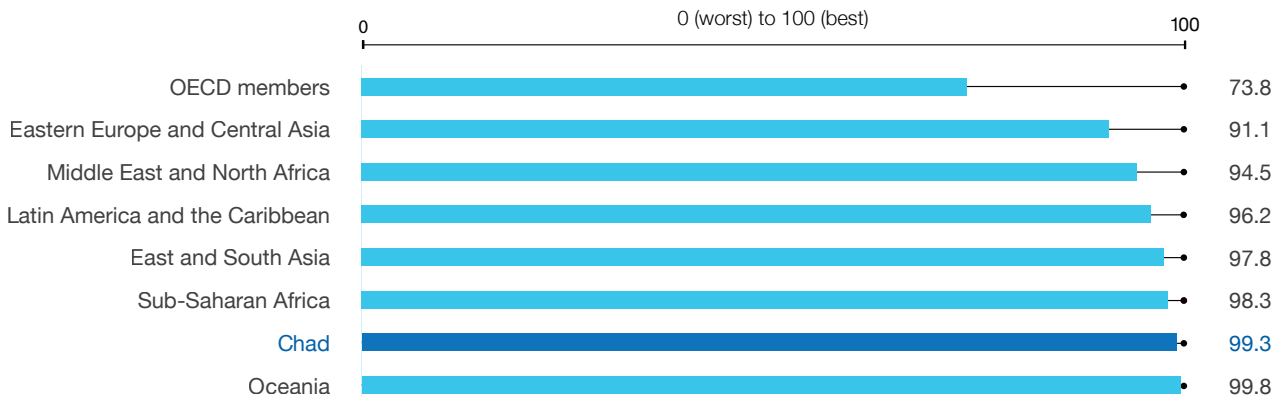
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



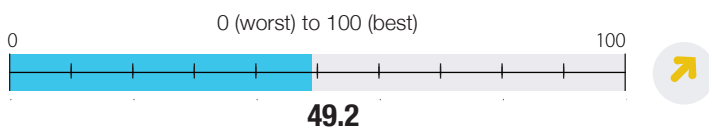
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



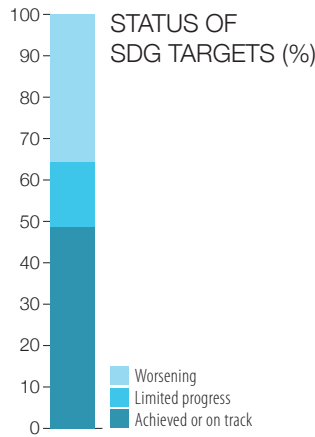
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

12%

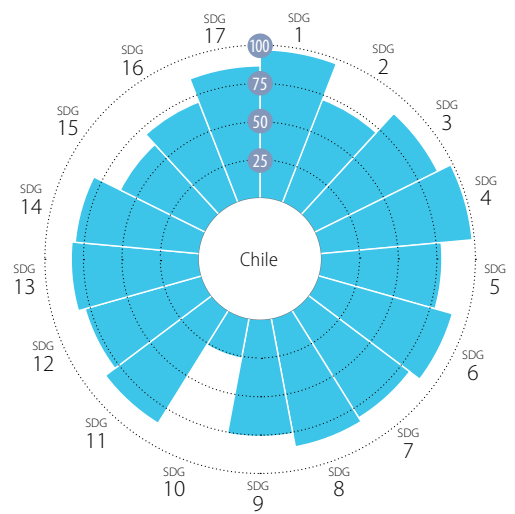
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	35.7	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	36.1	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	69.1	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	17.9	2021	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	32.7	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	7.3	2021	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.3	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.3	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.1	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2016	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	82.0	2020	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	69.6	2019	●	↓
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1,063.0	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2010	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.3	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	107.1	2021	●	↔	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	140.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	44.0	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.7	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	227.4	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	32.4	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	59.6	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	138.5	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	38.8	2019	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	55	2021	●	↔	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	28	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2022	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	16.9	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.3	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	77.7	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.4	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	19.2	2021	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	35.2	2021	●	↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4	2021	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	17.5	2019	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	40.4	2021	●	→	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.4	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	46	2022	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	32.3	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	25.7	2019	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	46.2	2020	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.8	2021	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	12.1	2020	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.3	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	199.6	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.2	2022	●	↔
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Population with access to electricity (%)	11.1	2020	●	→	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.7	2021	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	6.8	2020	●	→	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.0	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.3	2019	●	→	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.8	2017	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.2	2019	●	→	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.3	2023	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.7	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.8	2021	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.0	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.8	2017	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.3	2023	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.2	2022	●	↔
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2018	●	●					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



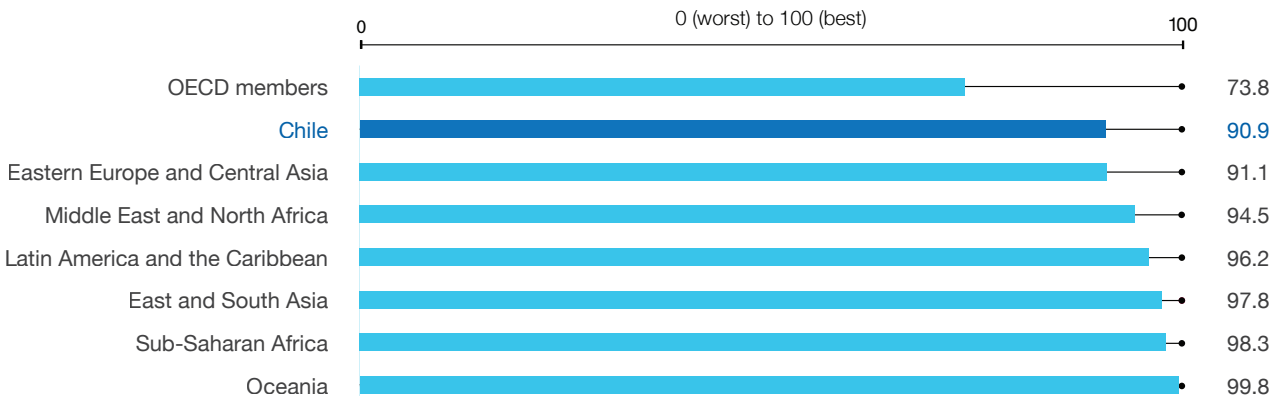
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



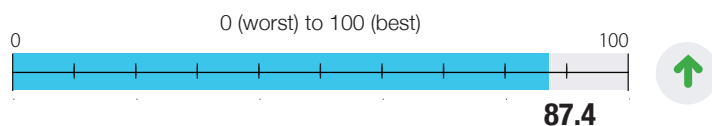
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



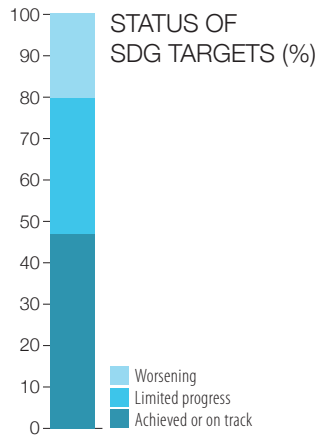
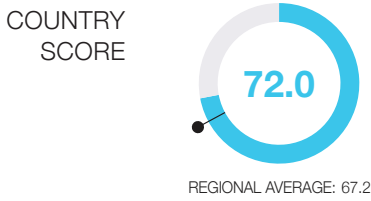
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

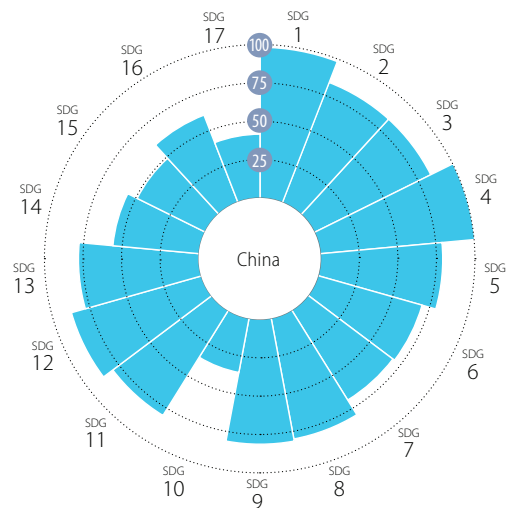
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.8	2023	●	↓
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.5	2017	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.6	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.3	2014	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.0	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.5	2021	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	→
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15.0	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.6	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2021	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.0	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	17.9	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.9	2019	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.7	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	22.6	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	80	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2022	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.8	2021	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	15.2	2021	●	↑
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.6	2020	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.1	2020	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	2020	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.8	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2021	●	→
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.5	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	437.7	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	14.1	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	35.3	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 84.9	2023	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.1	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	70.3	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.5	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.6	2020	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	21.6	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	71.9	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,063.0	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.8	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.6	2020	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	25.3	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.3	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	87.1	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	35.7	2018	●	→
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	61.9	2022	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	23.4	2020	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	95.6	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	90.2	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	110.8	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2019	●	↓
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	1.3	2020	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.7	2020	●	↓
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	7.5	2017	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	18.8	2017	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	44.9	2020	●	↓
Palma ratio	2.6	2017	●	●
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	17.6	2017	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2008	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	19.4	2019	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0	2022	●	→
Population with rent overburden (%)	13.9	2017	●	●
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	90.5	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.9	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	26.8	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.7	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	43.8	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	13.5	2018	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2021	●	→
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2018	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.4	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4	2018	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tCO ₂ /capita)	88.2	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	16.9	2018	●	→
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.0	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	86.3	2022	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.3	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.3	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.7	2022	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2021	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.2	2020	●	↓
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	36	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4	2011	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	67	2022	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	5.9	2012	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.1	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	→
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	224.5	2020	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.1	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	59.8	2022	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	9.1	2019	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.4	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

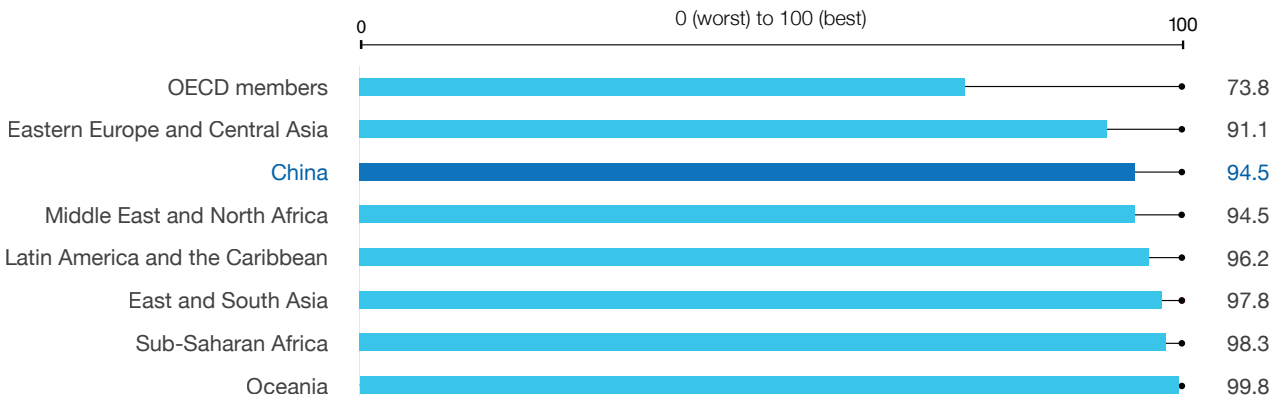


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

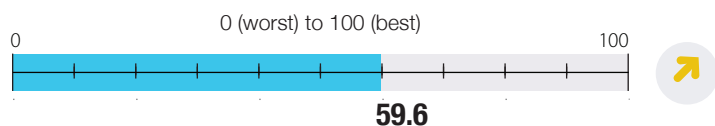


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



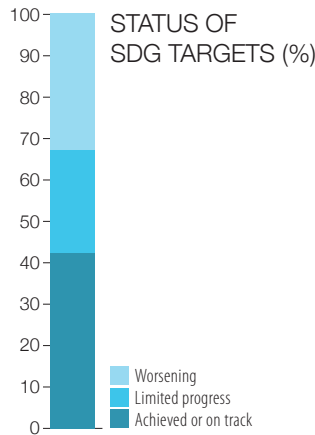
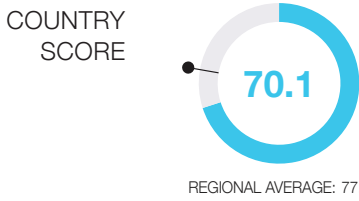
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

8%

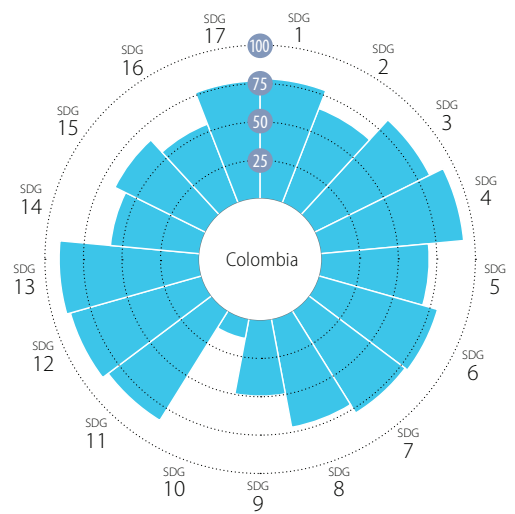
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	85.0	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.5	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	73.1	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	101.6	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.6	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2018	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.9	2017	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	81.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.2	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.4	2020	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.3	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	48.6	2019	●	↗
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	23.1	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2019	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.2	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.9	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	18.0	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	55.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.9	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.9	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.0	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	95.3	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.4	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.4	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.0	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.1	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2016	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	NA	NA	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	82	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.1	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2021	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	45.9	2022	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.1	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.6	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.5	2011	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2020	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	96.6	2001	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2020	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.3	2021	●	↗	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.1	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	94	2021	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.9	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.3	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	45	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.4	2020	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	43.2	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.4	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	23.0	2023	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	305.7	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – Global Partnerships				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	79.4	2020	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	●	↑	SDG19 – Sustainable and Inclusive Growth				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.6	2019	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.6	2020	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG20 – Global Partnerships				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	3.1	2021	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.8	2018	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.1	2020	●	↓
Adults 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	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	63	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.6	2023	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.6	2022	●	↗
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	→					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	8.5	2018	●	●					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



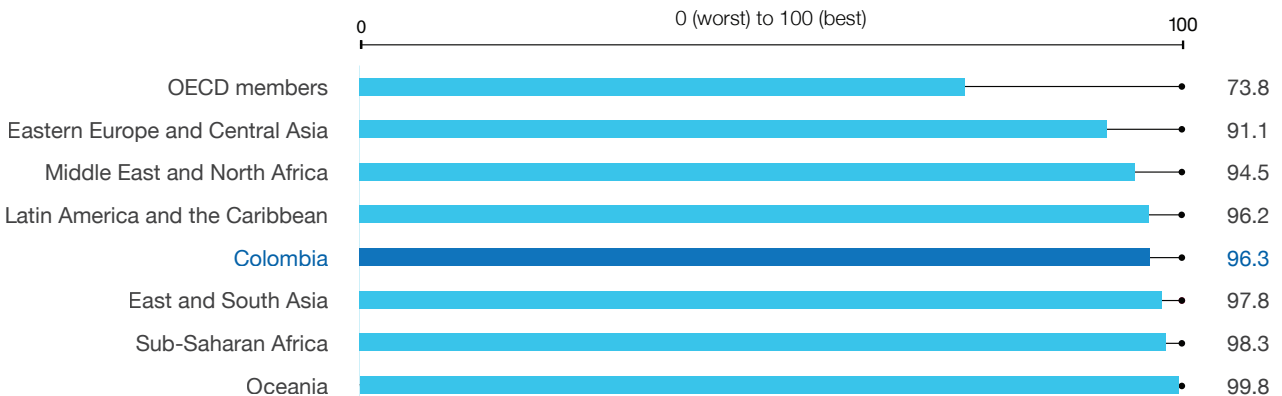
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



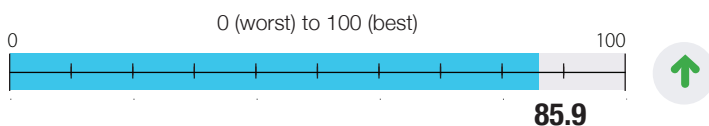
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



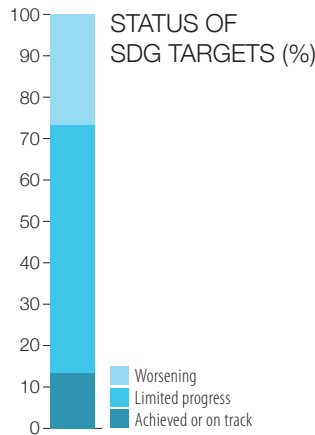
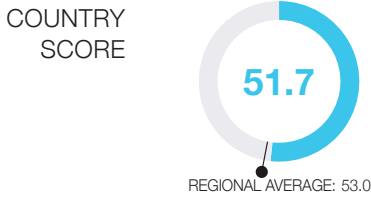
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

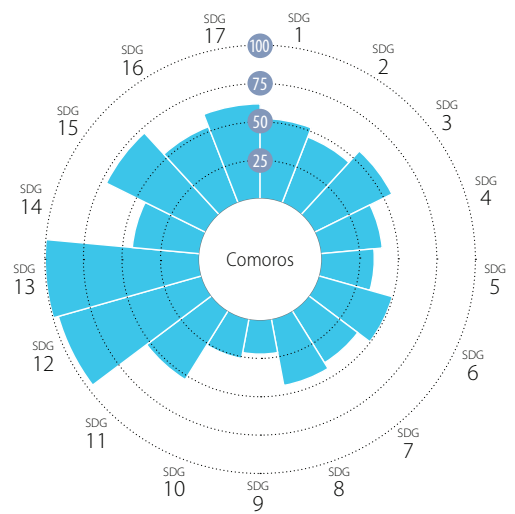
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	9.7	2023	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	16.1	2023	●	↓
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.2	2020	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.2	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	2016	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.3	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.2	2021	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	74.8	2020	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.0	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.8	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	41.0	2020	●	↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.7	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	31.3	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.4	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.3	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	52.6	2020	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2021	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78	2019	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	15.1	2021	●	↓
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	8.1	2019	●	●
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	13.0	2013	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.1	2021	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.9	2021	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	79.5	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	2020	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	30.5	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	405.3	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.5	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	50.4	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	86.6	2015	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.7	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.8	2022	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.8	2021	●	↓
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	4.0	2019	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.5	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.7	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.2	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	25.9	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	611.57	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	73.0	2020	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	18.3	2020	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	93.2	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	22.8	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.9	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.7	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	59.7	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	12.2	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	61.6	2022	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	27.1	2021	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	70.3	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	73.0	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	71.4	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.3	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2020	●	↓
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	NA	NA	●	●
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.2	2020	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	58.0	2021	●	→
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	33.4	2018	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	54.2	2020	●	↓
Palma ratio	4.1	2020	●	↓
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	9.7	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	15.1	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.1	2020	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0	2022	●	→
Population with rent overburden (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	85.9	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.3	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.5	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	29.7	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.2	2018	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.8	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2018	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	5,480.7	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	24.7	2018	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.6	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	67.3	2022	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	51.1	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	26.4	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	15.9	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.6	2022	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.5	2022	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	27.5	2021	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	24.1	2020	●	↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	44	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.8	2015	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	39	2022	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.0	2020	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.2	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	→
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	189.2	2020	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.5	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.1	2020	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.3	2022	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	2.2	2019	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.9	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



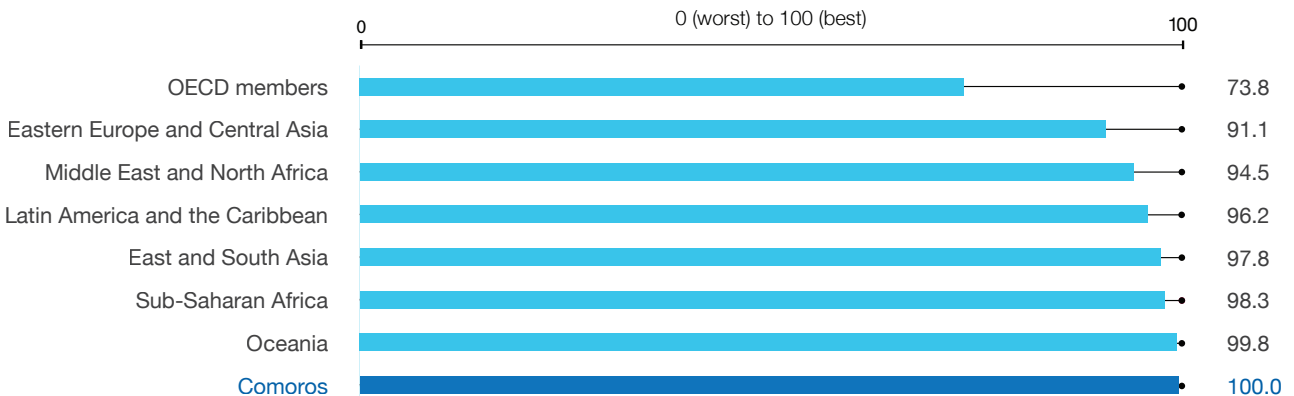
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



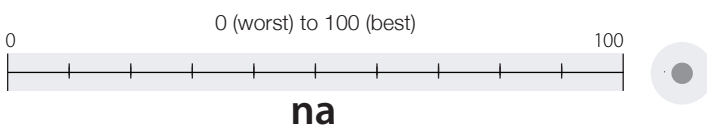
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



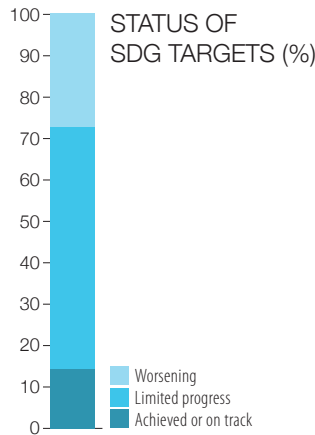
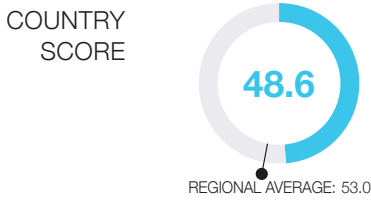
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

24%

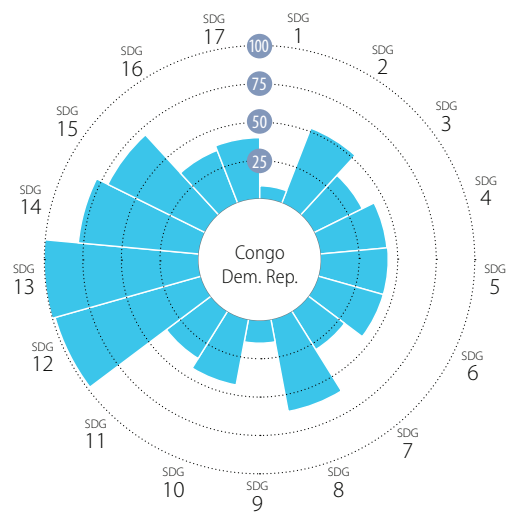
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	18.7	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	55.3	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	36.4	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	27.3	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	42.0	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.8	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.2	2012	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.8	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2007	●	●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	45.3	2014	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	2.5	2014	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	68.6	2018	●	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	217.0	2020	●	↗	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	20.4	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.8	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1	2019	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.7	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	38.0	2022	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2015	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.6	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	164.6	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.6	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67.4	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	38.0	2017	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.2	2012	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	2022	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	29.9	2018	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.8	2018	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.7	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	43.7	2017	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	35.0	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	81.2	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.6	2018	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	28.8	2012	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	52.3	2019	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	65.6	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.4	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.7	2021	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.2	2019	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.9	2019	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.8	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	10.1	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	86.7	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	60	2022	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	8.4	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.3	2012	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	19	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.6	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.5	2012	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.1	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.3	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.7	2011	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.9	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.3	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



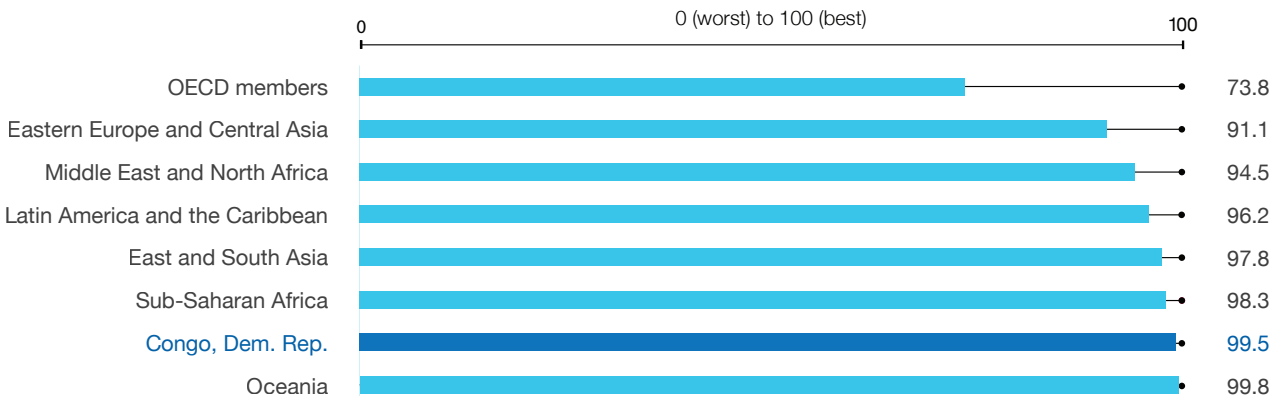
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



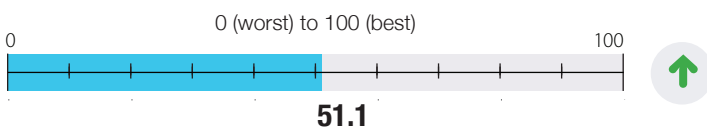
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



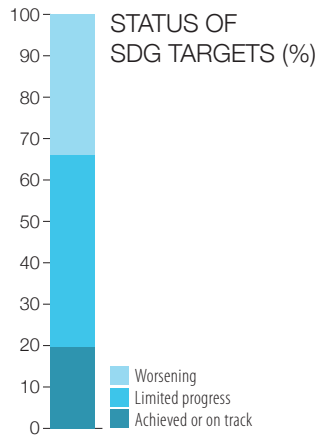
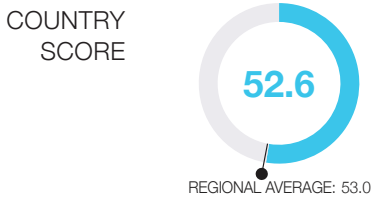
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

6%

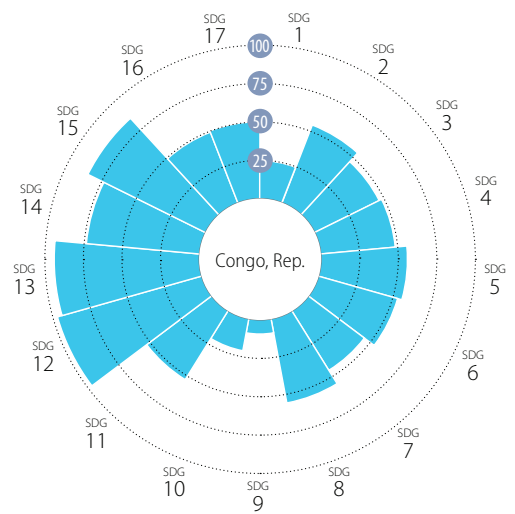
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	60.8	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	49.0	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	86.8	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	22.9	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	24.1	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	39.8	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.3	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4	2017	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.7	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2015	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.0	2007	●	●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	42.1	2012	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	2.1	2012	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	78.4	2020	●	↓
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	547.4	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	42.8	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.5	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	67.4	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	79.0	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	27.0	2022	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	318.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2016	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	209.8	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	34.9	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.4	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	2.9	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	109.0	2016	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85.2	2018	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	55	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	39	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.2	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	22.2	2020	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	59.0	2020	●	↗	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	37.1	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	87.9	2021	●	↗	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	33.0	2017	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2019	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	66.2	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.8	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.8	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.5	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.5	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	46.0	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	15.4	2020	●	↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.2	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	132.7	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	19.1	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	50	2022	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.7	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	40.1	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.2	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	20	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	6.5	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.7	2018	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.3	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.6	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.7	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	25.8	2017	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.0	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.4	2021	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.0	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	8.4	2019	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.1	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



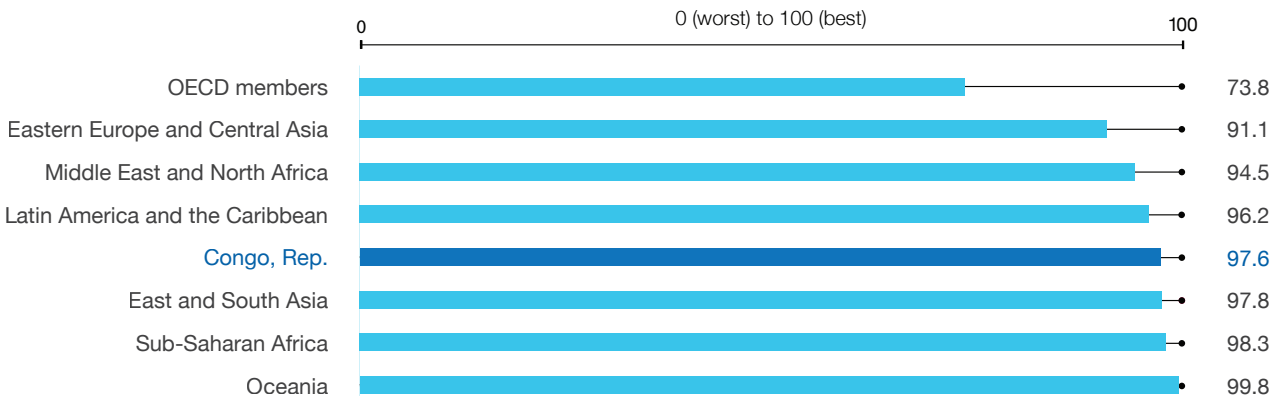
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



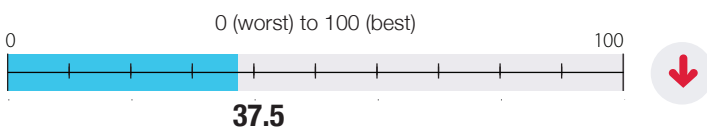
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



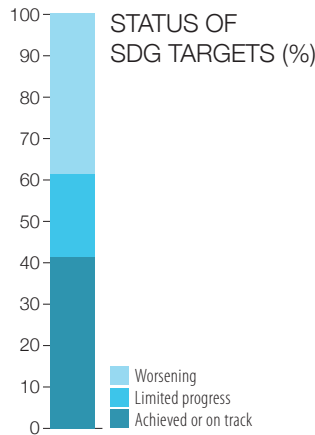
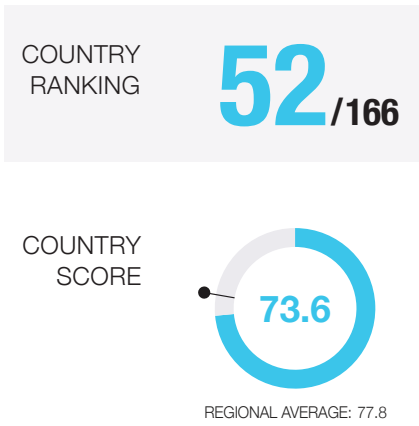
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

6%

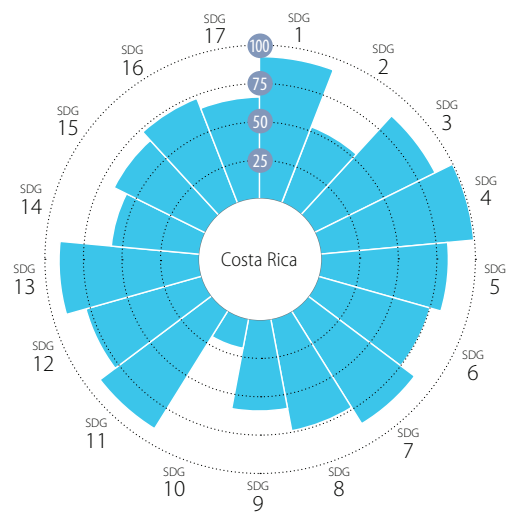
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	37.7	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	30.6	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	59.3	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	8.7	2017	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	15.8	2021	●	●
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	31.6	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.5	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2	2014	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.6	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	48.9	2011	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	3.1	2011	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	44.2	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	282.4	2020	●	↗	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	50.1	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.4	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	72.8	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.0	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	44.0	2022	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	370.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.4	2021	●	↓	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6	2019	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.0	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	170.4	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.2	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.7	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.7	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.6	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	111.3	2013	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.2	2015	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	40	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	5,020.4	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	29.5	2018	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.4	2018	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.4	2022	●	↗
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	63.3	2018	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.9	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	82.4	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.4	2019	●	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	43.2	2014	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.5	2019	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.7	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	97.8	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.3	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.0	2022	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.7	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	73.8	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	20.5	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.0	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.8	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,000.5	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	49.5	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	43	2022	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	34.9	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.9	2015	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	21	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.6	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.1	2015	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-9.5	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.4	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.0	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Adults 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	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	21.6	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.4	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	14.3	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.2	2020	●	→
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.5	2022	●	↓

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



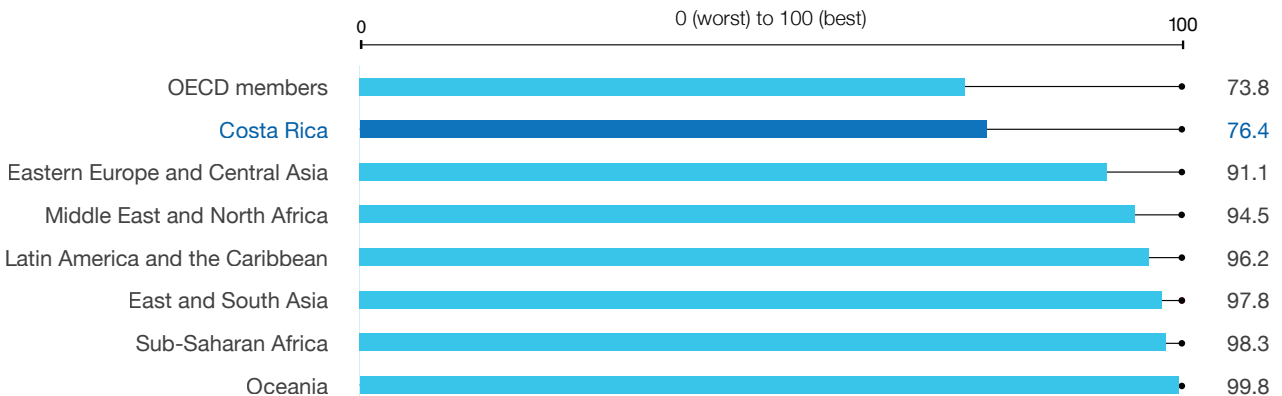
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



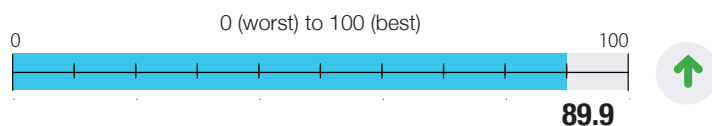
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



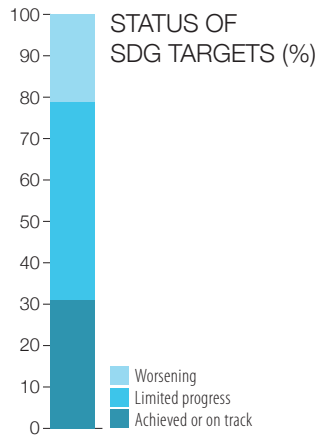
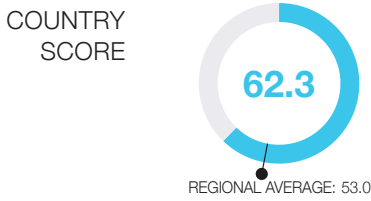
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

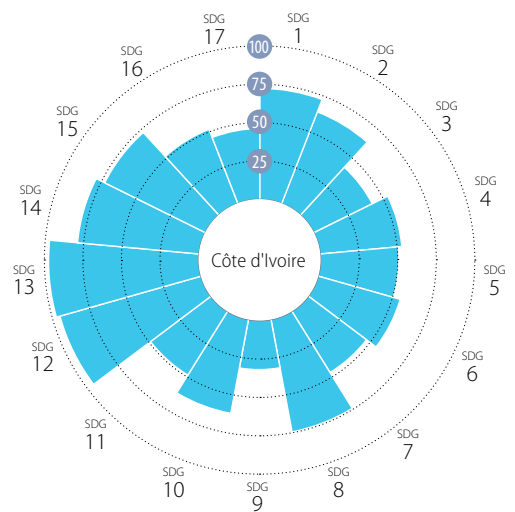
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.2	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	95.0	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	4.9	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	82.8	2021	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	20.3	2021	●	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.3	2021	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.4	2020	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.5	2022	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	2022	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8	2018	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2018	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.7	2016	●	↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	→	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.0	2020	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3	2021	●	↑	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 (%)	32.2	2018	●	↑
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	180.0	2020	●	●	Gini coefficient	49.3	2020	●	↓
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	3.0	2021	●	↓
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	22.0	2020	●	→	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	22.4	2021	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.4	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.6	2021	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	3.5	2020	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2021	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	14.8	2019	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	↓	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.5	2019	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	69.0	2022	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	17.8	2019	●	●	Population with rent overburden (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.8	2019	●	↗	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	93.9	2022	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.9	2019	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	33.3	2020	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.0	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	2019	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.7	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.1	2018	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78	2019	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	31.1	2018	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.1	2022	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	26.8	2018	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.5	2021	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.3	2021	●	→
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	NA	NA	●	●	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2021	●	●
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	7.8	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action				
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.5	2021	●	↑
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.5	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0	2018	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	101.7	2021	●	↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5	2021	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	30.3	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.9	2022	●	→
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	414.7	2018	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	76.6	2022	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	17.7	2018	●	↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.6	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	47.8	2018	●	↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	25.5	2019	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	67.0	2019	●	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.8	2018	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.2	2021	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.9	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.9	2022	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	45.6	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.3	2022	●	→
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	4.7	2018	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	↓
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8	2020	●	↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.6	2018	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9	2020	●	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.2	2019	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.4	2021	●	↓
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.2	2020	●	●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	22.4	2018	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	5,020.4	2018	●	●	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	45	2022	●	↓
Population using safely managed water services (%)	80.5	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6	2013	●	●
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	30.2	2020	●	↓	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	54	2022	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.8	2018	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.7	2020	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.2	2023	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	2019	●	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	34.2	2019	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.8	2021	●	●	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	308.1	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2018	●	●	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)	68.5	2021	●	↗	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.4	2020	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.7	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	54.2	2018	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	68	2021	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	60.1	2022	●	→	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.8	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	25.9	2021	●	↓	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	1.9	2019	●	↑
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.9	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



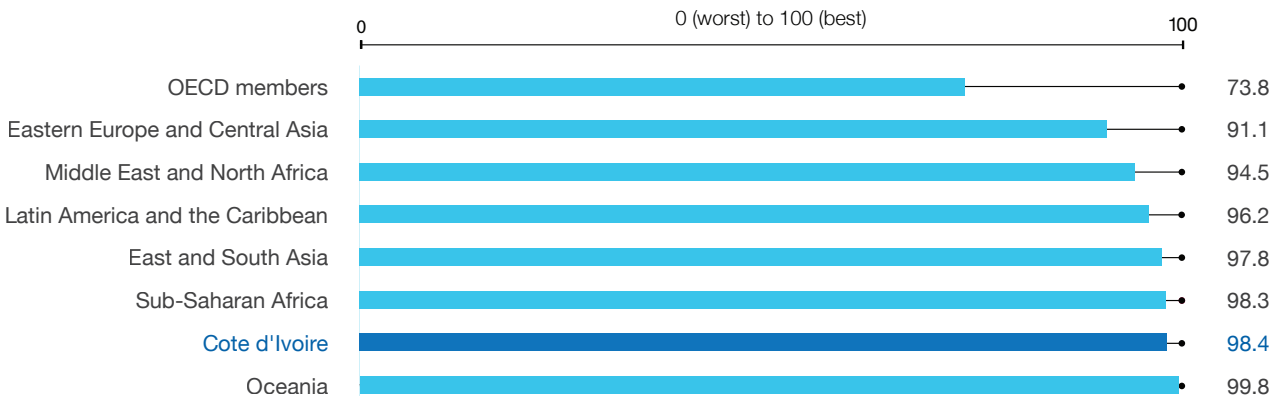
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



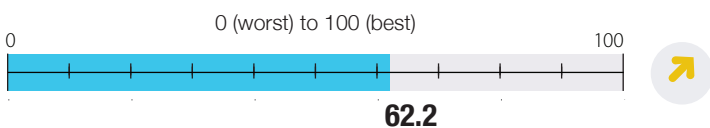
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



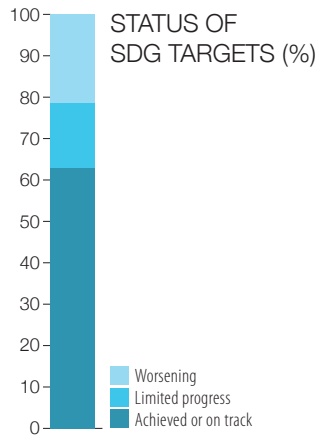
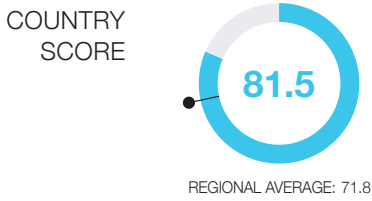
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

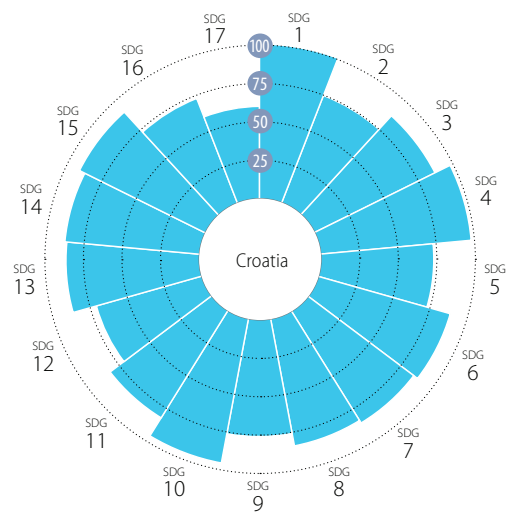
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	7.0	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	65.1	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	22.1	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	45.4	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	79.3	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.4	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2018	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	20.2	2022	●	↔	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.4	2021	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	↔
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.3	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2016	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↔	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	2021	●	↔	Gini coefficient	37.2	2018	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.6	2018	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	53.2	2020	●	↔
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	479.9	2020	●	↔	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	28.3	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.3	2021	●	↔	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	59.8	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	74.8	2021	●	↔	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	40.0	2022	●	↔
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	128.0	2021	●	↔	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2010	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.7	2019	●	↔	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.1	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	186.5	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.1	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.9	2019	●	↔	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.0	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	118.8	2017	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.3	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6	2016	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68	2021	●	↔	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45	2019	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2021	●	↔
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.8	2022	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	192.0	2020	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	22.5	2021	●	↔	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.8	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.9	2022	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	58.8	2021	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.0	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	83.6	2019	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.7	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.9	2019	●	↔
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	46.1	2020	●	↔	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.8	2019	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.9	2021	●	↔	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.6	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.2	2021	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.8	2022	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.0	2022	●	↔
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.9	2020	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.6	2020	●	↔	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.0	2021	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.1	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.2	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	406.0	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	30.7	2020	●	↑
Population with access to electricity (%)	69.7	2020	●	↔	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	49	2022	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	31.8	2020	●	↔	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	71.7	2016	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↔	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	37	2022	●	↔
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	9.7	2019	●	↔	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.1	2016	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.3	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	68.8	2023	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.9	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↔
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	50.8	2021	●	↔	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.6	2023	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↔	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↔	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6	2020	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.4	2020	●	↔
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.2	2022	●	↔

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



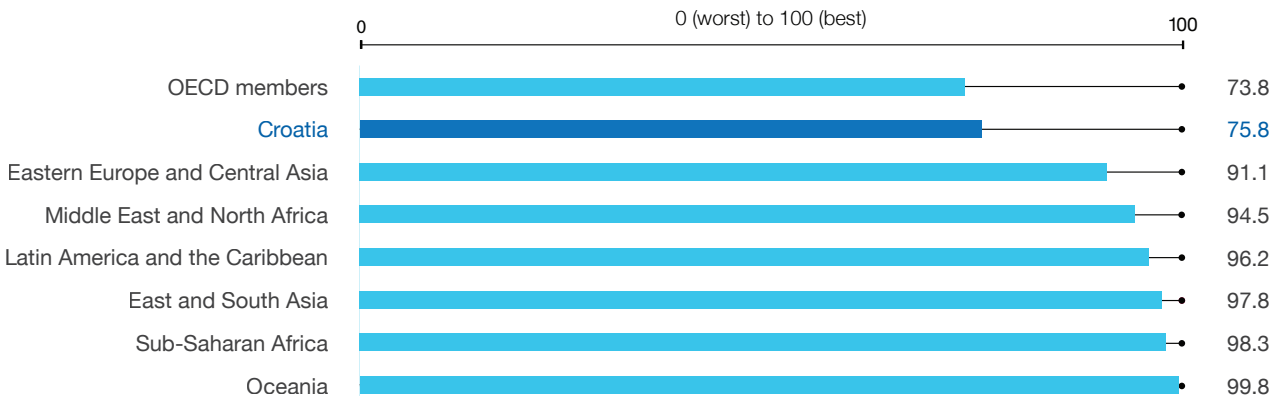
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



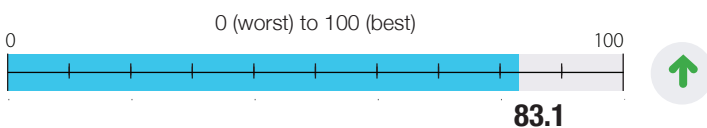
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



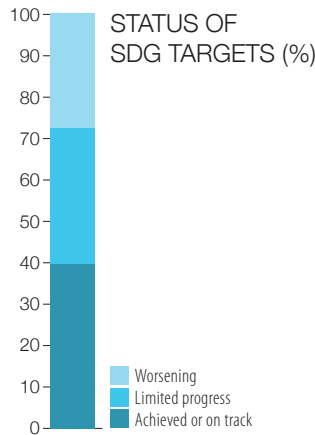
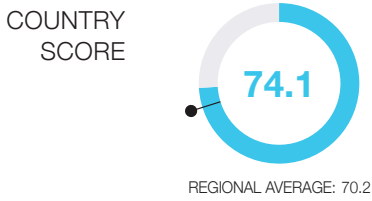
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

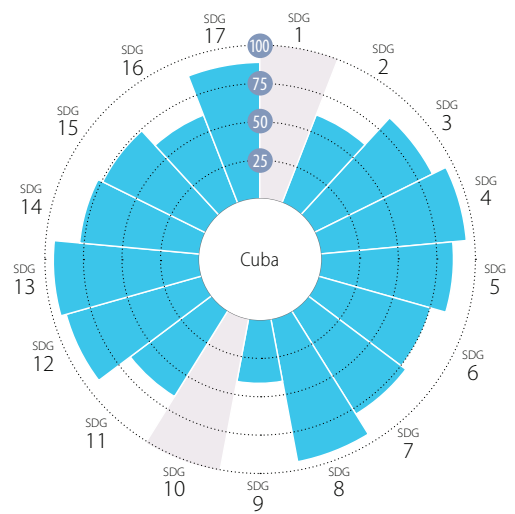
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.6	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	81.3	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	109.6	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	●	↑
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)	22.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.4	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2	2020	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.0	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	28.9	2019	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↔	Palma ratio	1.0	2019	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.9	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.8	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	16.8	2019	●	↔
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.7	2007	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.6	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.0	2022	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.0	2021	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.1	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.9	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	31.3	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.8	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2019	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.2	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.6	2019	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	37.4	2018	●	↔
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.8	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	25.4	2018	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2019	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	6.7	2021	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73	2019	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.3	2021	●	↔
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	2018	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	539.9	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.4	2020	●	↔	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.0	2022	●	↔
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.0	2020	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	73.3	2022	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.9	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.6	2019	●	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 64.3	2023	●	↔	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.8	2019	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.7	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.5	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.1	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	2022	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.7	2007	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	●	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.6	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.5	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.4	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	69.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,905.6	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2021	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	36.3	2020	●	↓
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	75	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	50	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	31.6	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2017	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.5	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.0	2023	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.0	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	91.8	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↔
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.5	2023	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↔	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↔	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.9	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	58.4	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2022	●	↔
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	56	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.1	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

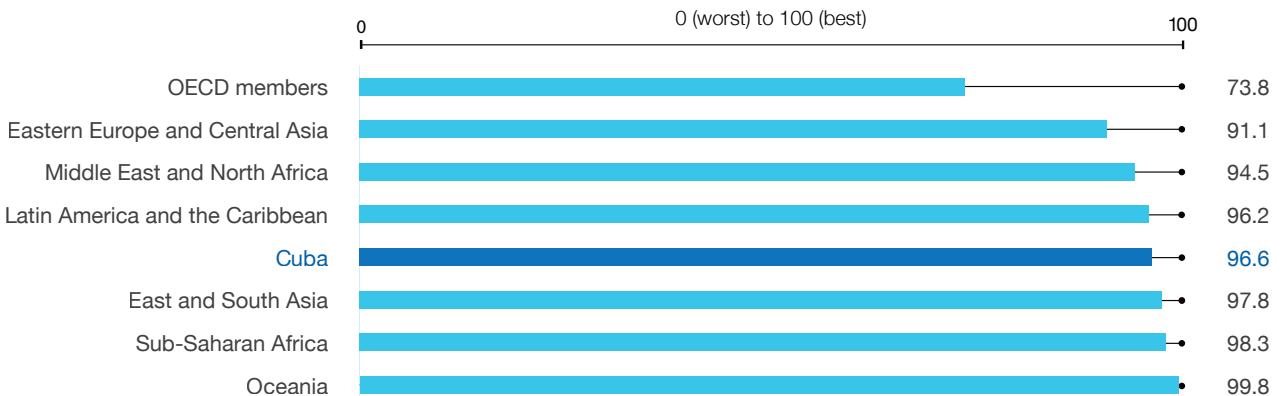


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

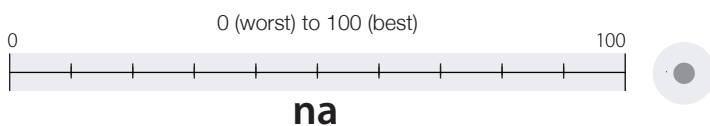


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



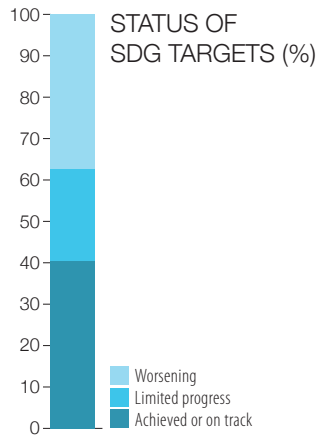
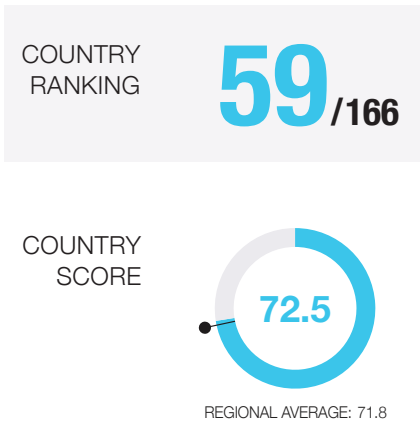
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

19%

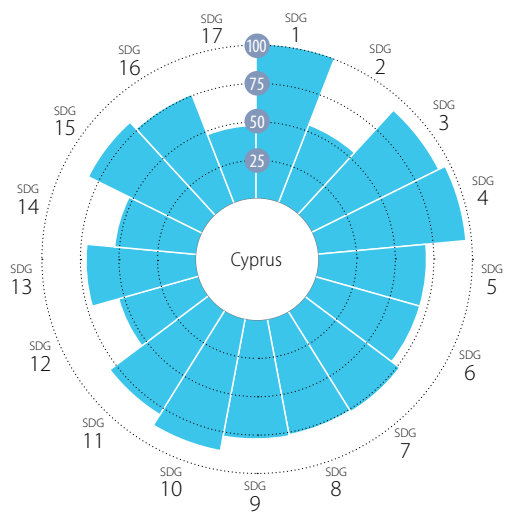
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend		Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	● ●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.5	2022	● ●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	● ●	Population using the internet (%)	71.1	2021	● ●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	● ●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	33.1	2021	● ●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.0	2022	● ●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	● ●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0	2019	● ●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	● ●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.6	2016	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	● ●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2020	● ●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4	2021	● ●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	● ●	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.5	2020	● ●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	● ●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	18.5	2019	● ●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	39.3	2020	● ●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2007	● ●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	2021	● ●	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.0	2021	● ●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	34.8	2018	● ●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.8	2021	● ●	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	● ●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	● ●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.5	2018	● ●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.6	2019	● ●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.5	2018	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	41.9	2019	● ●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.9	2019	● ●	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.8	2019	● ●	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.0	2021	● ●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	51.1	2020	● ●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	● ●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2019	● ●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2021	● ●	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	80	2019	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.1	2022	● ●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4	2006	● ●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.1	2022	● ●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.3	2021	● ●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.5	2022	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.8	2021	● ●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.2	2022	● ●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	81.9	2021	● ●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2023	● ●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2021	● ●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	● ●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	86.9	2019	● ●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.4	2019	● ●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.5	2021	● ●	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	● ●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.5	2022	● ●	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	51	2006	● ●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	53.4	2021	● ●	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8	2019	● ●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.0	2020	● ●	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	45	2022	● ●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.4	2020	● ●	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	● ●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	23.9	2019	● ●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	● ●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.7	2020	● ●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	29.0	2023	● ●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	812.6	2018	● ●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				SDG18 – No Targets			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	● ●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	93.8	2020	● ●	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	● ●	SDG19 – No Targets			
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	21.4	2019	● ●	SDG20 – No Targets			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				SDG21 – No Targets			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA	● ●	SDG22 – No Targets			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.8	2018	● ●	SDG23 – No Targets			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	● ●	SDG24 – No Targets			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.4	2023	● ●	SDG25 – No Targets			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	SDG26 – No Targets			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	● ●	SDG27 – No Targets			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	15.6	2018	● ●	SDG28 – No Targets			

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



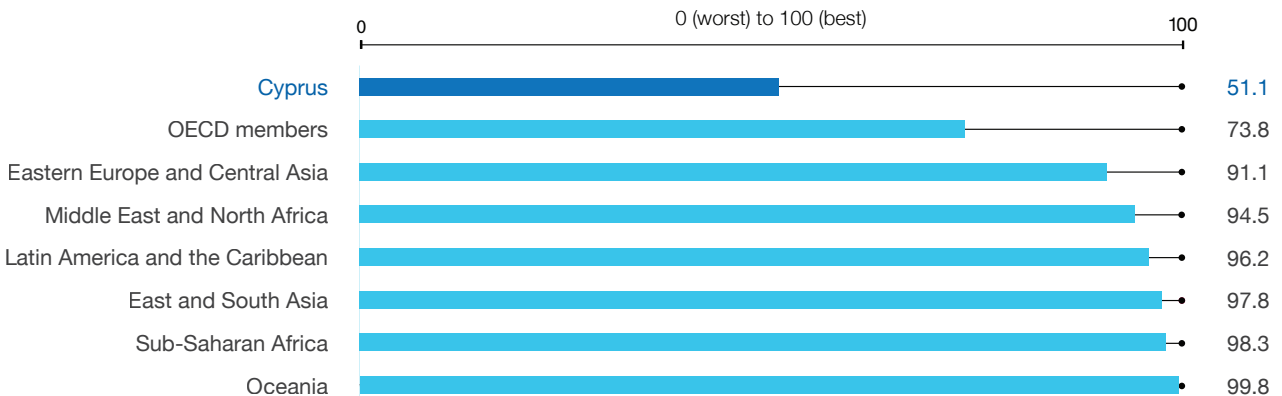
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



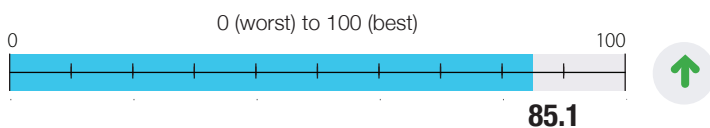
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



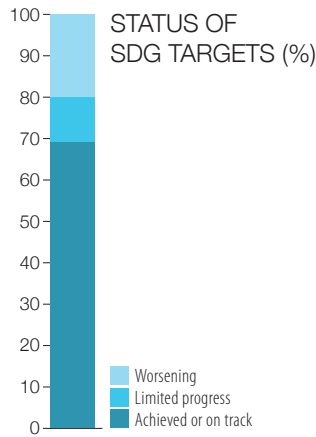
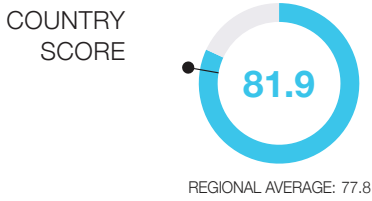
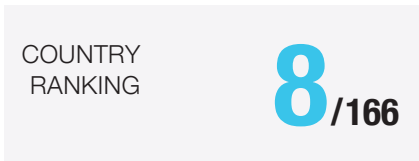
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

3%

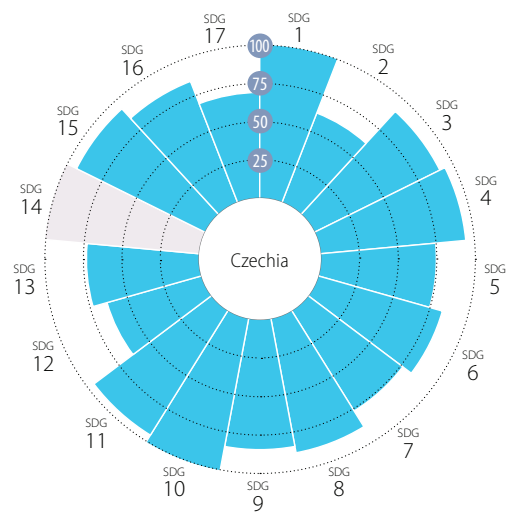
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	90.8	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	81.7	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2018	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.8	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.7	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0	2021	●	↓	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	16.6	2019	●	↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	68.4	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	2019	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.6	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	16.8	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.8	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.4	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.5	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	35.3	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	8.2	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	84.5	2018	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15.8	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	8.1	2021	●	↗
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.1	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.5	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.7	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.4	2018	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.3	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	79	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.6	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.5	2022	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.3	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	81.8	2020	●	↓	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.3	2018	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2021	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.4	2020	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.5	2021	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2021	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.0	2022	●	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.3	2021	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	85	2021	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8	2020	●	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.1	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.4	2020	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	27.6	2019	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.4	2020	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	50.0	2020	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2021	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	9,197.4	2018	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	85	2021	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.1	2022	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↗	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.0	2019	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.4	2020	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.1	2021	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2021	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2	2018	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults 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	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	85	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.9	2023	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.1	2022	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.4	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	161.3	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2021	●	↓
					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

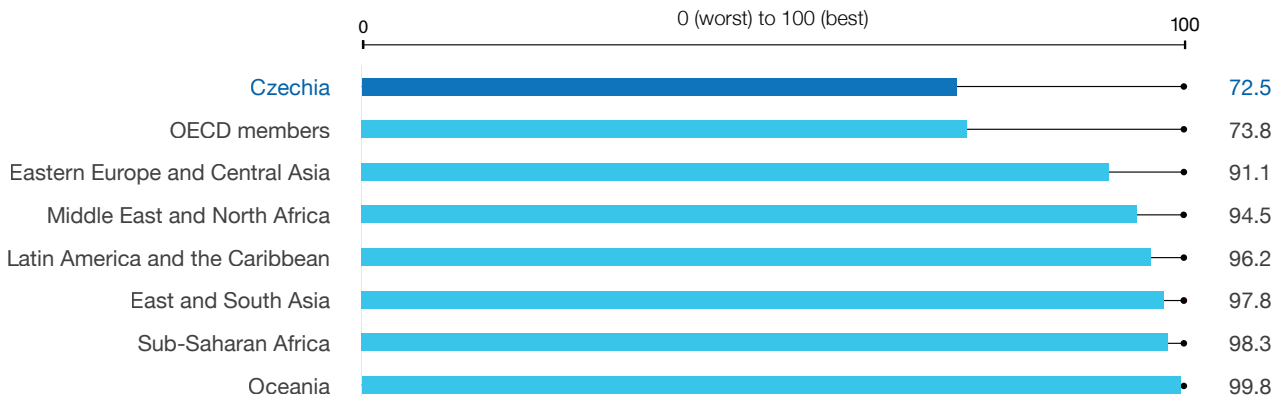


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

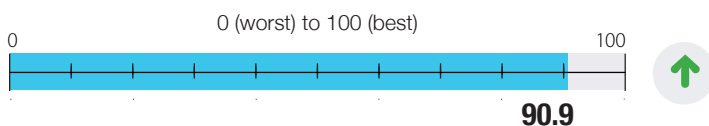


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



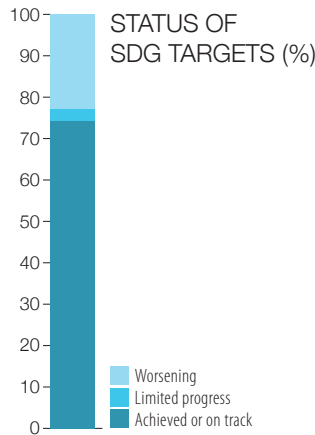
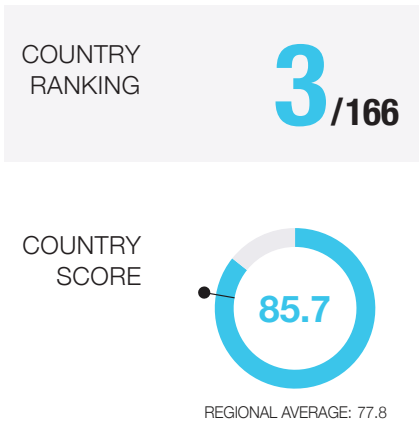
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

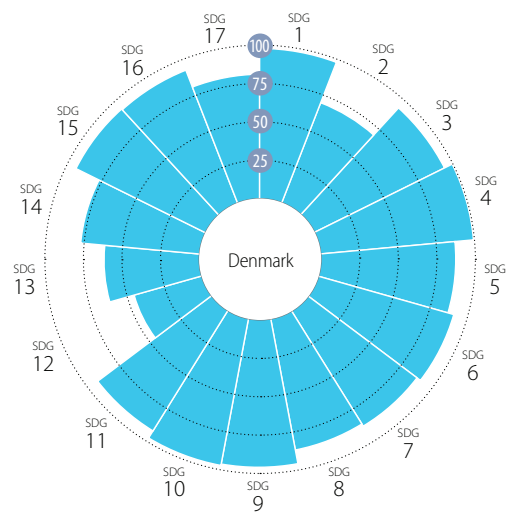
SDG	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	2023	●	↑	
	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	2023	●	↑	
	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	5.6	2019	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	
	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5	2022	●	↑	
	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.6	2001	●	↓	
	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.0	2016	●	↓	
	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓	
	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.1	2021	●	↑	
	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↓	
	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	57.9	2021	●	○	
	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	106.8	2020	●	○	
	SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.4	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		1.4	2021	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2.8	2021	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		3.9	2021	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA	NA	●	○	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		14.3	2019	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		32.5	2019	●	○	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		6.0	2019	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		79.1	2019	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		9.9	2019	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		99.8	2017	●	○	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		94	2021	●	→	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		78	2019	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		6.7	2022	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education		Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.1	2020	●	→
	Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	44.1	2020	●	↓	
	Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.6	2020	●	↑	
	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.7	2020	●	↑	
	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.7	2020	●	→	
	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.7	2020	●	→	
	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	○	
	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	35.0	2021	●	↑	
	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	495.3	2018	●	↑	
	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	16.9	2018	●	↑	
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.8	2018	●	↑		
SDG5 – Gender Equality	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	85.7	2008	●	↑	
	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.5	2021	●	↑	
	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.5	2022	●	↑	
	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.0	2021	●	↑	
	Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.5	2021	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1	2020	●	→	
	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	29.7	2019	●	○	
	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	61.5	2020	●	○	
	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,226.94	2018	●	○	
	Population using safely managed water services (%)	97.9	2020	●	↑	
	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	85.2	2020	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
	CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↑	
	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.8	2019	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.5	2021	●	○	
	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9	2018	●	○	
	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	94.9	2021	●	↑	
	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑	
	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→	
	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	38.4	2018	●	○	
	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	74.4	2021	●	↑	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.9	2021	●	→	
	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	○	
	Population using the internet (%)	82.7	2021	●	↑	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	101.9	2021	●	↑	
	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.5	2018	●	↑	
	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	32.9	2022	●	○	
	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.5	2021	●	↑	
	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.0	2020	●	↑	
	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	8.3	2020	●	↑	
	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	4.3	2020	●	↓	
	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	36.1	2020	●	↑	
	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.6	2017	●	↑	
	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Gini coefficient	25.3	2019	●	↑
Palma ratio		0.8	2019	●	↑	
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		8.2	2019	●	↓	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		*	0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)		15.3	2019	●	↑	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		99.9	2020	●	↑	
Satisfaction with public transport (%)		76.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with rent overburden (%)		2.2	2019	●	↑	
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		94.2	2022	●	○	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.7	2019	●	○
	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	20.3	2018	●	○	
	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.2	2018	●	○	
	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	46.3	2018	●	→	
	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	21.6	2018	●	→	
	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	7.8	2021	●	↑	
	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2021	●	○	
	SDG13 – Climate Action	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.2	2021	●	→
		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	2018	●	↓
		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	463.7	2021	●	○
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)		30.1	2018	●	↗	
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	○
	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	○	
	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	○	
	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	○	
	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	○	
	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	○	
	SDG15 – Life on Land	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.7	2022	●	↑
		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.1	2022	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.97	2023	●	↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.0	2021	●	→	
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		1.6	2018	●	○	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2021	●	↑
	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.1	2020	●	↑	
	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	77	2022	●	↑	
	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	○	
	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	56	2022	●	→	
	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	*	0.0	2021	●	○
	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	○	
	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.6	2023	●	→	
	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	
	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↗	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	→	
	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	180.1	2020	●	↗	
	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.2	2020	●	↑	
	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2022	●	↑	
	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	○	
	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58	2021	●	○	
	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	50.0	2022	●	↑	
	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	2.8	2019	●	↑	
	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.9	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



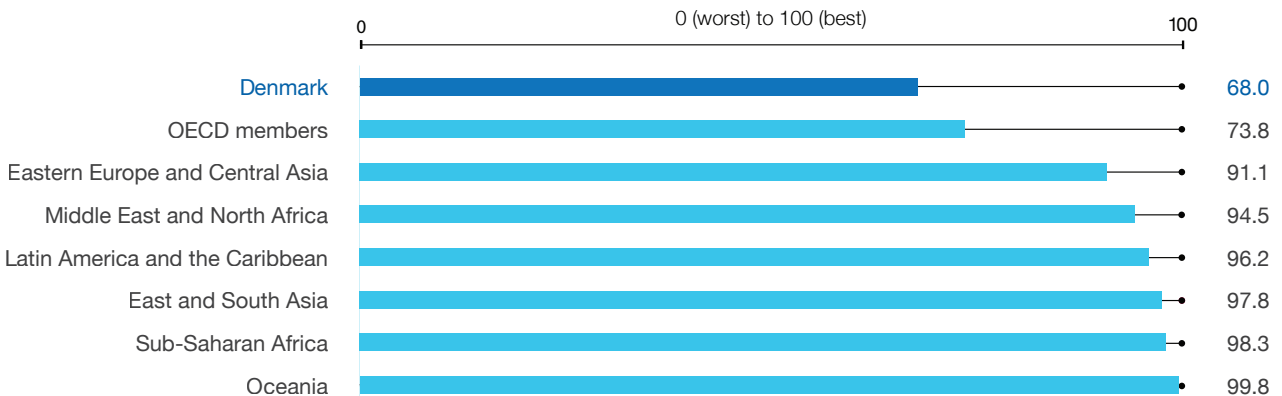
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



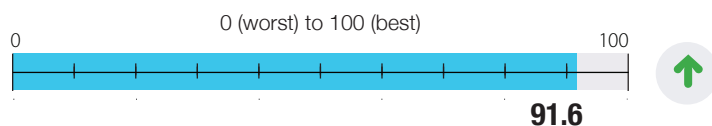
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



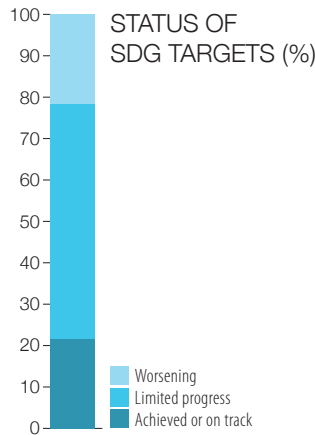
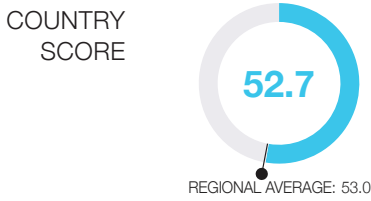
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

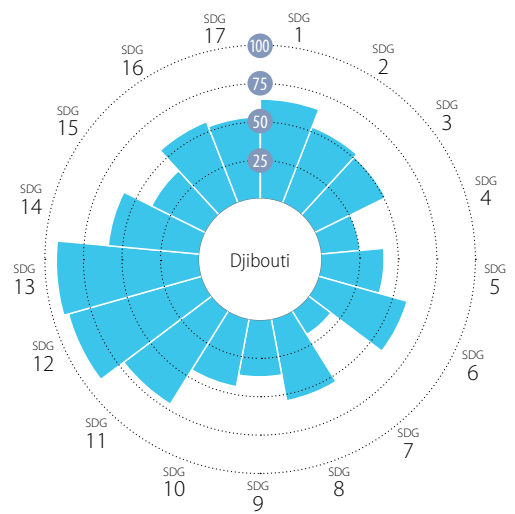
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.4	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	2023	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.5	2019	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.7	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.4	2021	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	76.6	2021	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	15.1	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.7	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.8	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.8	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.9	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.7	2019	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.3	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	1.6	2020	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.3	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.5	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.5	2020	●	→
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	17.6	2020	●	→
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	13.9	2021	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.7	2020	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	2020	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	103.9	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.0	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	501.0	2018	●	→
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.6	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.7	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 88.0	2023	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.1	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.2	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.7	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	5.0	2020	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	24.9	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,552.90	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.7	2020	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	91.9	2020	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	37.5	2019	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.4	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.6	2018	●	●
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	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	118.8	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	75.6	2021	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.9	2021	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	98.9	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	141.8	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	59.7	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.5	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.0	2020	●	→
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	15.0	2020	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	54.8	2020	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	9.8	2020	●	↑
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	34.2	2017	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	27.7	2019	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.0	2019	●	→
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	4.3	2019	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	9.6	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0	2022	●	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)	16.1	2019	●	↓
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.6	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	22.4	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.7	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.2	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	80.0	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	46.1	2018	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.9	2021	●	↑
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2021	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.1	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1	2018	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,019.0	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	45.4	2018	●	↑
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.7	2022	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.9	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	35.7	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	29.8	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.2	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.6	2022	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.5	2022	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.7	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	37.3	2020	●	↓
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	87	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	90	2022	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.5	2023	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	●	↑
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	●	↑
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	71.9	2020	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15.3	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.7	2022	●	↓
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	56	2021	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	49.0	2022	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	5.6	2019	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	91.6	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



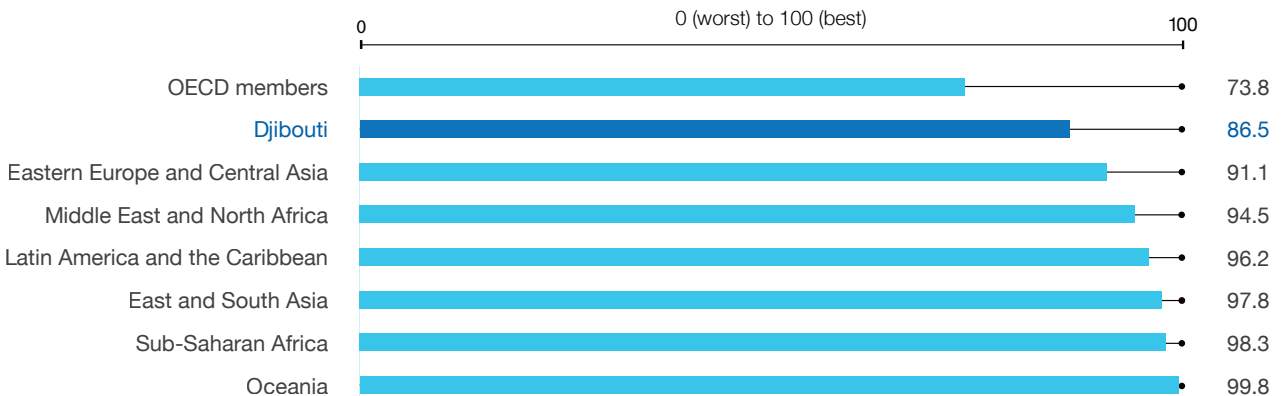
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



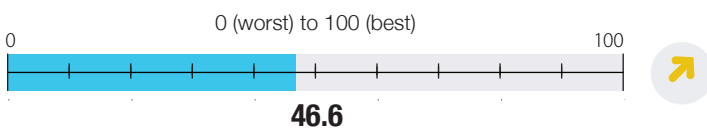
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



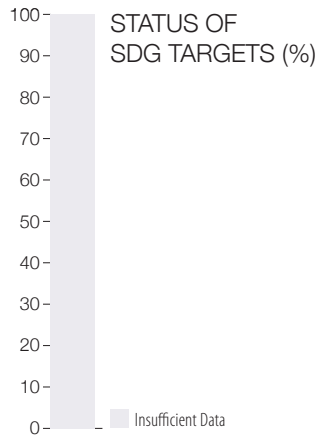
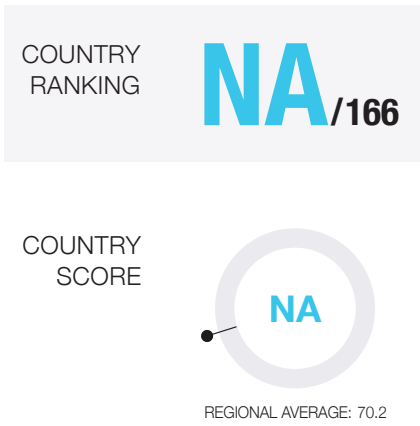
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

16%

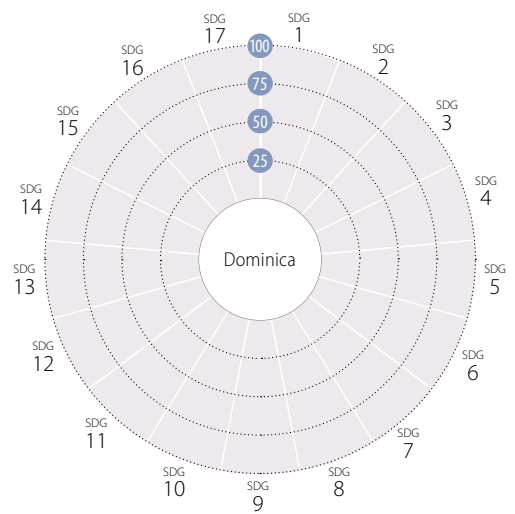
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.9	2023	●	↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	71.5	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	27.2	2023	●	↗	Population using the internet (%)	68.9	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	35.9	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.5	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.7	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.6	2019	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.5	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0	2021	●	↓	Gini coefficient	41.6	2017	●	●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	2.0	2017	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	234.5	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	47.4	2019	●	↓	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.6	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1	2020	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.1	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	2011	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	204.0	2021	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2002	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.0	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	177.9	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.0	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.5	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.8	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.1	2018	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.0	2011	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	24.5	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4	2012	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	50	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2011	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	2018	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	16.9	2022	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	66.7	2022	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	55.0	2021	●	↗	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.5	2022	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	*	52.8	2023	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.9	2000	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	40.4	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.8	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	76.1	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2023	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.7	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,888.0	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	35.8	2018	●	●	
Population with access to electricity (%)	61.8	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	72	2011	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.7	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.7	2006	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	5.8	2019	●	↓	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30	2022	●	↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.6	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	35.9	2023	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.1	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	12.3	2011	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	28.0	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6	2020	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	48.3	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.6	2022	●	↗	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



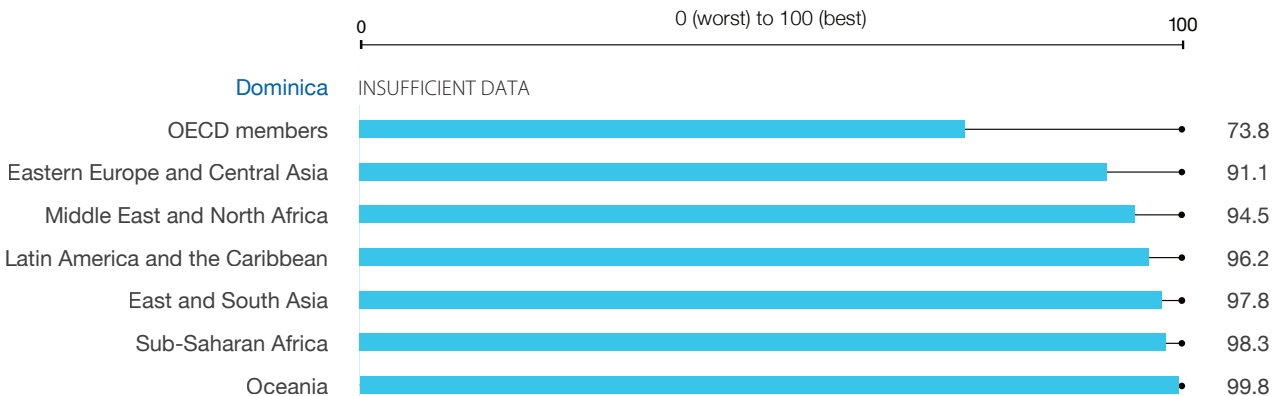
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



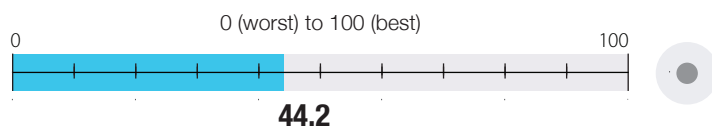
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



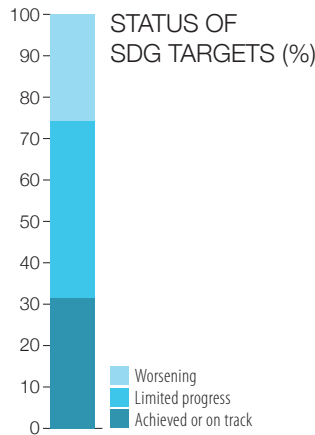
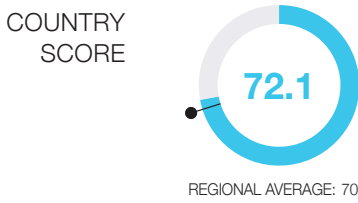
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

44%

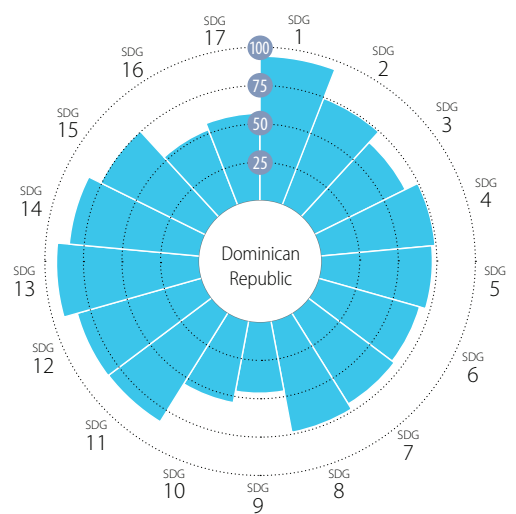
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.9	2020	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.9	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7	2021	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↗
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.3	2021	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	35.9	2021	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2021	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	47.1	2006	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.9	2021	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.3	2021	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	24.3	2021	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 77.9	2023	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	34.4	2021	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.4	2017	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	80.4	2017	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.0	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.9	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	88.9	2020	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	2019	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.2	2019	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.4	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.6	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	80.9	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	67.8	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	18.4	2019	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2013	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.9	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.2	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	65.1	2022	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	47.3	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	16.0	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.3	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	13.8	2021	●	↓
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	55.5	2020	●	↓
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	55	2022	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.0	2021	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* 41.1	2017	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.2	2022	●	●

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



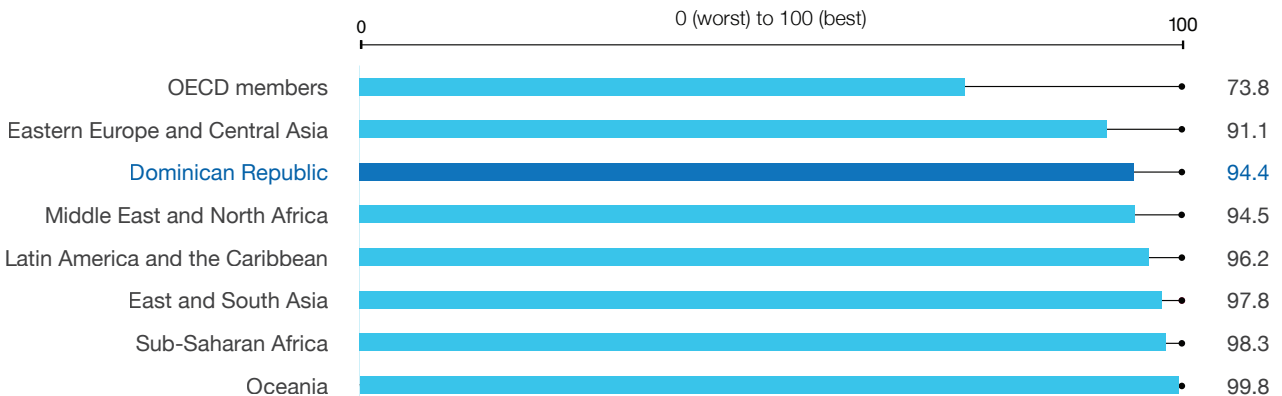
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



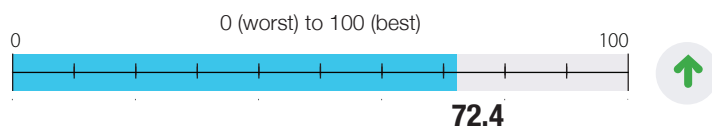
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



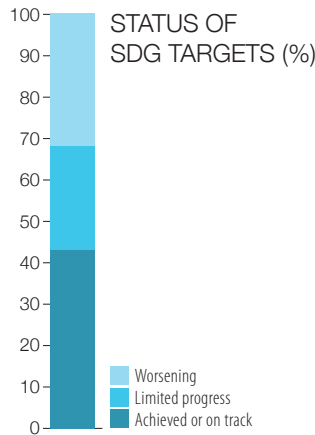
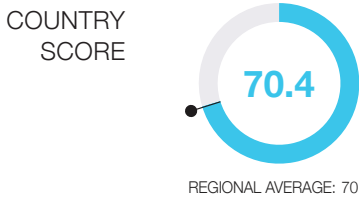
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

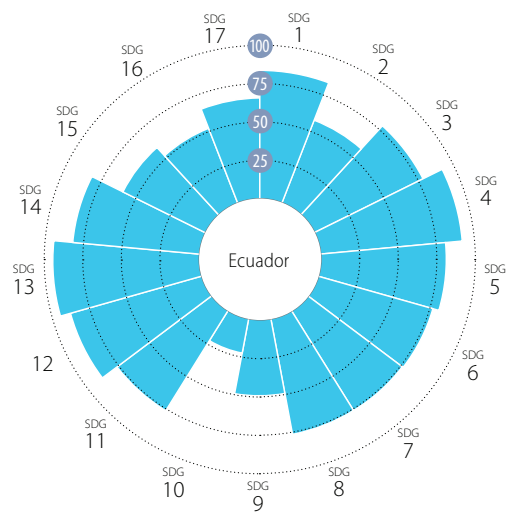
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.2	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.2	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.3	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	85.2	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	66.7	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.7	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2	2019	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.6	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.8	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	39.6	2020	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.8	2020	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	11.2	2020	●	→	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	107.3	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	12.7	2019	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.9	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	84.1	2020	●	↓	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	33.0	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.0	2022	●	→	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	45.0	2021	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4	2021	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2015	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.1	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.4	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	41.3	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.2	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	64.6	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.8	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.9	2018	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	51.0	2017	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.1	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2	2019	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	66	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.6	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2022	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2018	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	73.3	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	89.5	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.4	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	69.5	2021	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	49.2	2022	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9	2021	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2.6	2018	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.4	2019	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2007	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.9	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.6	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.9	2021	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.9	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.5	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.7	2020	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.2	2020	●	↗	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4	2021	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	39.6	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.8	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,316.8	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.5	2021	●	↗	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	58.5	2020	●	→	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	39	2022	●	→	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	91.5	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	92.2	2019	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	32	2022	●	↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	6.2	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.8	2019	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2017	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.2	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.9	2023	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.0	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.3	2021	●	↓	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.7	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.9	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	22.9	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.7	2020	●	↓	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.4	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



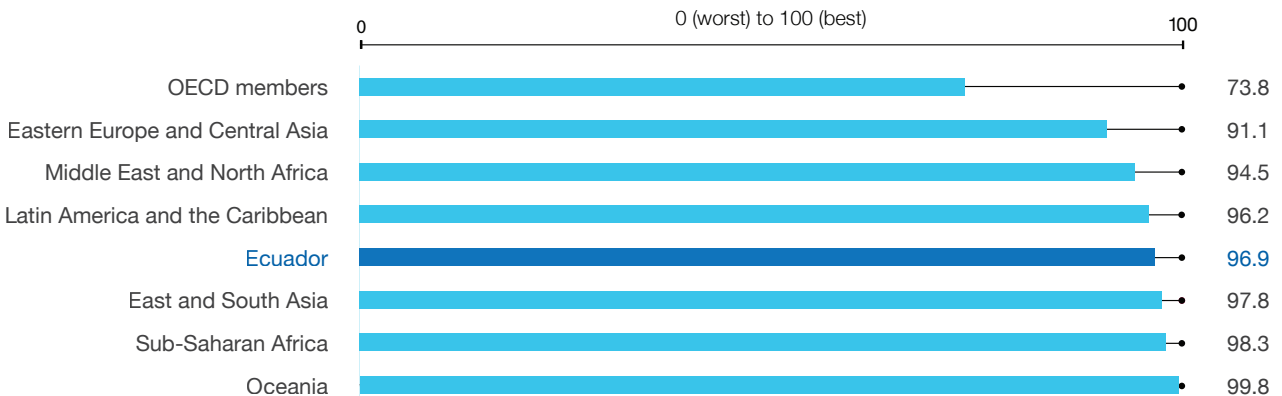
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



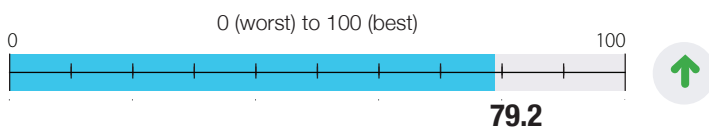
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



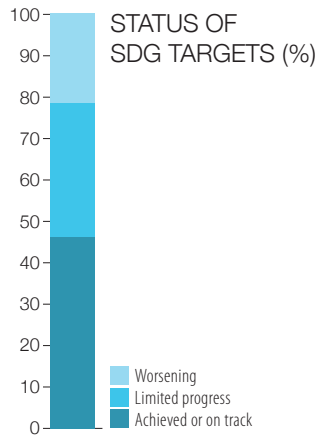
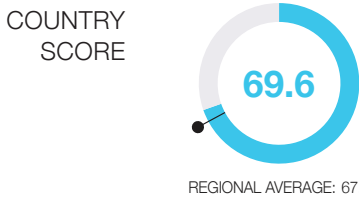
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

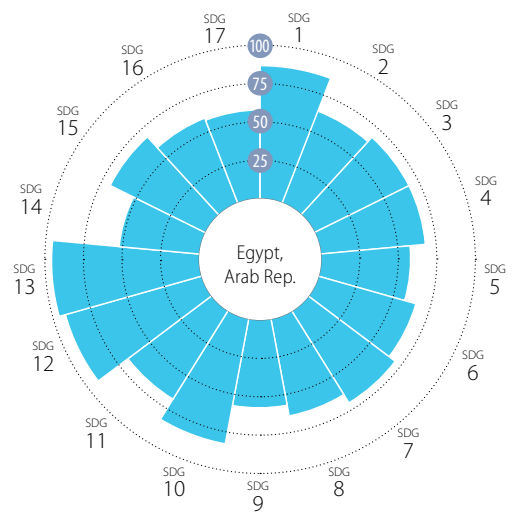
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	6.1	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	86.1	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.2	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	76.2	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	56.7	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	15.4	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	20.8	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.7	2019	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	↗	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.9	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2014	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↗	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.4	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	47.3	2020	●	↓	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	2.8	2020	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	57.8	2006	●	●	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	65.8	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	13.7	2019	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.7	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.5	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	69.0	2022	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2015	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.0	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.7	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	28.1	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	14.2	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.1	2019	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.5	2019	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.7	2018	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	58.4	2020	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.1	2018	●	→	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.2	2019	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	65	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	80	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.3	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,876.0	2021	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	81.9	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.2	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.0	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	102.3	2020	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.6	2022	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	2021	●	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	29.0	2018	●	↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.8	2019	●	↑	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.5	2018	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.3	2019	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.6	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	69.9	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.4	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.1	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.0	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.4	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2023	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.5	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.8	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	799.7	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	14.0	2021	●	↓	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	38.4	2020	●	↓	
Population with access to electricity (%)	98.9	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	35	2022	●	↓	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	94.3	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.2	2020	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36	2022	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	16.2	2019	●	↗	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.4	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.5	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	→	
Adults 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	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.8	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↗	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.7	2021	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	9.7	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.6	2020	●	●	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	79.2	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



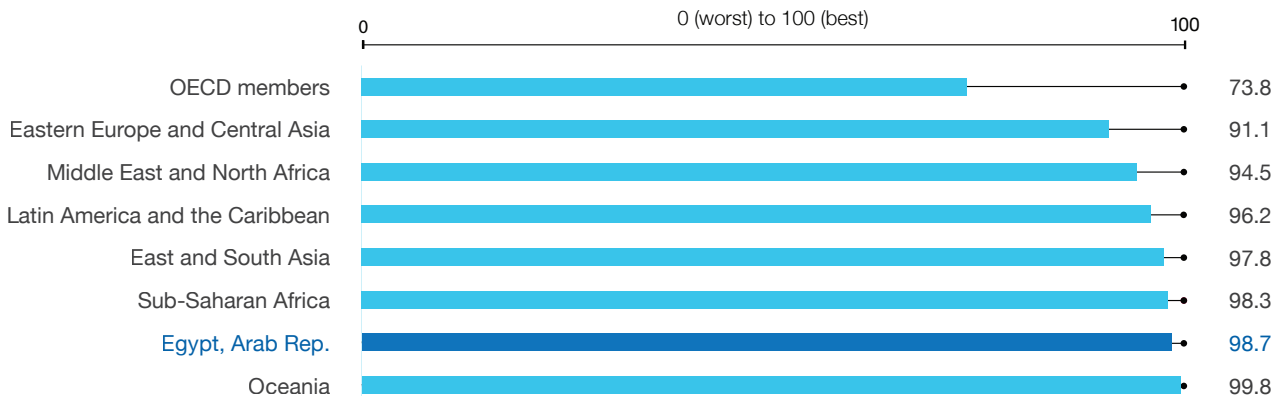
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



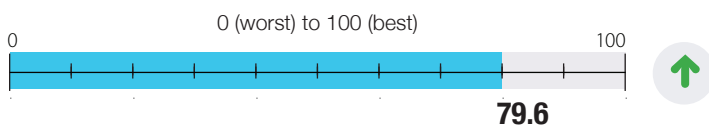
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



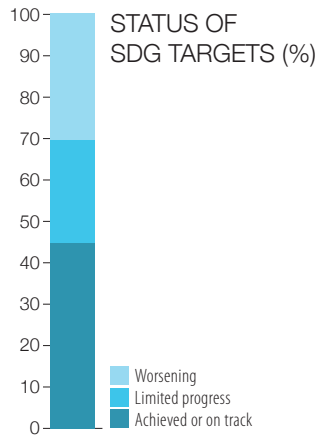
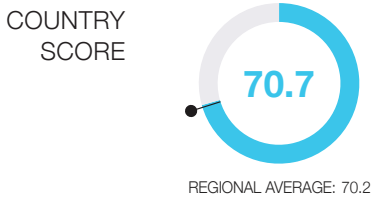
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

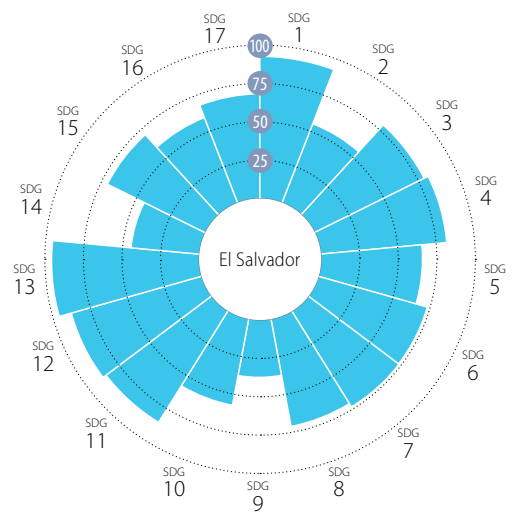
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.5	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	88.1	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	10.5	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	72.1	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.1	2020	●	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	61.4	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	20.4	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	2014	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	↗	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0	2020	●	↗	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.1	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.9	2018	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	91.3	2019	●	↓	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16.8	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2012	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.0	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.9	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.0	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.8	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.1	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	28.0	2019	●	↗	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.6	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	105.6	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.1	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.8	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.3	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	46.9	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5	2014	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	214.6	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.4	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.0	2022	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.7	2022	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	36.7	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.5	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.4	2019	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	91.5	2021	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.0	2014	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2017	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.1	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	9.9	2016	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.2	2022	●	↓	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	85	2022	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.7	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4	2014	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.4	2020	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.9	2020	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.3	2020	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	141.2	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.0	2015	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.0	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	369.5	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	79.6	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	→						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2.4	2019	●	→						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.3	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5	2018	●	●						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	27.4	2021	●	→						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.0	2023	●	↑						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.5	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

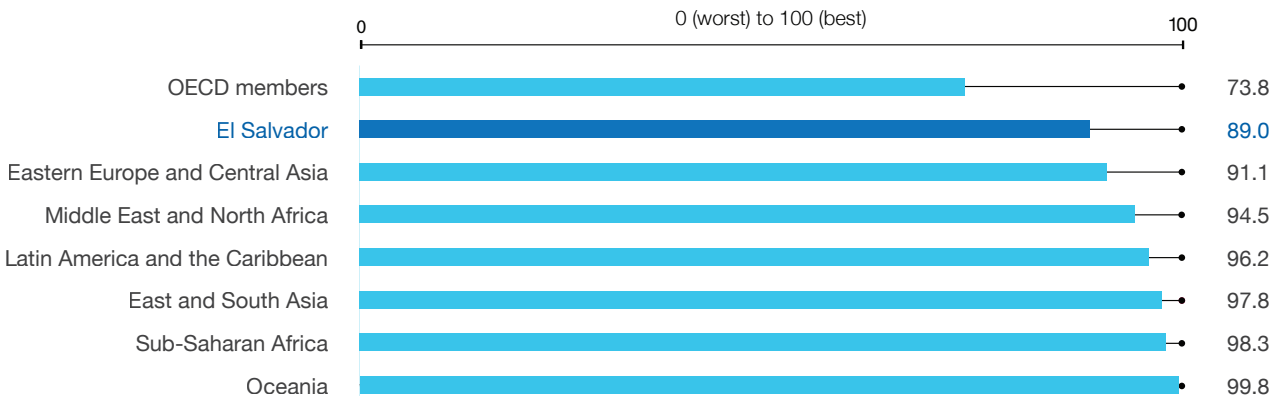


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

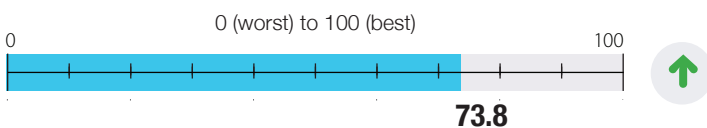


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



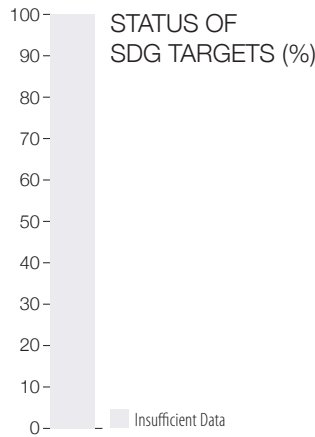
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

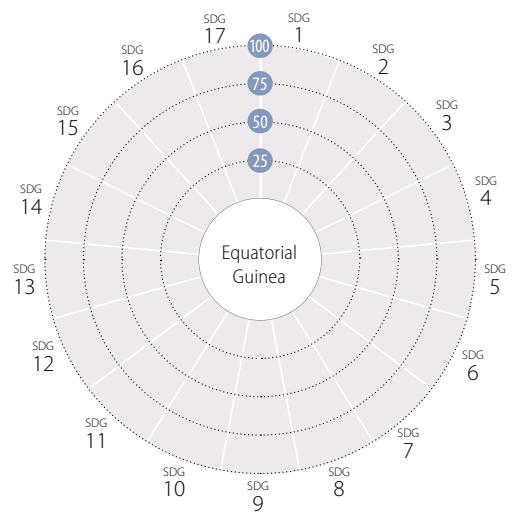
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.5	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	91.7	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	5.2	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	62.9	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.7	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.0	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.0	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1	2014	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.6	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2019	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.7	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	16.5	2020	●	↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	97.3	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	22.9	2019	●	↗	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	42.8	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2010	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.1	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.5	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.4	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.4	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	49.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.2	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.7	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.6	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40.3	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.4	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.9	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.0	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	51.8	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.6	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5	2022	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.3	2022	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	86.3	2014	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.0	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.2	2014	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.7	2022	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	71.2	2019	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.5	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	→	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.0	2014	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	18.2	2021	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	88.8	2021	●	↓	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	29.5	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	61.2	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	76	2022	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.4	2021	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.2	2018	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.9	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33	2022	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	82.5	2020	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	6.9	2019	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.4	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.4	2023	●	↓	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,645.6	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↗	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – No Targets					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	91.8	2020	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	●	→	SDG19 – No Targets					
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.8	2019	●	→	SDG20 – No Targets					
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG21 – No Targets					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.9	2021	●	●	SDG22 – No Targets					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.5	2018	●	●	SDG23 – No Targets					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	35.9	2021	●	↓	SDG24 – No Targets					
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.2	2023	●	→	SDG25 – No Targets					
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗	SDG26 – No Targets					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→	SDG27 – No Targets					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	24.9	2018	●	●	SDG28 – No Targets					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

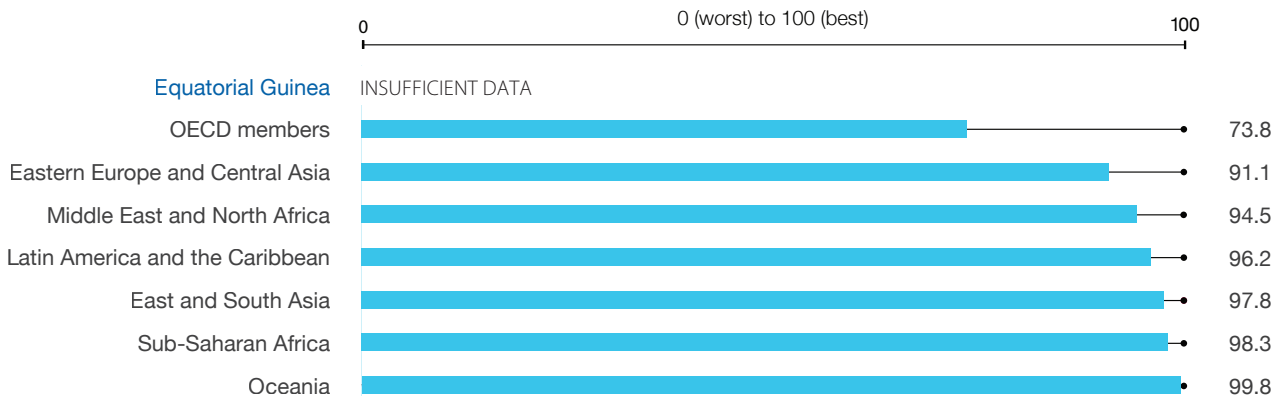


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



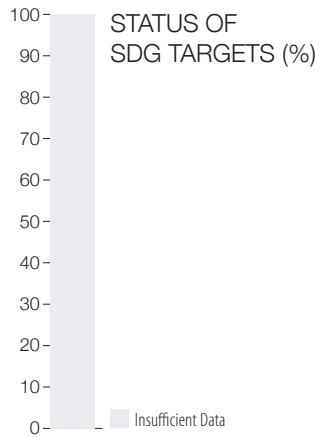
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

28%

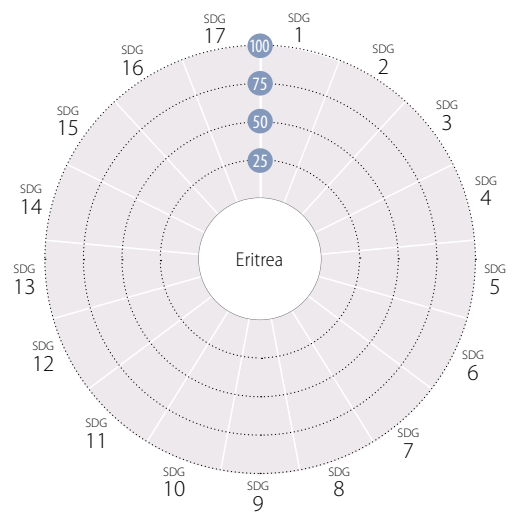
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.1	2022	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	2011	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.0	2016	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	● ●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	● ●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	212.3	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.5	2021	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	76.8	2021	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	275.0	2021	●	↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	3.8	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.1	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165.7	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.2	2019	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.2	2019	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	176.0	2010	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	68.3	2011	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	53	2021	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	43	2019	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	46.5	2015	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	44.7	2015	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	24.2	2015	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0	2010	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	20.5	2011	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	55.0	2021	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.3	2022	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.0	2021	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.7	2017	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.3	2017	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.2	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.3	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,523.5	2018	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	66.7	2020	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	24.5	2020	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.4	2019	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.9	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.3	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.4	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	● ●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.6	2023	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27.0	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	74.1	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	53.9	2021	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.5	2021	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	● ●	
Palma ratio	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	59.0	2019	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	48.1	2017	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2016	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●	
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.3	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	3.6	2018	●	↗
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	19.4	2018	●	↗
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.2	2021	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2018	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2022	●	↗
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.7	2022	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.9	2018	●	↗
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	26.8	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2022	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	●	↗
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	53.5	2011	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	17	2022	●	●
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	50.4	2023	●	↗
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.0	2020	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.1	2020	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.0	2022	●	●

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



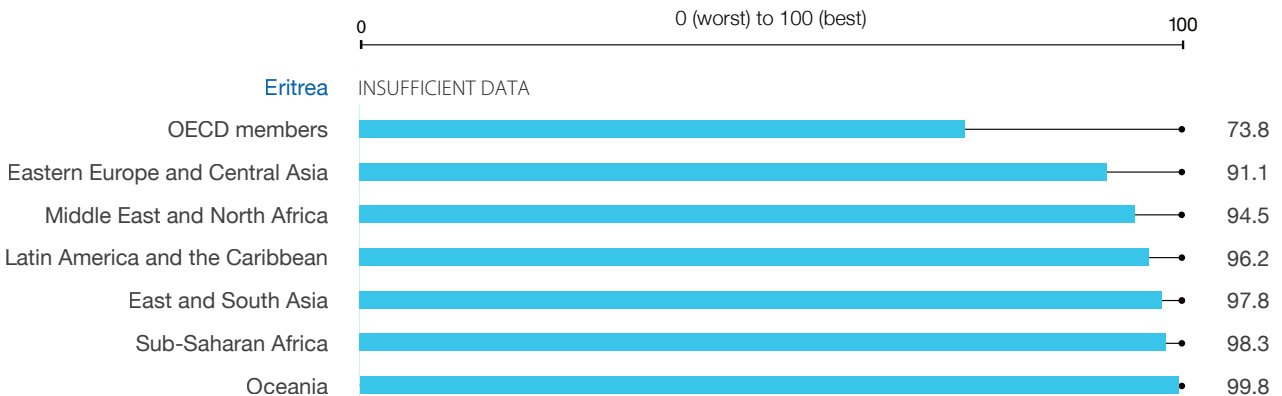
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



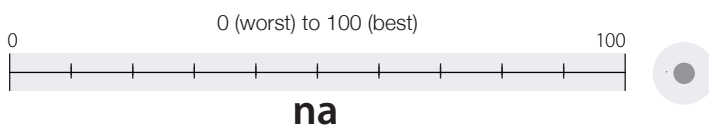
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

23%

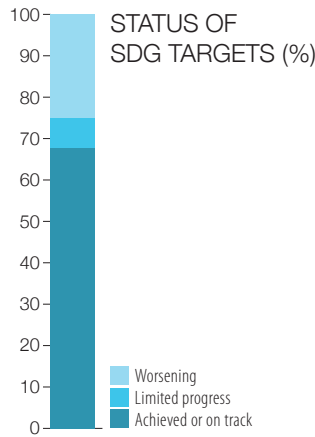
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	63.4	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	47.2	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	89.4	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	21.7	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2017	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	50.2	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.6	2010	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.0	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2007	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2021	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6	2021	●	↓	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	52.1	2019	●	↓
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	321.6	2020	●	↗	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2011	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.3	2021	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.1	2021	●	↗	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.0	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	74.0	2021	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.5	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.8	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.8	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	237.4	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	37.9	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.1	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	76.0	2008	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	34.1	2010	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	50	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.5	2022	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	27.2	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	52.2	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	50.7	2019	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.3	2018	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	21.0	2010	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	14.6	2012	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.8	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.0	2019	●	●	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	51.9	2016	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.0	2020	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	11.9	2016	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.2	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	486.0	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Population with access to electricity (%)	52.2	2020	●	→	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.1	2011	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.3	2020	●	→	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	93.0	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2019	●	↑	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.6	2019	●	→	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.7	2023	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.0	2020	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2018	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●

* Imputed data point

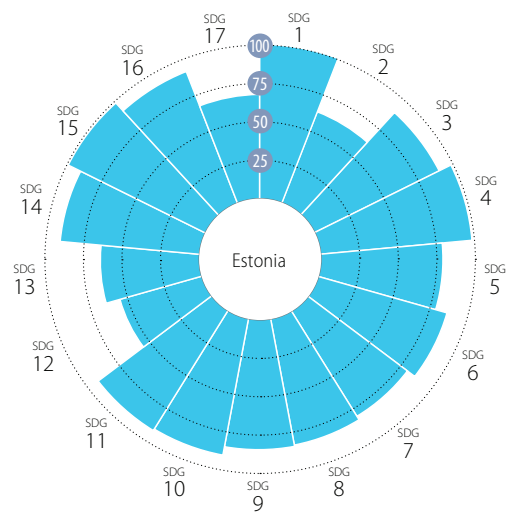
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.8



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



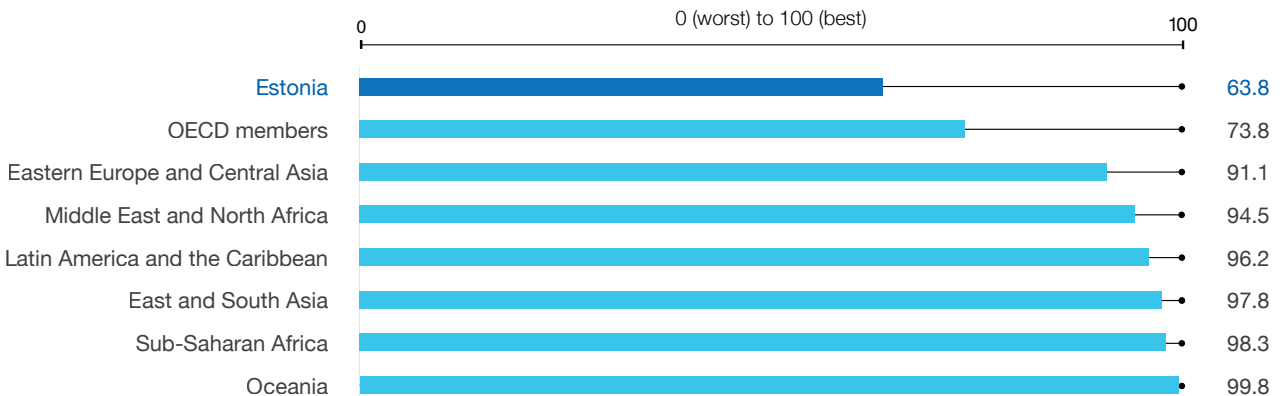
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



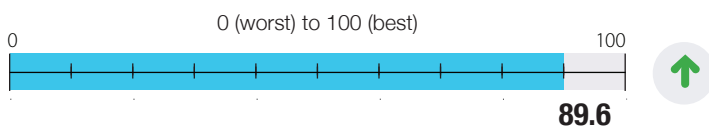
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



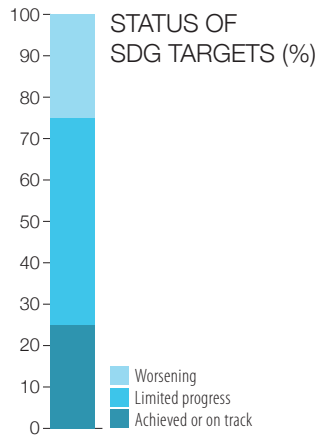
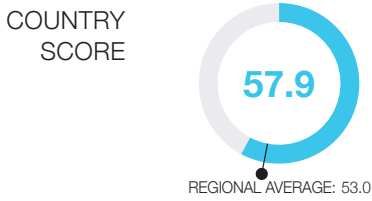
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

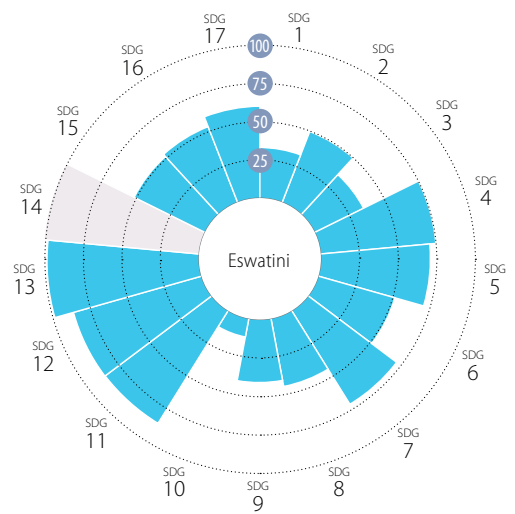
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	91.0	2021	●	↑	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	14.9	2019	●	↔	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	180.1	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	●	→	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	37.9	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.2	2022	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.2	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.5	2014	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.8	2020	●	↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.2	2016	●	↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	8.0	2020	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	↓	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	3.2	2020	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5	2021	●	→	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	28.6	2020	●	→	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	38.4	2017	●	→	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	40.7	2021	●	↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.1	2020	●	●	Gini coefficient	30.8	2019	●	↑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.1	2019	●	↑	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5.2	2020	●	↑	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	34.5	2019	●	↓	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.9	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.0	2021	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.3	2021	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	6.4	2019	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.8	2015	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.9	2019	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0	2022	●	↓	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.8	2019	●	●	Population with rent overburden (%)	4.6	2019	●	→	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.5	2019	●	↑	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	95.9	2022	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.9	2019	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.5	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	13.1	2019	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	2020	●	→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.7	2018	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.9	2018	●	●	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78	2019	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	52.7	2018	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2022	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	51.5	2018	●	↓	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.1	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	11.7	2021	●	↔	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	46.6	2020	●	↓	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2021	●	●	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.9	2020	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.9	2021	●	↑	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.2	2017	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.4	2018	●	↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6	2017	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tCO ₂ /capita)	27.2	2021	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100.8	2020	●	↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	28.6	2018	●	↔	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2021	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	43.2	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.6	2022	●	↑	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	525.3	2018	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.4	2022	●	↑	
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	7.2	2018	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	1.6	2018	●	↑	
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	8.8	2018	●	↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	6.9	2019	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.4	2019	●	→	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.2	2014	●	↔	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.8	2021	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.9	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.9	2022	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.7	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.9	2022	●	↑	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	19.6	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6	2020	●	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1	2020	●	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.9	2019	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2021	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.4	2020	●	●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	20.0	2020	●	↑	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	4,806.0	2018	●	●	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	79	2022	●	↑	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.8	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.1	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	74	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2015	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.3	2023	●	→	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.5	2019	●	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	31.3	2019	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	→	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.1	2021	●	●	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	178.4	2020	●	↔	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.6	2018	●	●	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)	99.4	2021	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.6	2020	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2022	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	122.8	2018	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	70	2021	●	●	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	74.0	2021	●	↑	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	44.2	2022	●	↑	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.3	2021	●	→	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.4	2019	●	↑	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.6	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



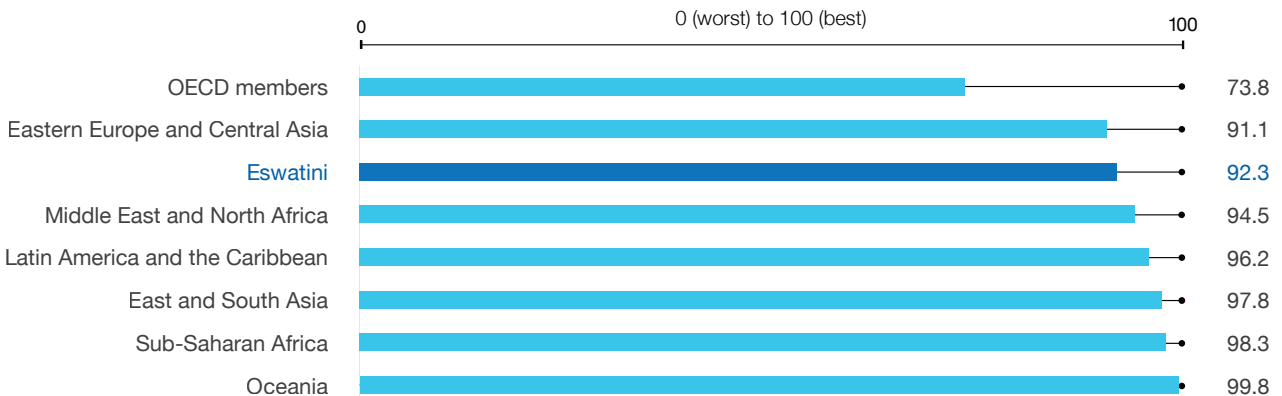
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



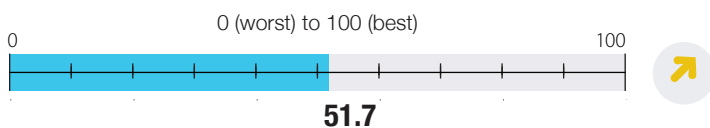
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



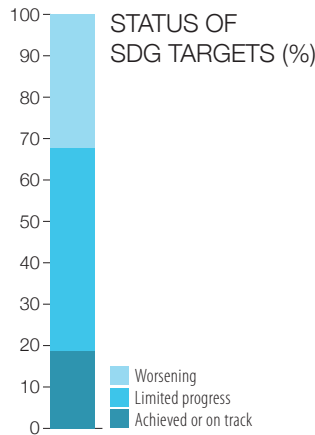
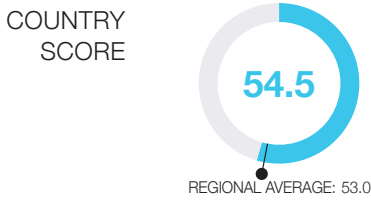
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

16%

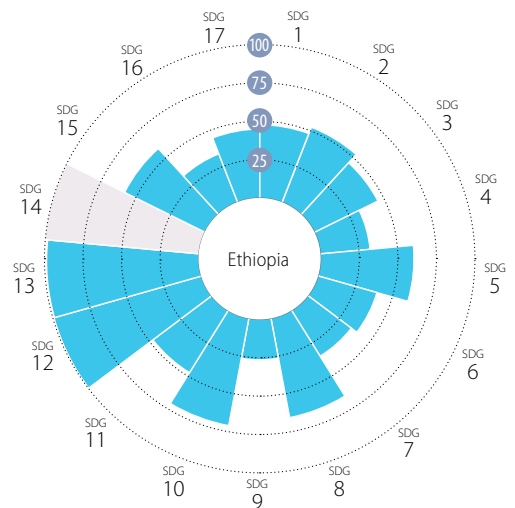
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	30.6	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	80.0	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	46.6	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	58.9	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.0	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	114.5	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.2	2022	●	↗	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0	2014	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.5	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	4.0	2017	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2015	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.8	2020	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	16.7	2019	●	↗	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	239.6	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2016	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.3	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.3	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	52.6	2021	●	↗	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	348.0	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	7.7	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	35.2	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	173.7	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	2021	●	→	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.5	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	57.7	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	87.1	2013	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.3	2014	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	209.1	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	58	2019	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	2022	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.7	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.8	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	69.8	2019	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.9	2020	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	→	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.9	2014	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.7	2021	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.4	2021	●	↑	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	18.1	2012	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.2	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	34	2022	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.6	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	53.5	2014	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.8	2020	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.4	2021	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	64.3	2020	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	77.6	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	25.4	2021	●	↓
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.0	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.7	2022	●	↗	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	79.7	2020	●	↑						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	55.4	2020	●	↗						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	●	↑						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	40.7	2019	●	→						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.0	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.8	2018	●	●						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	24.7	2023	●	↓						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



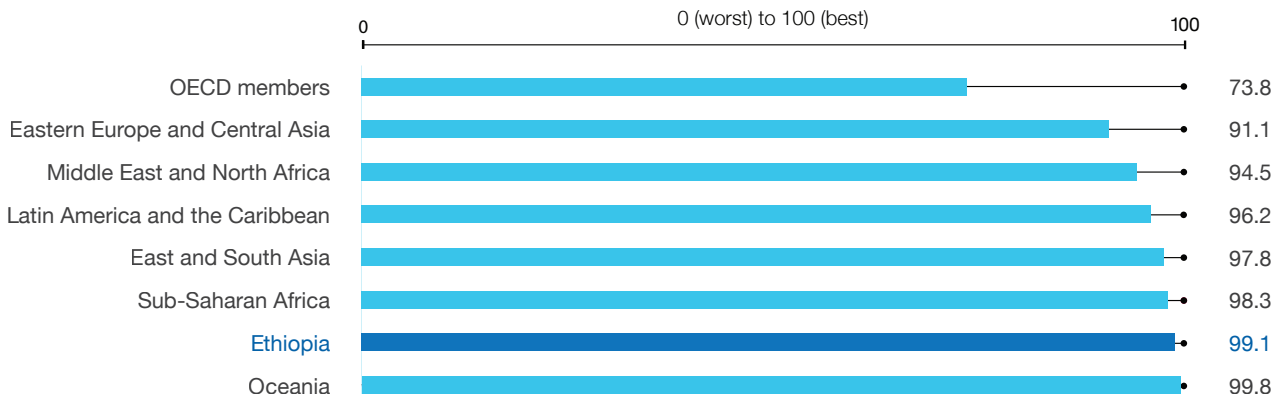
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



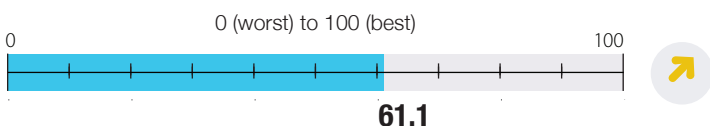
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



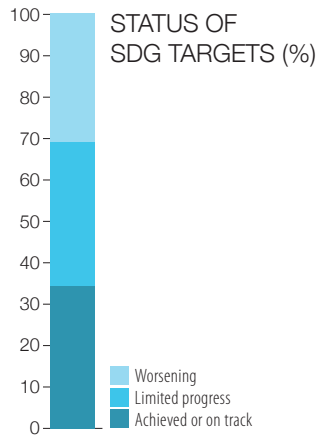
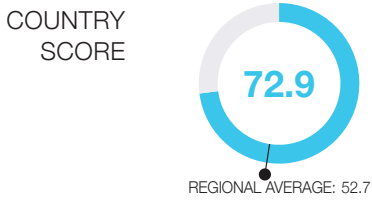
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

4%

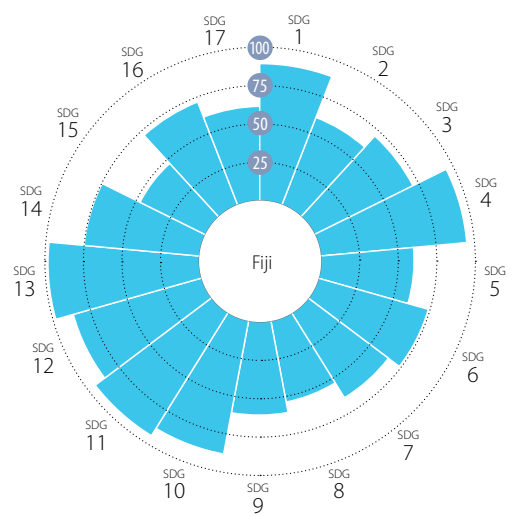
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	15.6	2023	●	↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	52.3	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	41.7	2023	●	↗	Population using the internet (%)	16.7	2021	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	24.9	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	21.7	2021	●	↗	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.4	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2016	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8	2019	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	42.5	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.5	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2017	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.8	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	64.3	2020	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	39.8	2019	●	↓	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	266.7	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2015	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.2	2021	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	46.8	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.1	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	119.0	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.1	2019	●	↗	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	142.5	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.2	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.7	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	73.5	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	→	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49.8	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	54	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	38	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6	2022	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	42.1	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.4	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	77.7	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.3	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	29.5	2015	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2023	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.8	2017	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	↗	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	62.6	2020	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.6	2012	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	51.0	2021	●	→	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.0	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	53	2022	●	↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	42.6	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	2.7	2016	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	49.6	2020	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.5	2020	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	8.9	2020	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.3	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	7.1	2020	●	↓	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	75.2	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	61.1	2022	●	↗	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Population with access to electricity (%)	51.1	2020	●	↗	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.6	2012	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	7.8	2020	●	→	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	53	2022	●	↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.0	2019	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	2.7	2016	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG19 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.2	2021	●	●	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	38	2022	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.2	2018	●	●	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	45.0	2015	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	34.8	2017	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.0	2023	●	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	47.7	2023	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↗	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	6.5	2018	●	●	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



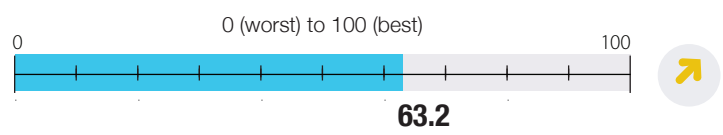
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



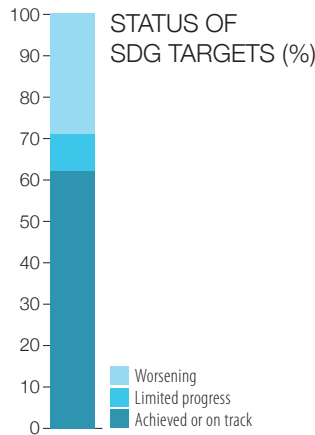
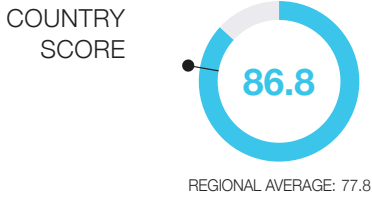
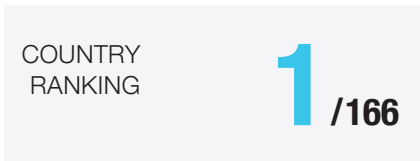
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

20%

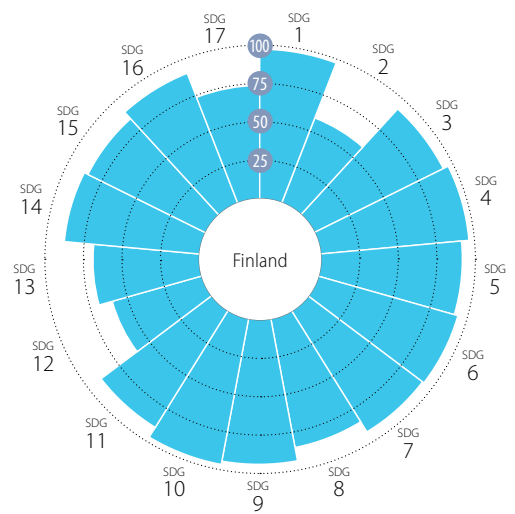
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.0	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	78.4	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	9.2	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	87.7	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	76.1	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.7	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	24.8	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.6	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.2	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.9	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	30.7	2019	●	●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	1.1	2019	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	9.4	2020	●	→	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	38.1	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.1	2019	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.7	2021	●	↓	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.3	2020	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.7	2021	●	↓	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	66.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2011	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	37.7	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.1	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	118.7	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.5	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.0	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	23.1	2016	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2021	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2021	●	→	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	61	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	89.3	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.8	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.5	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	103.3	2021	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	87.9	2022	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	9.0	2018	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 64.9	2023	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.3	2019	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.5	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	50.5	2022	●	↓	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.6	2021	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.2	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.1	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.3	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2023	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.3	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.9	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2	2020	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	25.9	2016	●	●	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	51.4	2020	●	↗	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	86.6	2021	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.4	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	53	2022	●	●	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	25.3	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	16.7	2021	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-10.6	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.3	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.2	2023	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.2	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.9	2020	●	↓	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.2	2022	●	↗	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



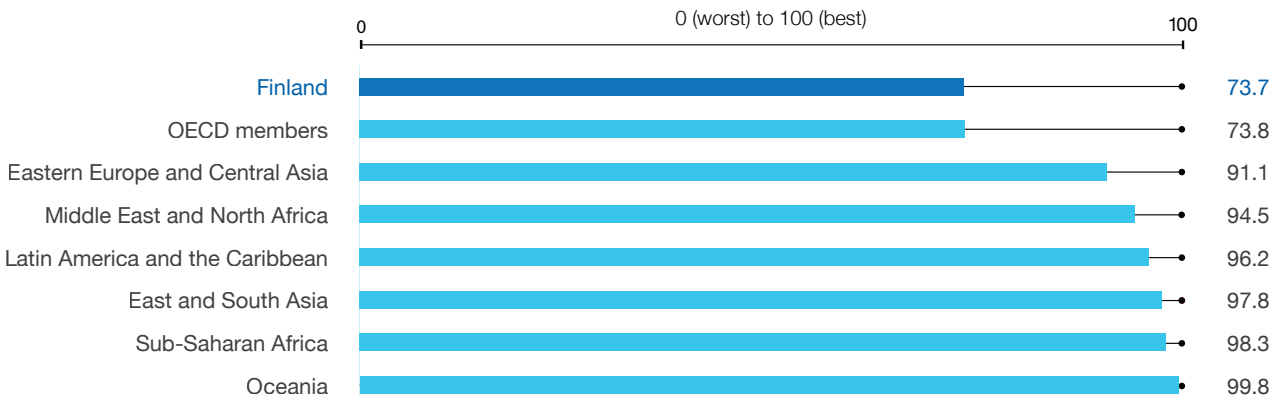
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



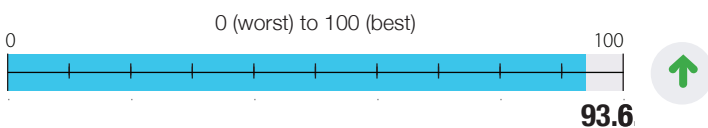
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



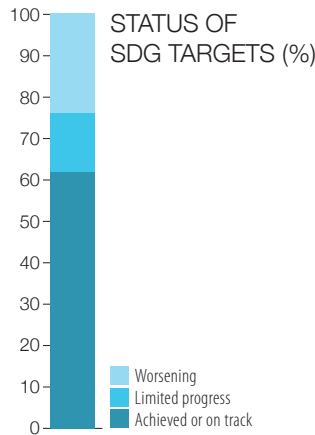
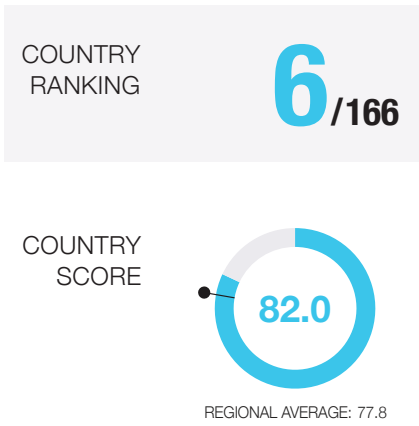
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

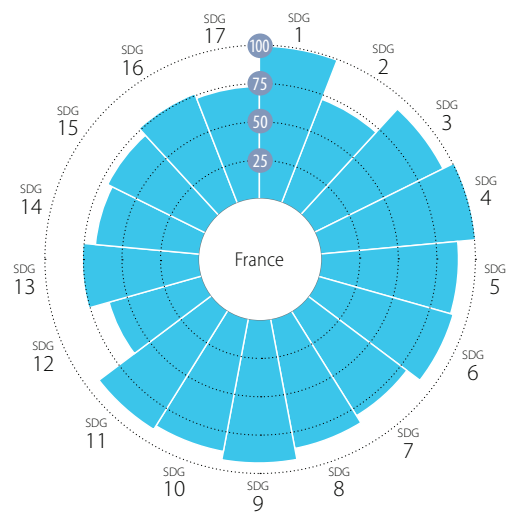
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.6	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.3	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	92.8	2021	●	↑	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	5.7	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	157.2	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	54.5	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.2	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2021	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.9	2020	●	↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.2	2016	●	↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	15.9	2020	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.6	2017	●	↓	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	53.3	2020	●	↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.8	2021	●	→	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	9.2	2020	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↓	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	27.4	2017	●	→	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	51.5	2021	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0	2020	●	●	Gini coefficient	27.7	2019	●	→	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	0.9	2020	●	→	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8.3	2020	●	→	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	6.9	2020	●	↓	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.3	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	2021	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.5	2021	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	5.5	2019	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.6	2019	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	2022	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7.4	2019	●	●	Population with rent overburden (%)	8.8	2019	●	→	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.9	2019	●	↑	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.6	2022	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.6	2019	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.1	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.8	2019	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	2020	●	→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	26.6	2018	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.3	2018	●	●	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	51.8	2018	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.7	2022	●	↓	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	30.7	2018	●	↓	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.8	2020	●	↓	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.7	2021	●	↑	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	25.3	2020	●	→	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2021	●	●	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	12.0	2020	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.8	2021	●	→	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.9	2020	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.7	2018	●	↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3	2020	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2021	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	102.1	2020	●	↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	33.5	2018	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.1	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.9	2022	●	→	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	516.3	2018	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	81.9	2022	●	↑	
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.5	2018	●	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.1	2018	●	↑	
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	12.9	2018	●	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2	2019	●	↑	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	*	90.4	2023	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.8	2021	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.8	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8	2022	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.0	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.8	2022	●	→	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	16.0	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.0	2018	●	●	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.4	2020	●	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.1	2019	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2020	●	↓	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2020	●	●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	23.5	2020	●	→	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,124.9	2018	●	●	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	88	2022	●	↑	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.6	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	84.1	2020	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	87	2022	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.9	2023	●	→	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.6	2019	●	↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	45.8	2019	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.9	2021	●	●	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	49.7	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2018	●	●	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)	99.5	2021	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.7	2020	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.6	2022	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	95.8	2018	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	60	2021	●	●	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	72.7	2021	●	↑	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.8	2022	●	→	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.9	2021	●	→	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	4.8	2019	●	↑	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	93.6	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



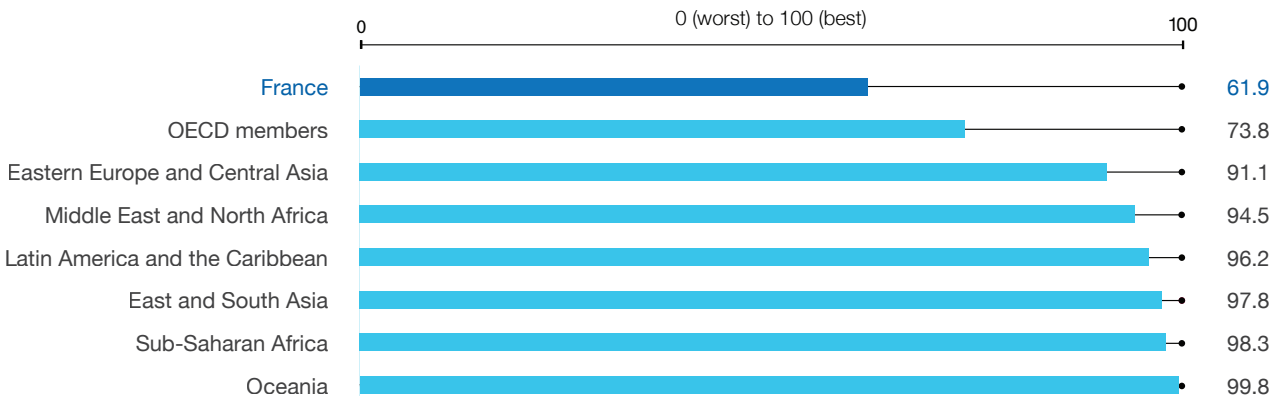
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



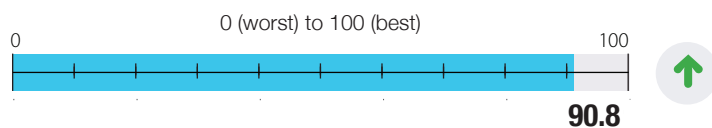
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



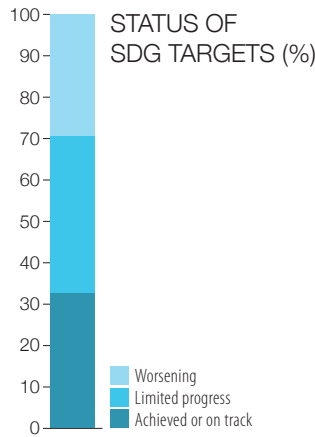
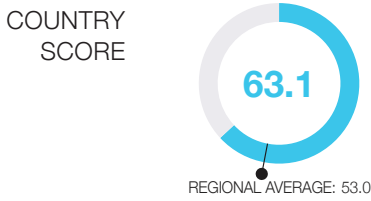
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

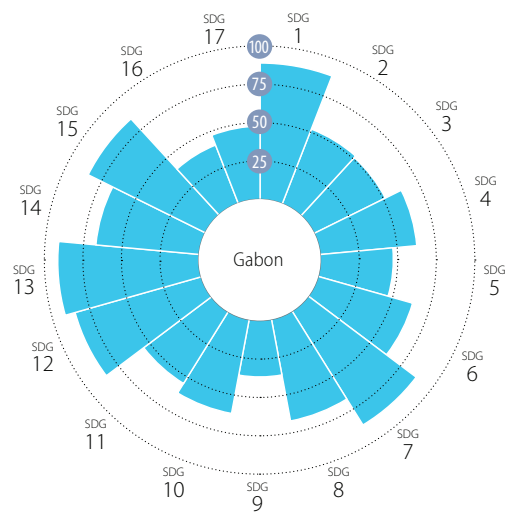
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.5	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	86.1	2021	●	↑	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.4	2019	●	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100.4	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	67.0	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2021	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.4	2020	●	↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.6	2016	●	↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	11.4	2020	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	→	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	29.2	2020	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.2	2021	●	↑	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	20.7	2019	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↓	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	31.8	2016	●	↑	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77.3	2021	●	↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	5.0	2020	●	●	Gini coefficient	32.4	2018	●	↗	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.1	2019	●	↗	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.9	2020	●	→	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	4.4	2019	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	2021	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.7	2021	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.2	2019	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.6	2019	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	2022	●	↓	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2019	●	●	Population with rent overburden (%)	5.3	2019	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.1	2019	●	↑	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.4	2022	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.5	2021	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.5	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.0	2019	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.6	2019	●	→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	6.9	2018	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.1	2018	●	●	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84	2019	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	47.3	2018	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2022	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	19.9	2018	●	→	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	11.1	2020	●	↓	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	6.1	2021	●	↗	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	17.1	2020	●	→	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2021	●	●	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	25.5	2020	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.7	2021	●	→	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.5	2020	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5	2018	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.3	2021	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100.1	2020	●	↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	55.0	2018	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	50.3	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.9	2022	●	↑	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	493.7	2018	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.9	2022	●	↑	
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	20.1	2018	●	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.0	2018	●	→	
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.5	2018	●	↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	26.6	2019	●	↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.9	2019	●	↑	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	95.5	2004	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.9	2021	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.1	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.1	2022	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.5	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.0	2022	●	↑	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.8	2018	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	●	↓	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	7.1	2018	●	●	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.6	2020	●	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	23.5	2019	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2021	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	88.0	2020	●	●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	28.5	2020	●	→	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,875.2	2018	●	●	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	74	2022	●	↑	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.6	2020	●	↓	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	72	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	4.5	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.7	2023	●	→	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.6	2019	●	↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.5	2019	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	→	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.2	2021	●	●	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	96.0	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2018	●	●	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)	99.2	2021	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.9	2020	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.6	2022	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	67.7	2018	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	67	2021	●	●	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	67.3	2021	●	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	47.9	2022	●	↑	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	15.1	2021	●	↗	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	42.6	2019	●	↑	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.8	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

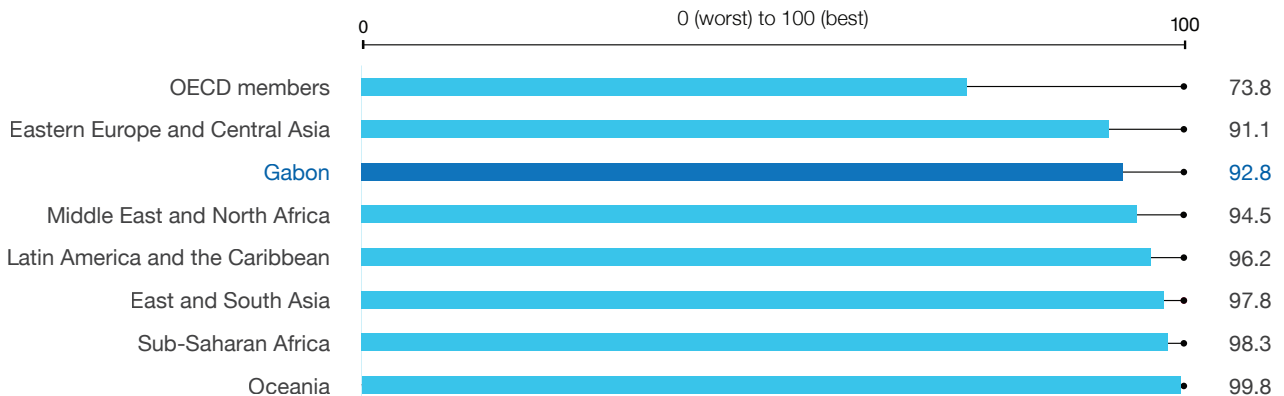


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



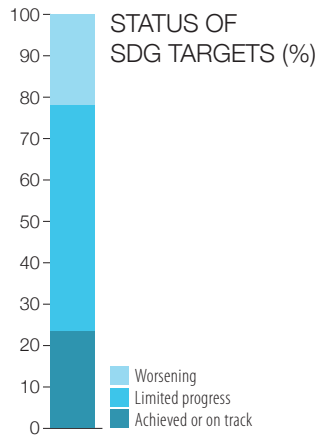
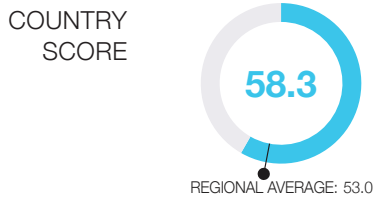
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

6%

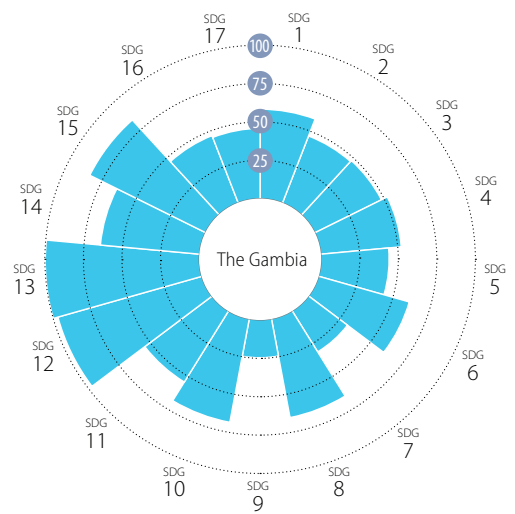
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.1	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	59.1	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	9.4	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	71.7	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	96.3	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	17.2	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.4	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4	2020	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.0	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2009	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	2021	●	↓	Gini coefficient	38.0	2017	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.6	2017	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	44.3	2018	●	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	226.6	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	47.5	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.9	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.9	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.7	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	40.0	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	513.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.8	2021	●	↗	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.3	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.7	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	78.3	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.1	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.9	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.5	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.7	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	91.0	2012	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.4	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.1	2012	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	64	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	49	2019	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2022	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.7	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.0	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	59.3	2019	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.8	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.4	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	69.6	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	35.2	2019	●	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	44.0	2012	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.7	2019	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	74.7	2021	●	↓	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	69.8	2022	●	↓	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.2	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.7	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.6	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.3	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2023	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	49.8	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.5	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.5	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,536.5	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	80.2	2018	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	91.6	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	43	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	88.1	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	89.6	2012	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.3	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	29	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	63.1	2019	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	19.6	2012	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.3	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.1	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.8	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	66.1	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	21.4	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.1	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	17.2	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.4	2019	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.8	2022	●	↗

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



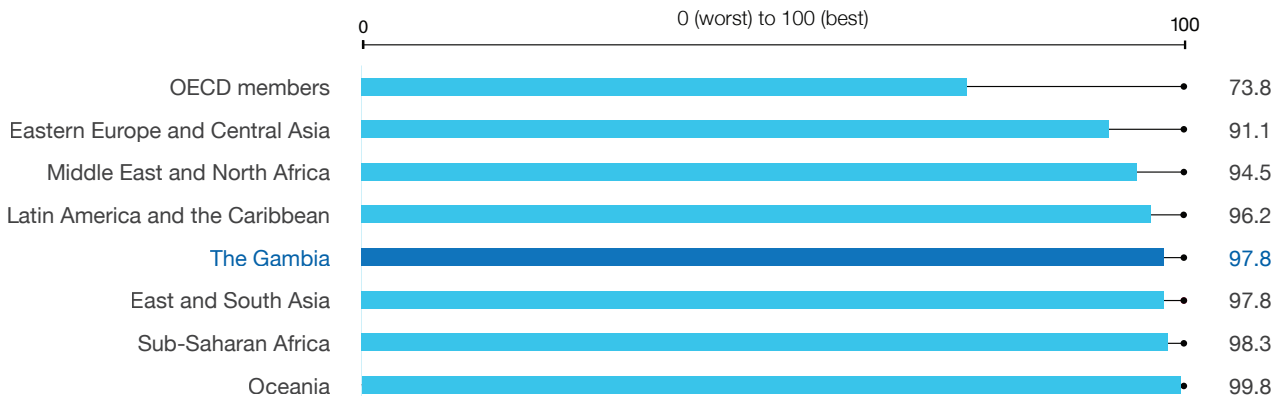
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



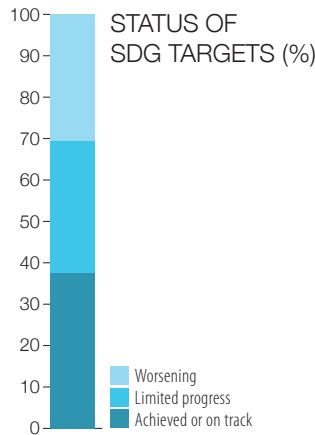
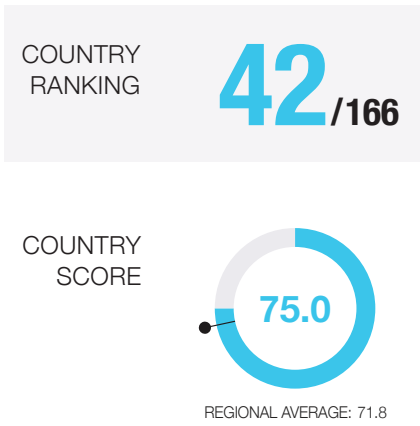
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

4%

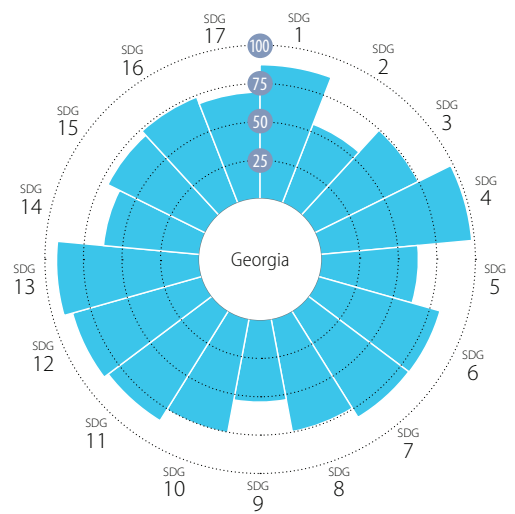
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	10.1	2023	●	↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	80.3	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	34.7	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	33.0	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	50.3	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	21.6	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.6	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.1	2020	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.3	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2018	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.5	2021	●	↓	Gini coefficient	35.9	2015	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.5	2015	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	38.9	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	458.2	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	35.4	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.3	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	83.9	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	47.9	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	31.0	2022	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	149.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.8	2021	●	↗	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2002	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.1	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	220.5	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.6	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.5	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.3	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	64.8	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	83.8	2020	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2013	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	2022	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	55.4	2022	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.0	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	61.8	2021	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	39.3	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.4	2021	●	↗	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.4	2014	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	41.1	2019	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2015	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	68.2	2021	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.0	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.6	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.7	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.9	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	46.9	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.2	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.9	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,191.7	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	18.1	2014	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	62.3	2020	●	↗	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	38	2022	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.7	2020	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	59.0	2020	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	16.9	2018	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.1	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.1	2023	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.8	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	28.6	2017	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.7	2023	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.1	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.4	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	11.8	2018	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.4	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



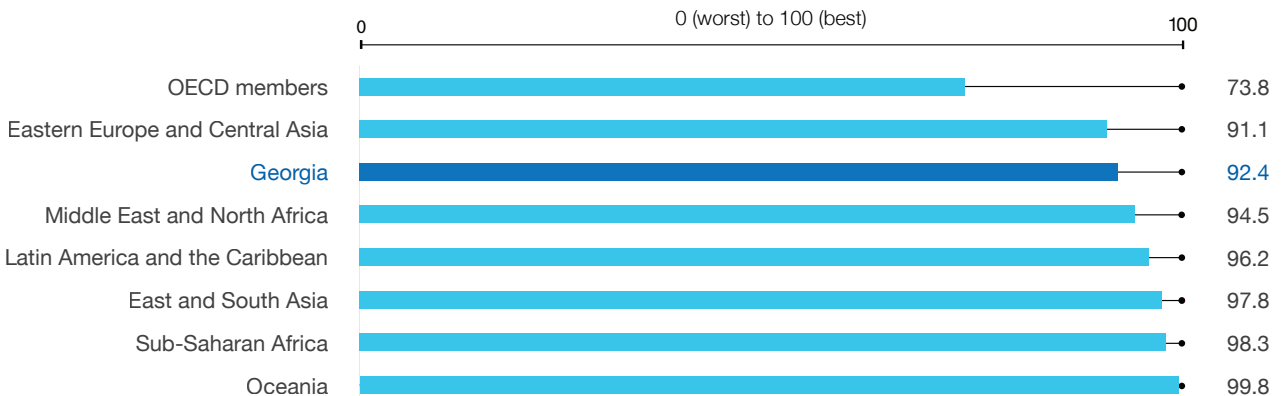
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



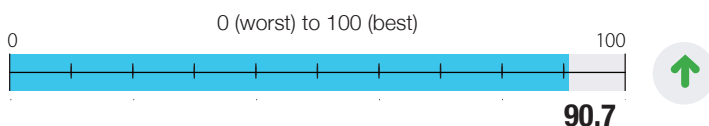
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



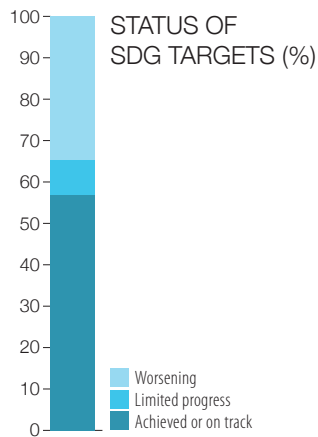
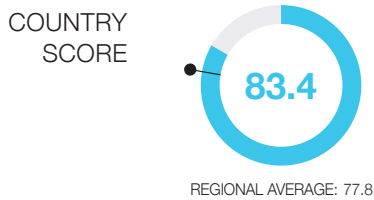
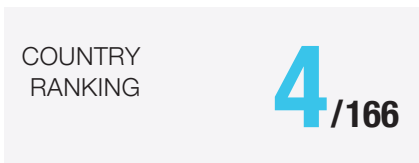
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

3%

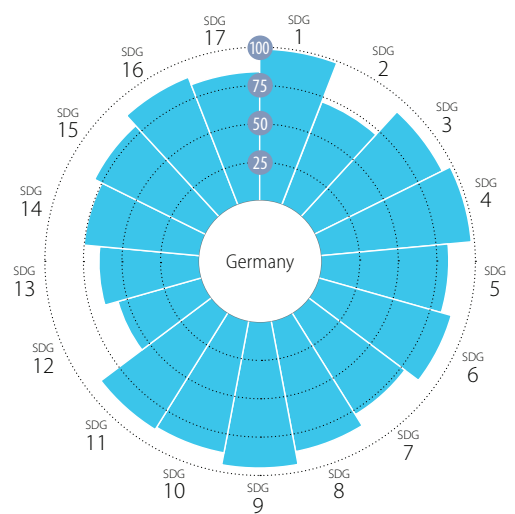
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.7	2023	●	↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	85.9	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	9.7	2023	●	↗	Population using the internet (%)	76.4	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	99.8	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.6	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.8	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.6	2018	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.7	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2020	●	↗	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↗	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.7	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	34.5	2020	●	↗	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	↗	Palma ratio	1.4	2020	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	7.1	2020	●	↑	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27.6	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	21.7	2019	●	↗	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.4	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.4	2020	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.5	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0	2022	●	↓	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	64.0	2021	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2015	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.9	2019	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.3	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	92.8	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.8	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.4	2019	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.3	2019	●	↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.0	2018	●	↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	27.3	2020	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	18.2	2018	●	↓	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2020	●	↗	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2021	●	↗	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	65	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.9	2021	●	↗	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	14.4	2021	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.7	2021	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.6	2022	●	↗	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	95.2	2021	●	↗	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.7	2022	●	↗	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	2019	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.5	2019	●	↓	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	51.3	2018	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.7	2019	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.7	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.8	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.3	2021	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.4	2022	●	↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.9	2022	●	↗	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.3	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	●	↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.8	2020	●	↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.1	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	46.6	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,789.2	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2019	●	↓	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	18.5	2019	●	↗	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	79	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	89.1	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.5	2017	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.7	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	56	2022	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	25.2	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	1.6	2015	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2	2017	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.6	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	61.7	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.3	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↗	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	70.5	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.7	2023	●	↗	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↗	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.4	2021	●	↗	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27.6	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.9	2020	●	↓	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.7	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



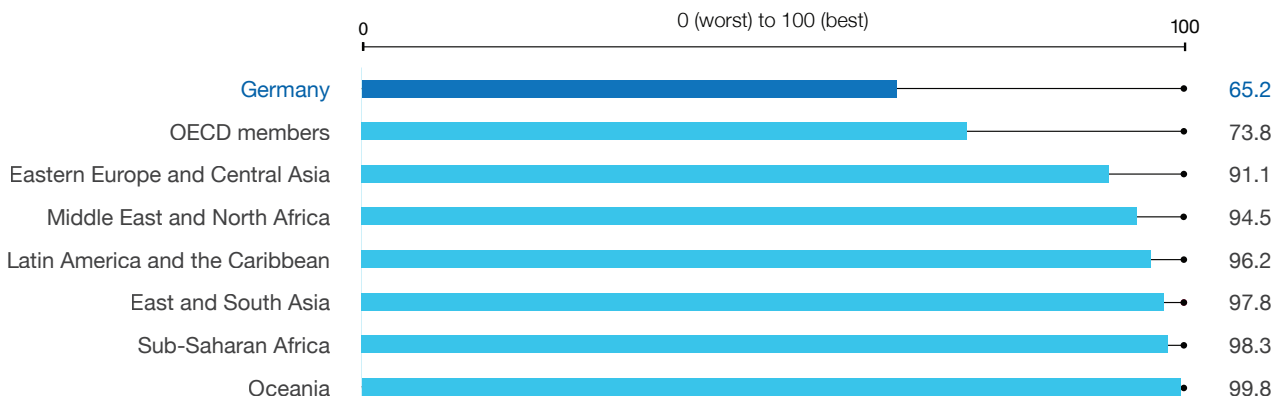
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



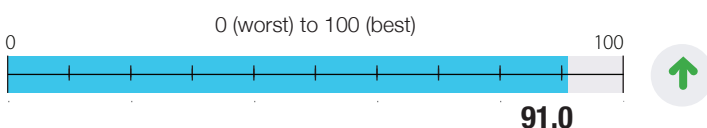
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



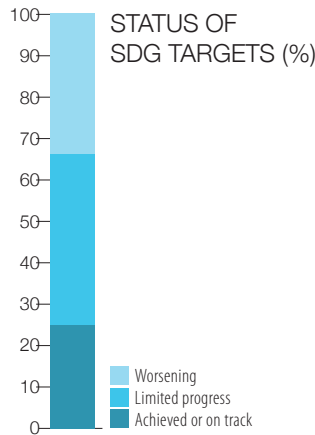
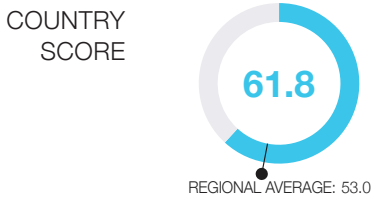
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

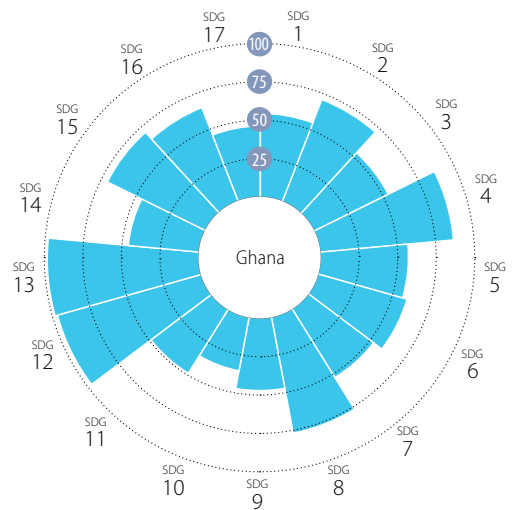
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.3	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.3	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	91.4	2021	●	↑	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	10.9	2019	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.4	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.4	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	75.9	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1	2022	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.4	2016	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.1	2020	●	↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.3	2016	●	●	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.0	2020	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	52.6	2020	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.0	2021	●	→	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	12.4	2020	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	●	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	27.6	2017	●	↑	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77.2	2021	●	↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.6	2020	●	●	Gini coefficient	31.7	2018	●	→	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.1	2019	●	→	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.4	2020	●	↑	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.0	2019	●	↓	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	2021	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2021	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.3	2019	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2020	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.1	2019	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0	2022	●	↓	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	14.7	2019	●	●	Population with rent overburden (%)	4.2	2019	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.8	2019	●	↑	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.5	2022	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.7	2019	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.9	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.4	2019	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2	2019	●	↓	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	2018	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.9	2018	●	●	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86	2019	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.4	2018	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2022	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	29.1	2018	●	↓	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	5.6	2020	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	10.0	2021	●	↑	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	29.6	2020	●	↓	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2021	●	●	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	18.8	2017	●	●	SDG13 – Climate Action					
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.1	2021	●	→	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.3	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.0	2018	●	↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.9	2020	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	176.4	2021	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	*	98.8	2020	●	→	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	40.8	2018	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	35.9	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	2022	●	↑	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	500.3	2018	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	70.1	2022	●	↑	
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	18.6	2018	●	↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.6	2018	●	↑	
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	19.6	2018	●	↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	12.4	2019	●	↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.0	2019	●	↑	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	*	87.4	2023	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.5	2021	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.3	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.1	2022	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	34.9	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.3	2022	●	→	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	14.2	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.7	2018	●	●	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.5	2019	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2021	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	97.0	2020	●	●	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	23.2	2020	●	→	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,304.1	2018	●	●	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	78	2022	●	↑	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2020	●	●	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.1	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	79	2022	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.5	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	81.9	2023	●	→	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	17.2	2019	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	●	↑	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.8	2021	●	●	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	71.1	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2018	●	●	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)	100.0	2021	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.7	2020	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.8	2022	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	100.5	2018	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58	2021	●	●	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	75.8	2021	●	↑	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.7	2022	●	→	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.2	2021	●	↓	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	75.6	2019	●	↑	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	91.0	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



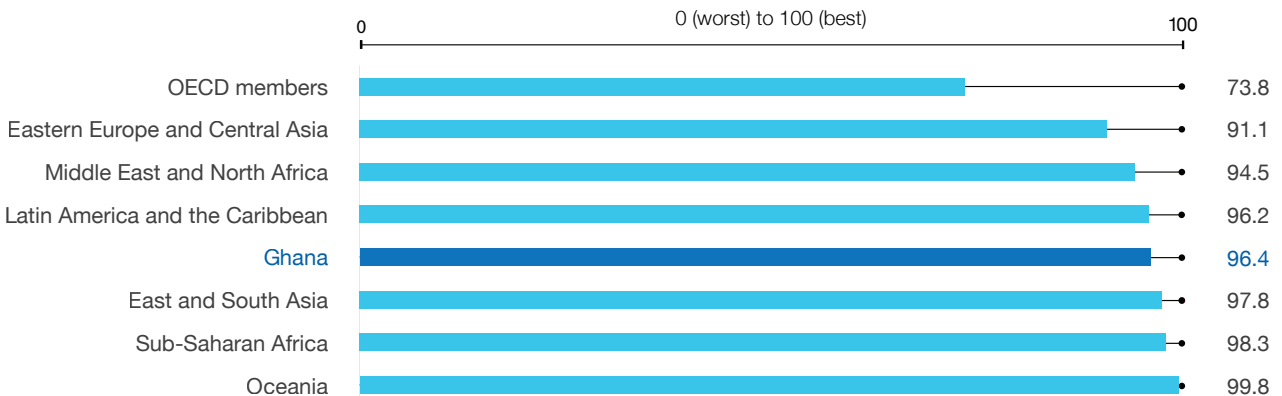
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



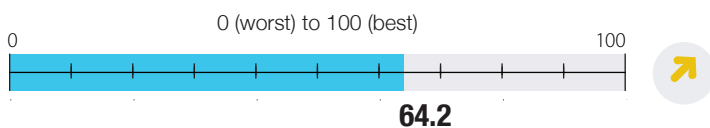
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



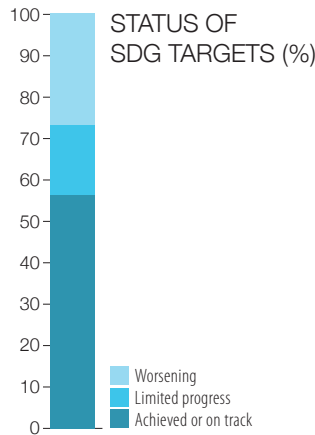
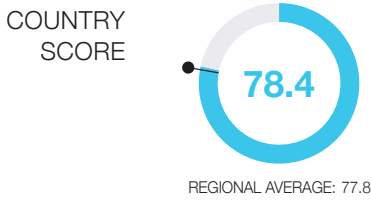
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	20.1	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	75.3	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	32.8	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	68.2	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	71.5	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.1	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.7	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	32.2	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8	2017	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.9	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2010	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	43.5	2016	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	2.3	2016	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.9	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	33.5	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	263.1	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	40.1	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.8	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	41.1	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.0	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	44.0	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	136.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2005	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.5	2019	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.8	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	193.6	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.1	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.7	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.3	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.8	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	78.0	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.9	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	78.9	2018	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	623.8	2019	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.3	2020	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.0	2020	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.6	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	78.2	2019	●	↗	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	32.6	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.5	2020	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	44.1	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.4	2019	●	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	40.4	2017	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	28.8	2019	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.7	2021	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.1	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.5	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.8	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.7	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.8	2020	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	23.7	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.9	2021	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	472.5	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2021	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	11.7	2022	●	↑
Population with access to electricity (%)	85.9	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	60	2022	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	22.2	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	70.6	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	43	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.2	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	20.1	2018	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.8	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.9	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.8	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	68.2	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.9	2023	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	9.8	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.8	2020	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	52	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.2	2022	●	↗

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



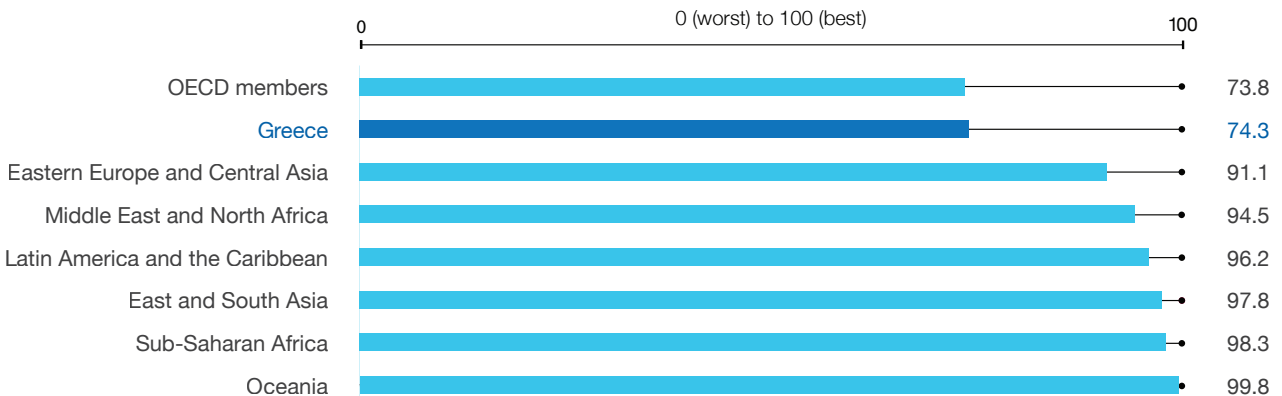
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



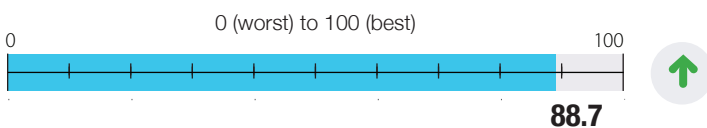
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



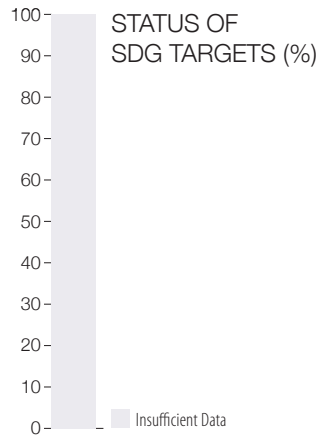
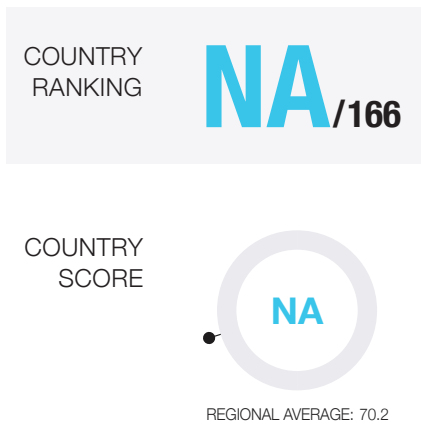
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

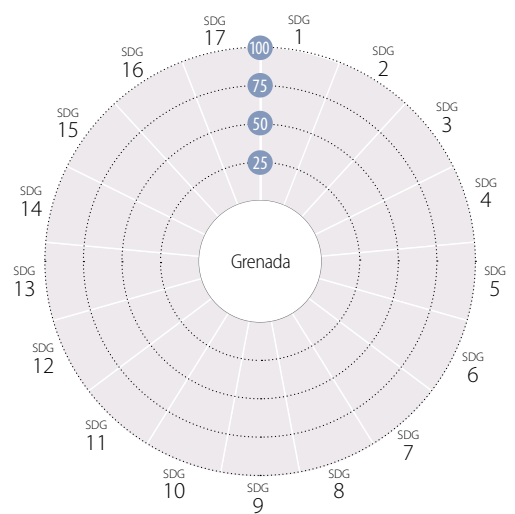
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.3	2023	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	2023	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	11.5	2019	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2003	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.9	2016	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3	2021	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	50.6	2021	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	23.5	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.7	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.5	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	23.1	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.3	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.1	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.7	2020	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.8	2020	●	↓
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	9.0	2020	●	→
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	24.9	2019	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.3	2020	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6	2020	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.6	2020	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.2	2018	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	44.2	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	453.3	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.9	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	31.7	2018	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 66.7	2023	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.5	2021	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.2	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.7	2021	●	→
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	5.9	2019	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.0	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	20.5	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	81.7	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,365.4	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	91.7	2020	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	18.5	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.5	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.9	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	94.9	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	47.3	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	57.3	2021	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	21.4	2021	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.5	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	78.5	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.5	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	43.3	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5	2020	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.5	2020	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2.8	2020	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	41.7	2020	●	→
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	40.1	2017	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	33.1	2019	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.1	2019	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	7.2	2019	●	↗
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	15.4	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0	2022	●	→
Population with rent overburden (%)	14.2	2019	●	↑
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.5	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	16.9	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	27.8	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.0	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	40.0	2018	●	↓
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	22.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.2	2021	●	↓
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2019	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.4	2021	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.5	2018	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tCO ₂ /capita)	38.0	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	46.8	2018	●	↑
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.6	2022	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	67.4	2022	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	64.1	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.1	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.7	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.5	2022	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.4	2022	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.9	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2021	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.3	2020	●	↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	65	2022	●	↗
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	52	2022	●	↗
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3	2017	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.2	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↓
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	109.2	2020	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.6	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2022	●	↓
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	46	2021	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	52.8	2022	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	1.9	2019	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.7	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

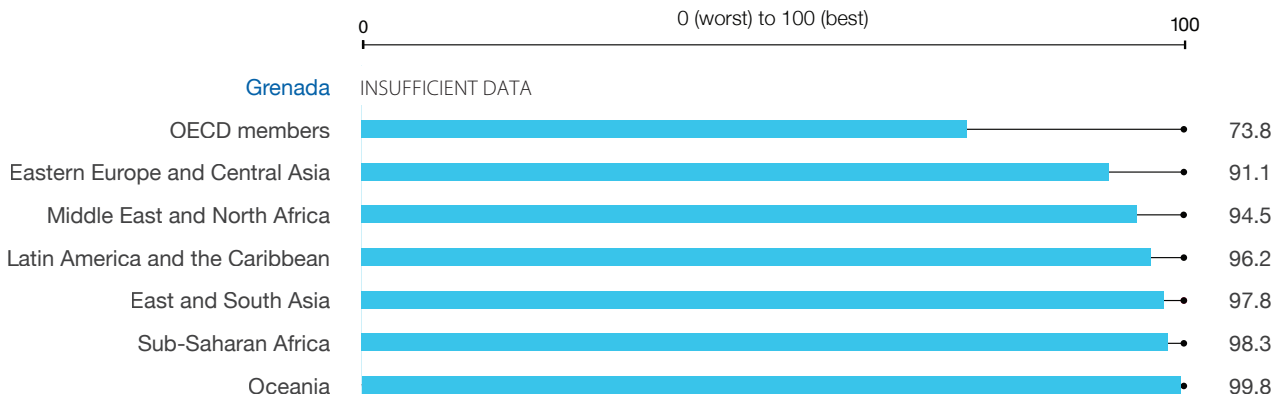


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

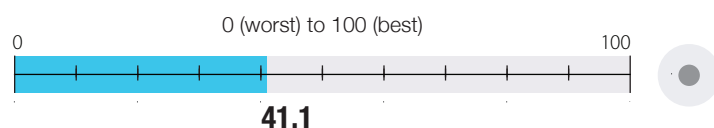


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



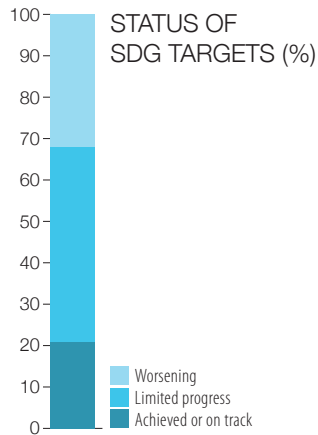
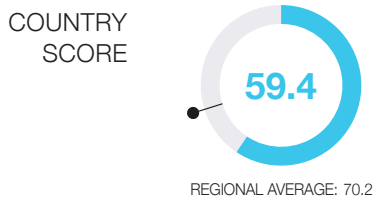
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

37%

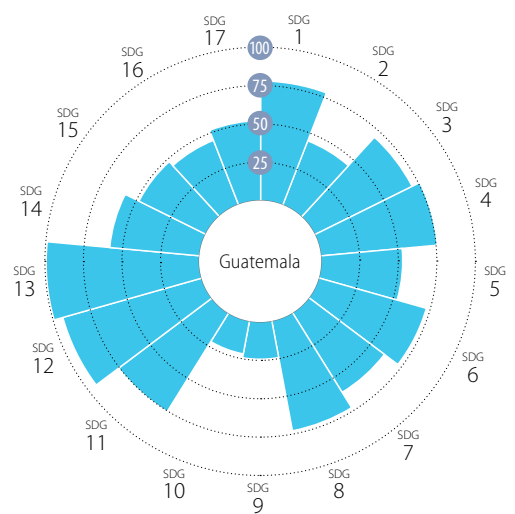
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.3	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0	2021	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	21.1	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.3	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.2	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.4	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	47.4	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.9	2019	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	35.9	2014	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2017	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	72	2021	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.8	2020	●	↗
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2	2018	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	106.3	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.2	2014	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 76.4	2023	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.7	2021	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.6	2017	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.5	2017	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.1	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	15.1	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	93.6	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	89.1	2020	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.9	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.1	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	77.8	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	76.6	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.1	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	21.4	2019	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2012	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.8	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2021	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.6	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.2	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.6	2022	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.0	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.5	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.0	2021	●	↗
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	52.1	2020	●	↓
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	52	2022	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8	2020	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* 23.2	2017	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.1	2022	●	●

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

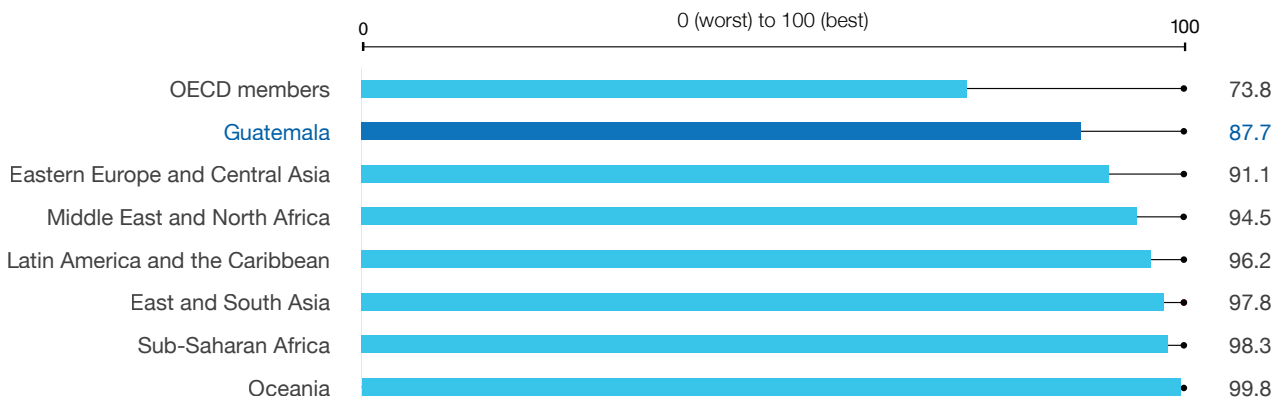


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

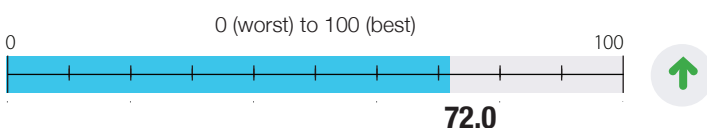


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



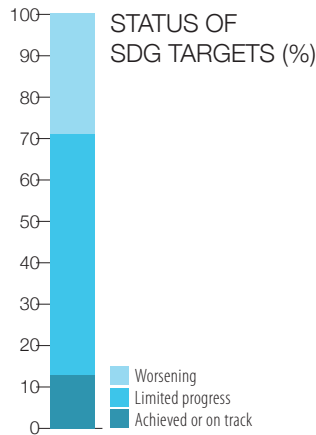
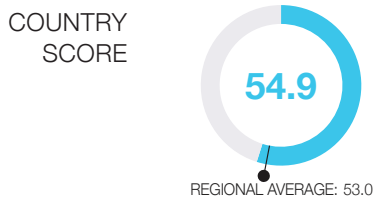
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

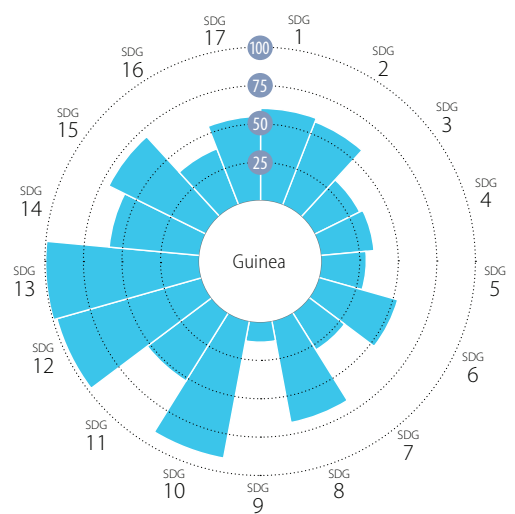
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.2	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	77.9	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	18.3	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	50.8	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.0	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.0	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.5	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.8	2021	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.2	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2019	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	48.3	2014	●	●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↑	Palma ratio	2.9	2014	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	411.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	37.6	2020	●	→	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	95.5	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	22.1	2019	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.8	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.5	2020	●	↓	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.0	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0	2022	●	↓	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	27.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2015	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.5	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.3	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.0	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.8	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.9	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.0	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	21.5	2018	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	63.3	2020	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.8	2018	●	→	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.6	2017	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	57	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	40.2	2021	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	82.4	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.6	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.1	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	54.6	2021	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	41.6	2022	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.8	2021	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	8.6	2018	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	38.6	2019	●	→	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	66.1	2014	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	15.3	2019	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.9	2021	●	↓	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	45.7	2022	●	↓	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.4	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.1	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.8	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.0	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2023	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	67.9	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.7	2021	●	↓	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.7	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.8	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,125.1	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	20.0	2021	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	43.6	2019	●	↑	
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.1	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	54	2022	●	→	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	50.1	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.4	2015	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	24	2022	●	↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	6.1	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.2	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.1	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	→	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.1	2017	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	→	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.8	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.6	2021	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	12.5	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	11.0	2020	●	↓	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.0	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



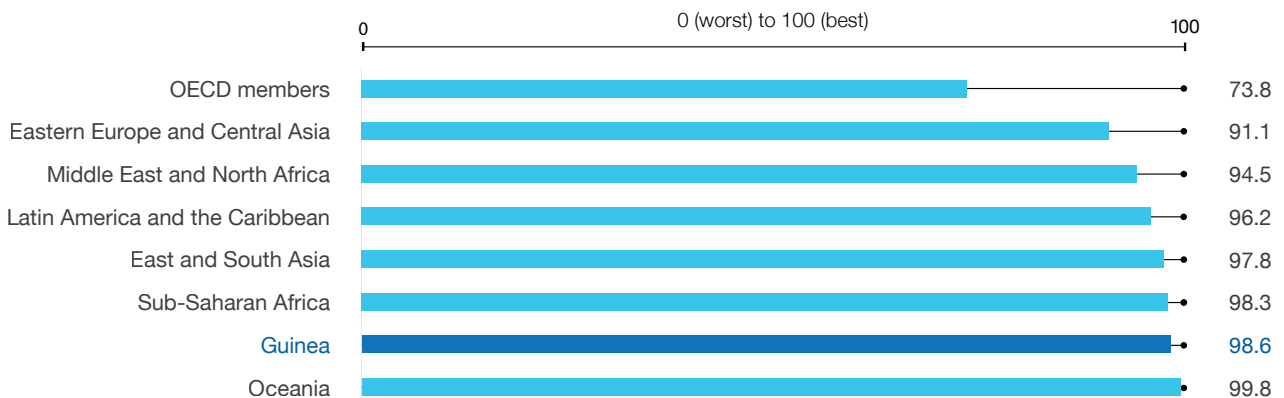
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



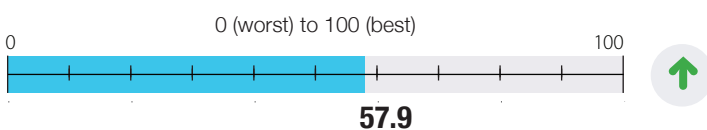
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



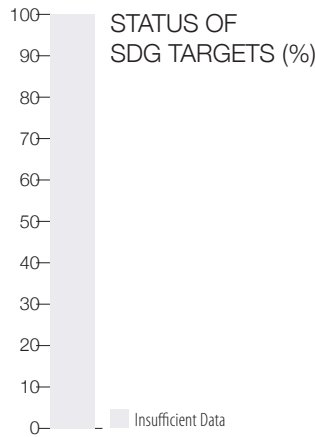
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

4%

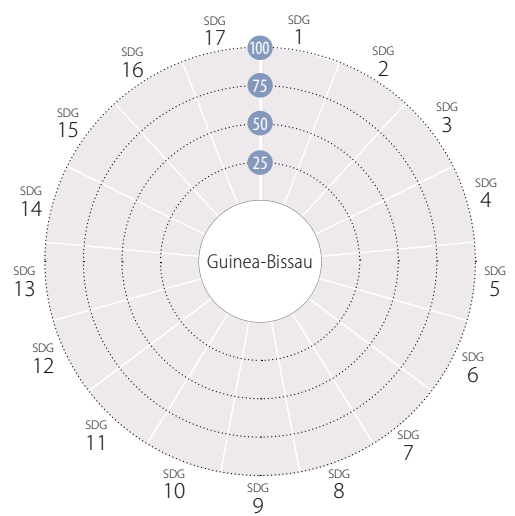
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	9.9	2023	●	↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	58.4	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	33.7	2023	●	↗	Population using the internet (%)	34.7	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	23.4	2021	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.6	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.9	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.2	2018	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.7	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2021	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.3	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	29.6	2018	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.1	2018	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.0	2020	●	↓
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	553.4	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	27.1	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.1	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	53.7	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	98.7	2021	●	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.0	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	175.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.9	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	238.0	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.7	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61.0	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.3	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	120.0	2016	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.7	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	55.3	2018	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2013	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	47	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	37	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	47.3	2020	●	↗	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	85.5	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	69.3	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	33.2	2020	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.8	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	60.3	2021	●	↗	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	11.8	2018	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	27.0	2019	●	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	37.7	2018	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	19.4	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	39.8	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.4	2022	●	↓	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.7	2020	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.7	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.4	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.0	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.8	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.4	2021	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.4	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	500.6	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	65.6	2017	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	44.7	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	58	2022	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.9	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	62.0	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	25	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2.7	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	24.2	2016	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.6	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.5	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.8	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	30.4	2021	●	↗	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.7	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.2	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	9.3	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.9	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

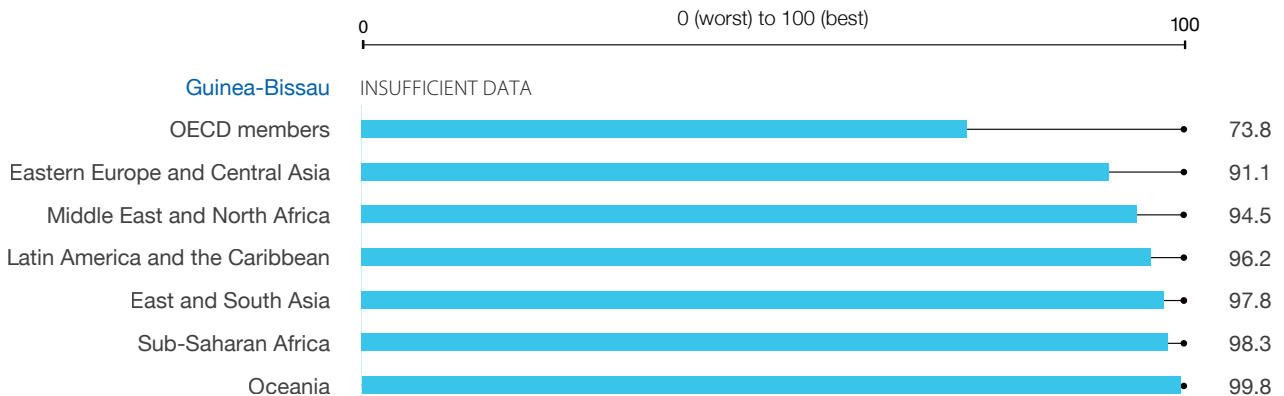


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

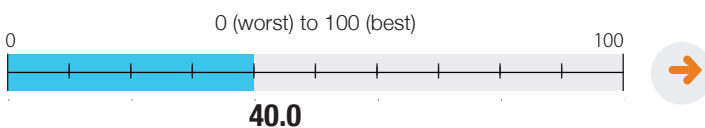


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



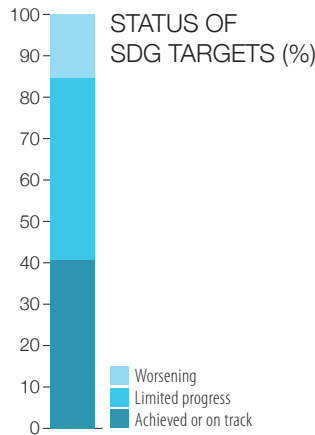
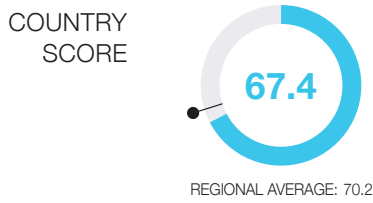
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

23%

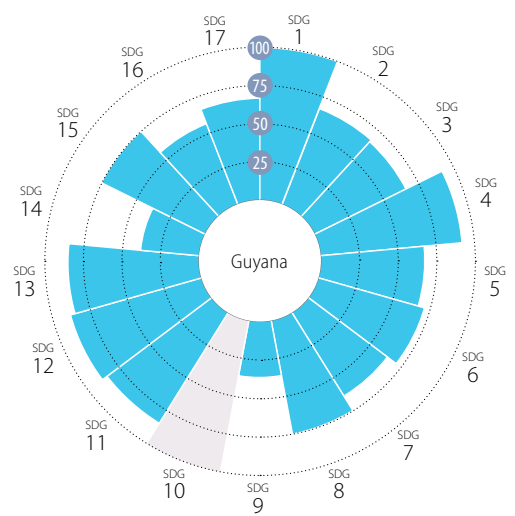
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	26.0	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	57.4	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	62.0	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	35.2	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	52.9	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.7	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.1	2019	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.5	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2021	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.3	2021	●	↓	Gini coefficient	34.8	2018	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	1.4	2018	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	60.8	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	725.1	2020	●	↓	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	32.2	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.3	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	55.5	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	74.3	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	361.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.1	2021	●	↗	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2015	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.9	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	228.8	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	32.2	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.2	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	84.0	2017	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	53.8	2019	●	↗	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	63	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	37	2019	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	28.7	2010	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	72.7	2010	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.7	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	36.8	2010	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.6	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	67.9	2021	●	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.3	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.2	2003	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	60.0	2018	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3	2003	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	48.8	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.7	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.7	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.5	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	59.0	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	18.2	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.8	2021	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.5	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2017	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	55.5	2017	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	33.3	2020	●	↗	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.1	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	46.0	2019	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.5	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	21	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.0	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	17.2	2019	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.7	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	61.6	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.5	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.6	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.4	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.4	2019	●	●
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	57.4	2022	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Population using the internet (%)	35.2	2021	●	↗	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	40.0	2022	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	52.9	2021	●	↑					
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	●	↓					
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●					
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→					
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2021	●					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



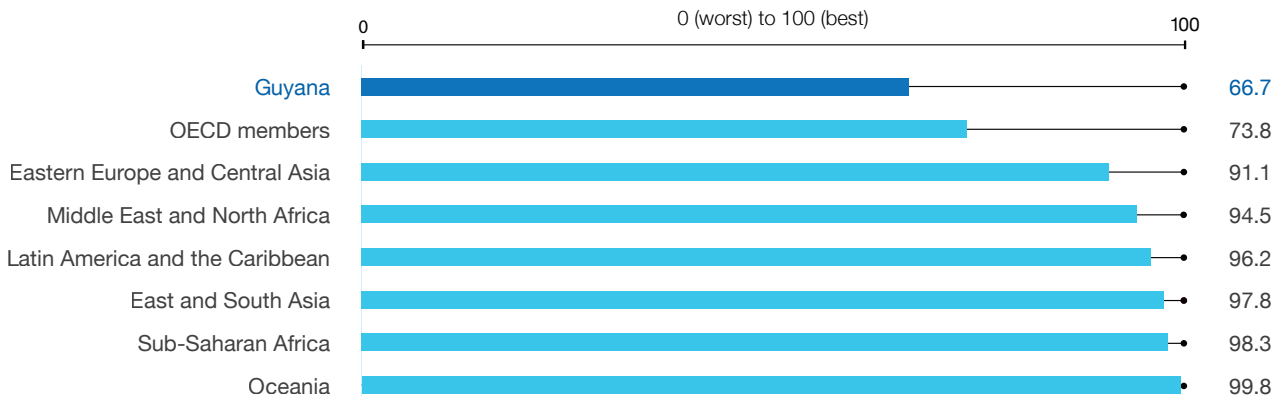
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



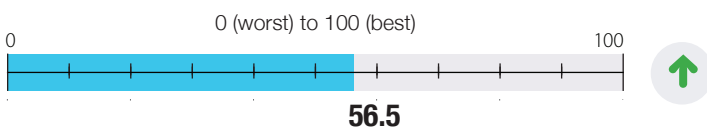
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



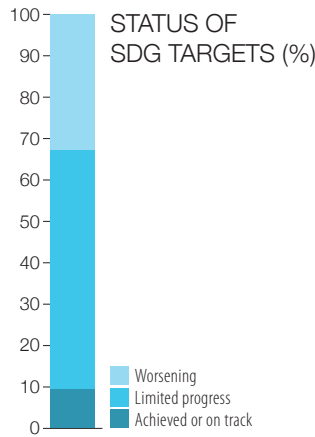
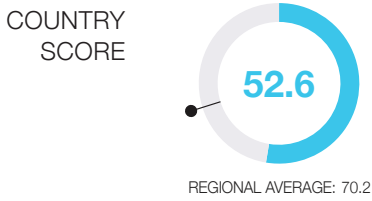
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

14%

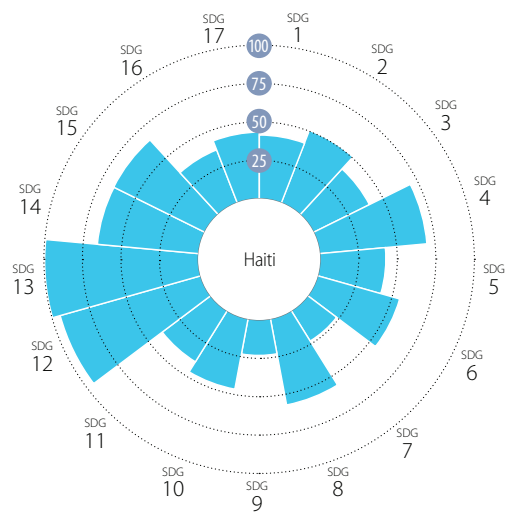
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.4	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	78.5	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	84.8	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.9	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	33.8	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.6	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.5	2019	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.7	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	12.1	2020	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	21.5	2019	●	↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	111.9	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2010	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.9	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.3	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.7	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	83.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6	2021	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	29.2	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	95.7	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.3	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.7	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.8	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	64.9	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.6	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	6,660.3	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2007	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	74.8	2022	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.2	2012	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.2	2012	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	79.1	2010	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.8	2021	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	46.6	2019	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	16.3	2021	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.8	2021	●	↑	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	40.4	2020	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	64.6	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	47	2007	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.7	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.1	2014	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.6	2020	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	40	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.8	2020	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	10.8	2014	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.3	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.5	2023	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Population with access to electricity (%)	92.5	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	19.0	2021	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	80.6	2020	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.6	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0	2019	●	→	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.8	2019	●	↓	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.8	2023	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	19.0	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.5	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.6	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.8	2023	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.5	2022	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



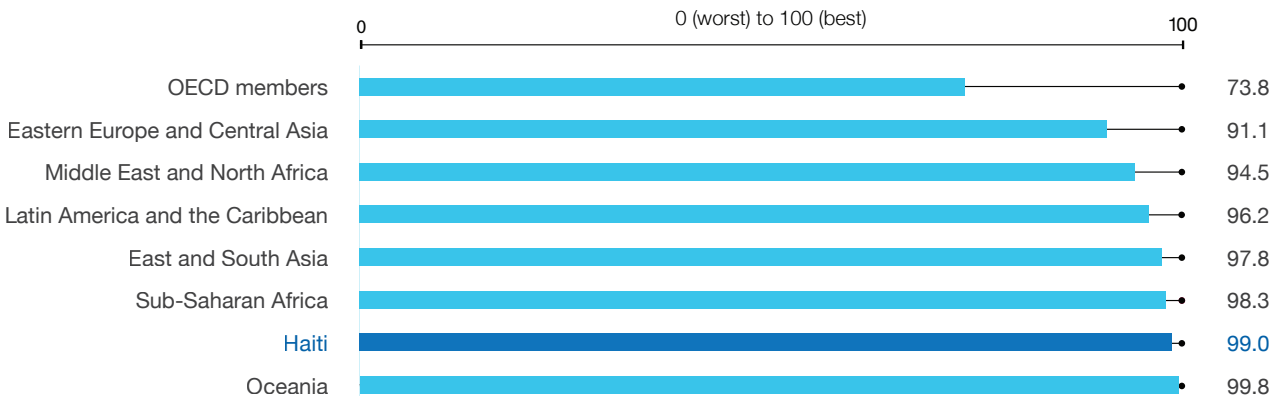
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



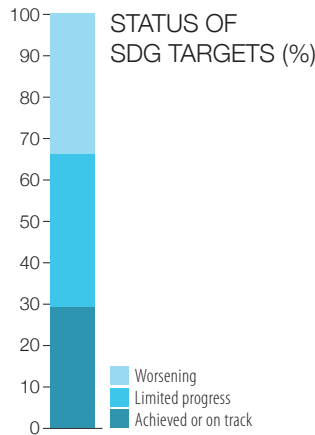
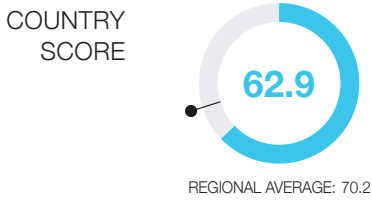
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

8%

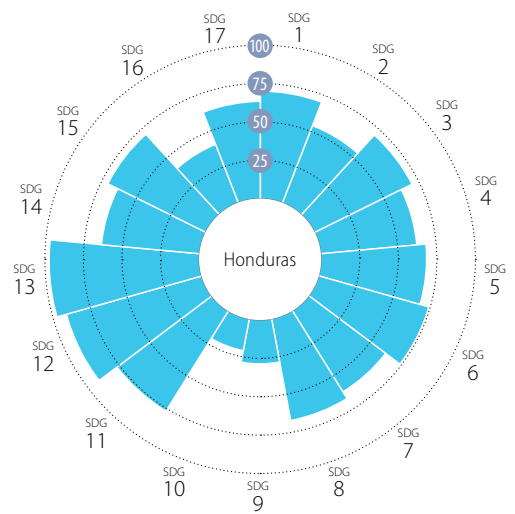
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	24.3	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	73.3	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	42.4	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	38.9	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	28.2	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	47.2	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.5	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.7	2017	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.7	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	41.1	2012	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	2.0	2012	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.9	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	350.4	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	15.3	2019	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.3	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	15.3	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.6	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	30.0	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	159.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2015	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	31.3	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	206.4	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.0	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.8	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.1	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.2	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.8	2015	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.7	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	41.6	2017	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	51	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	47	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.6	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	34.9	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	83.0	2016	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	7.7	2018	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	45.4	2016	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2019	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	67.3	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.7	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	2.5	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.2	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.9	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	66.7	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	37.1	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.4	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.1	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	338.0	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	13.0	2021	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	66.8	2018	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	46.9	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	49	2018	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.5	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	84.8	2017	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.3	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	17	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.3	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	35.5	2012	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.1	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.4	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.6	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	32.6	2017	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	15.6	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	1.8	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	4.6	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.6	2022	●	→

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



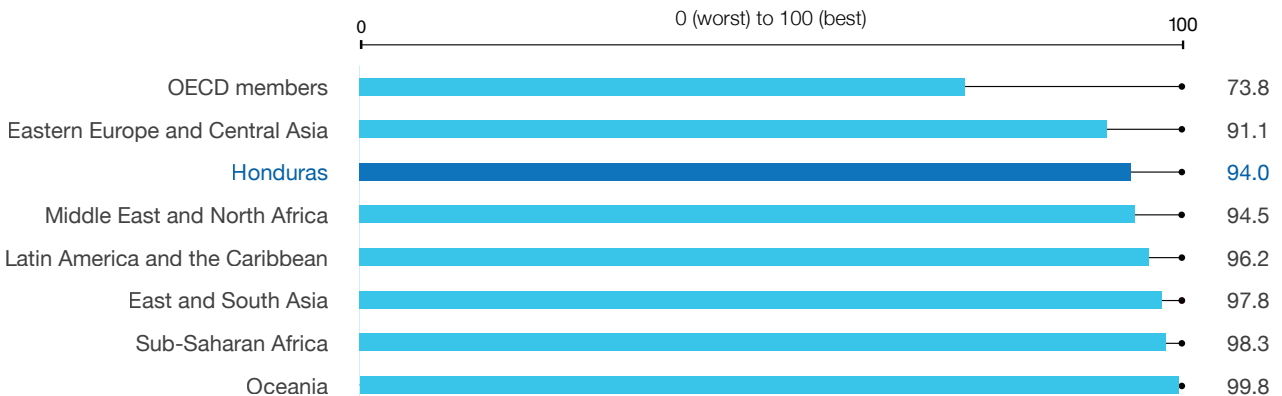
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



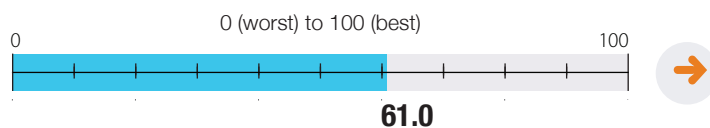
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



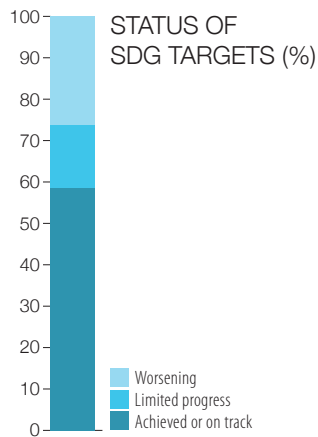
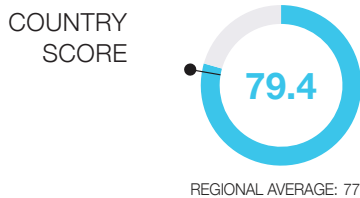
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

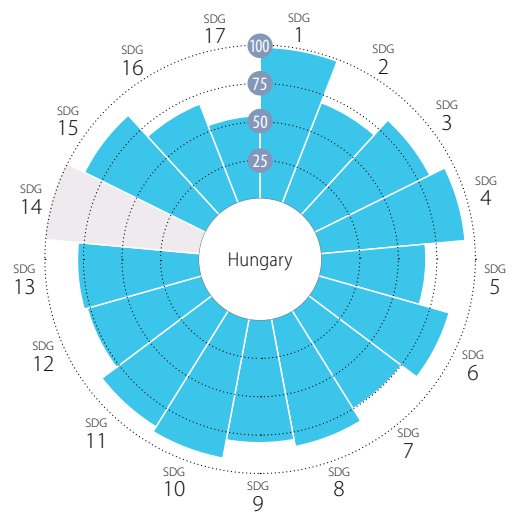
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	10.7	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	75.0	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	23.0	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	48.1	2021	●	↗	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	15.3	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	47.6	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.5	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.9	2019	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.4	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↗	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2017	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	31.5	2018	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	34.6	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	18.8	2019	●	↑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	71.8	2020	●	↓	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2016	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.5	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.6	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.6	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.8	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	33.0	2021	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.7	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.7	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.7	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	112.5	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.1	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.9	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1	2021	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	97.1	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	→	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.1	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	63	2019	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.0	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.8	2022	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	71.8	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.3	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.3	2021	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.4	2022	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	46.7	2014	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.1	2019	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.8	2021	●	↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.0	2019	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	38.3	2021	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.9	2021	●	↓	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	54.1	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	64.2	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	54	2022	●	↗	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.3	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	97.0	2019	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.7	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	23	2022	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	83.8	2020	●	↗	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	15.3	2019	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.6	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.2	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.7	2023	●	↓	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,485.3	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – No Targets					
Population with access to electricity (%)	93.2	2020	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	48.3	2020	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	●	↑	SDG19 – No Targets					
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.3	2019	●	→	SDG20 – No Targets					
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG21 – No Targets					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6	2021	●	●	SDG22 – No Targets					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2018	●	●	SDG23 – No Targets					
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	●	→	SDG24 – No Targets					
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.5	2023	●	↓	SDG25 – No Targets					
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	SDG26 – No Targets					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	SDG27 – No Targets					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2018	●	●	SDG28 – No Targets					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



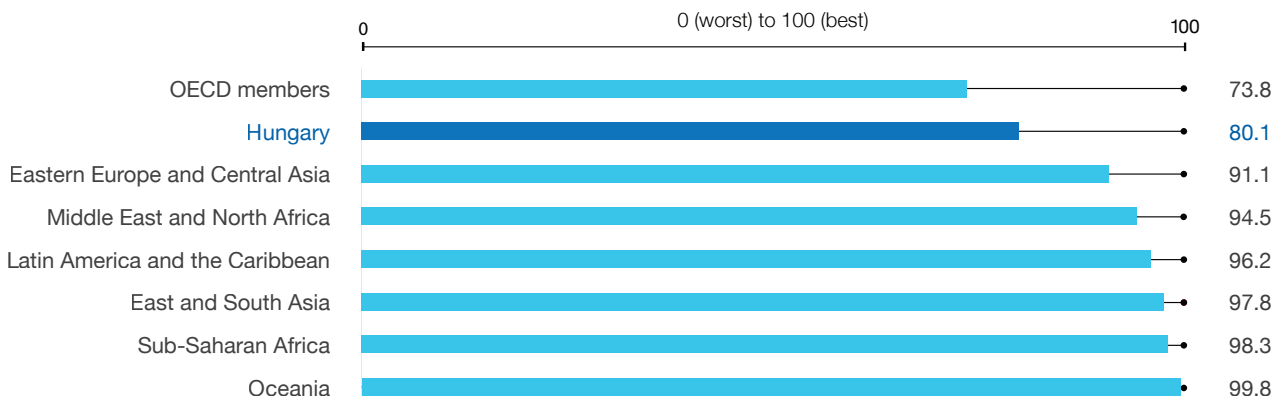
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



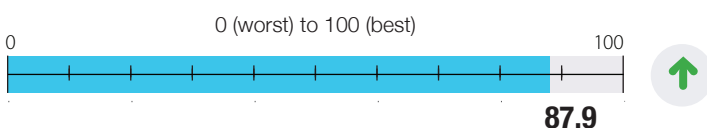
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

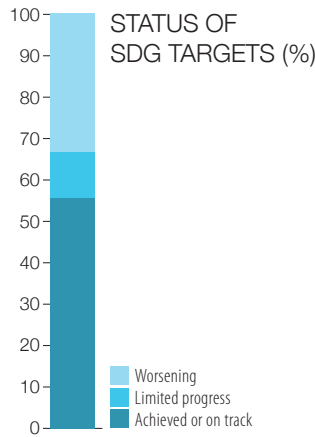
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.5	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	88.6	2021	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.2	2019	●	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	78.7	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	37.9	2022	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.6	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.4	2016	●	↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.0	2020	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	4.2	2020	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.9	2021	●	↑	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	38.3	2020	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5	2018	●	↓	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	31.7	2017	●	↑
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	65.1	2021	●	●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.4	2020	●	●	Gini coefficient	30.0	2019	●	↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.0	2019	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15.1	2020	●	→	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	13.2	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.1	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.0	2021	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2016	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.7	2021	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	15.1	2019	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.1	2019	●	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	2022	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	42.3	2019	●	●	Population with rent overburden (%)	8.2	2019	●	↓
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.7	2019	●	↑	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	95.9	2022	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.4	2019	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.1	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	13.6	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	2017	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.0	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.2	2018	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73	2019	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	44.0	2018	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	19.0	2018	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.5	2020	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	24.2	2020	●	↓	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2021	●	●
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	24.9	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.0	2021	●	↓
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.9	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.8	2018	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.5	2020	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tCO ₂ /capita)	423.3	2021	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	95.6	2020	●	↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	35.0	2018	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	32.9	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	479.3	2018	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	21.2	2018	●	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	24.1	2018	●	↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 79.5	2023	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.4	2021	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.2	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.3	2022	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.1	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.7	2022	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.4	2020	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.0	2020	●	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.7	2019	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	55.3	2020	●	●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	16.3	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,437.2	2018	●	●	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	75	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	92.6	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	87.8	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	42	2022	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	2013	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.0	2023	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2019	●	↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.6	2019	●	↓	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.4	2021	●	●	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	173.1	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.7	2018	●	●	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)	88.2	2021	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.9	2020	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2022	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	38.4	2018	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	72	2021	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	73.1	2021	●	↑	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.2	2022	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	13.1	2021	●	→	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	5.8	2019	●	↑
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.9	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

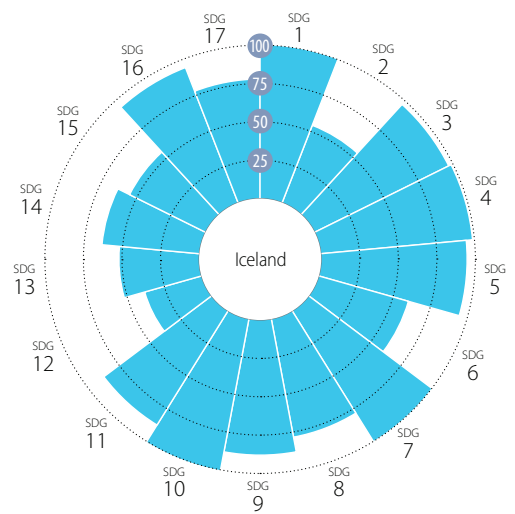
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.8



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



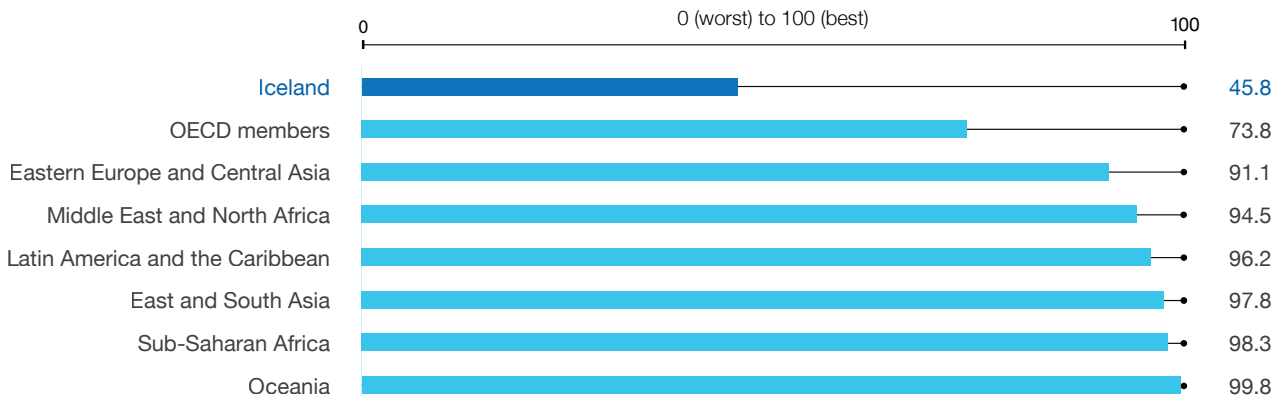
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



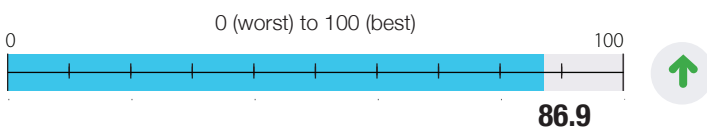
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



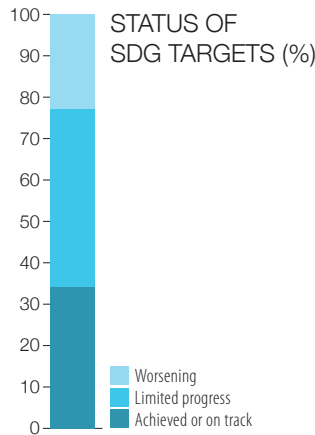
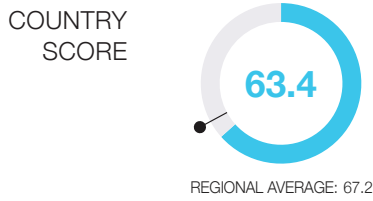
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

9%

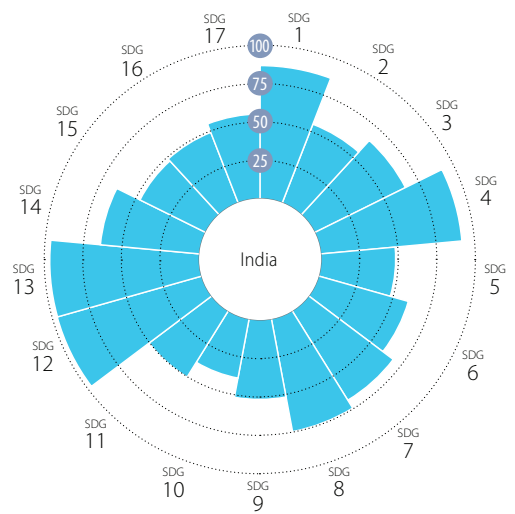
SDG	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	2023	●	↑
	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	2023	●	↑
	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	4.9	2017	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●
	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●
	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.9	2016	●	↓
	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.6	2017	●	→
	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.1	2021	●	→
	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4	2018	●	↓
	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	●	●
	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2.7	2020	●	↑
	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4	2021	●	→
	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	2021	●	↑
	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.9	2021	●	→
	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑
	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	8.7	2019	●	↑
	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.2	2019	●	●
	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2019	●	↑
	Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.3	2019	●	↑
	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.4	2019	●	↑
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.4	2020	●	↓
	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021	●	↑
	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	87	2019	●	↑
	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2022	●	→
	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0.4	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	20.1	2018	●	↓	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	7.2	2021	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.9	2020	●	→
	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6	2020	●	↑
	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	102.8	2020	●	↑
	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	41.9	2021	●	↑
	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	481.3	2018	●	→
	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	8.9	2018	●	→
	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	25.0	2018	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA	●	●
	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.4	2021	●	↑
	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.8	2022	●	→
	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	47.6	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.9	2018	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.8	2020	●	→
	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.4	2019	●	●
	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	15.3	2020	●	●
	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	15,785.4	2018	●	●
	Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	83.7	2020	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
	CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.1	2019	●	↑
	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	81.1	2019	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.1	2021	●	●
	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1	2018	●	●
	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	2021	●	●
	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2018	●	→
	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	194.4	2018	●	●
	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	79.8	2021	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.4	2021	●	→	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.1	2022	●	●
	Population using the internet (%)	99.7	2021	●	↑
	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	119.5	2021	●	↑
	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	→
	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	44.8	2022	●	●
	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.2	2021	●	↑
	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.5	2020	●	↑
	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.4	2017	●	●
	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	7.0	2020	●	↓
	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	4.9	2017	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.2	2012	●	●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Gini coefficient	26.1	2017	●	●
	Palma ratio	0.9	2017	●	●
	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	3.1	2017	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	6.1	2019	●	↑
	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	50.0	2022	●	↓
	Population with rent overburden (%)	16.2	2018	●	↑
	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.2	2022	●	●
	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.2	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.4	2019	●	●
	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	29.4	2018	●	●
	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	13.1	2018	●	●
	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	48.0	2018	●	→
	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	128.4	2018	●	↓
	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	19.3	2021	●	↓
	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2018	●	●
	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2018	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.1	2021	●	→
	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.6	2018	●	↓
	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2017	●	●
	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	57.0	2018	●	↑
	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	57.0	2018	●	↑
SDG14 – Life Below Water	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.1	2022	●	→
	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	86.0	2022	●	↑
	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	27.1	2018	●	↑
	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	38.3	2019	●	↓
	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.2	2019	●	↑
	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.6	2022	●	→
	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.9	2022	●	→
	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	●	↓
	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	↑
	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.2	2020	●	↑
	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	85	2022	●	→
	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	74	2022	●	→
	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.2	2023	●	→
	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	41.3	2020	●	↑	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15.7	2020	●	↑
	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2022	●	→
	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	42.5	2022	●	↑
	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.7	2019	●	↑
	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.9	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



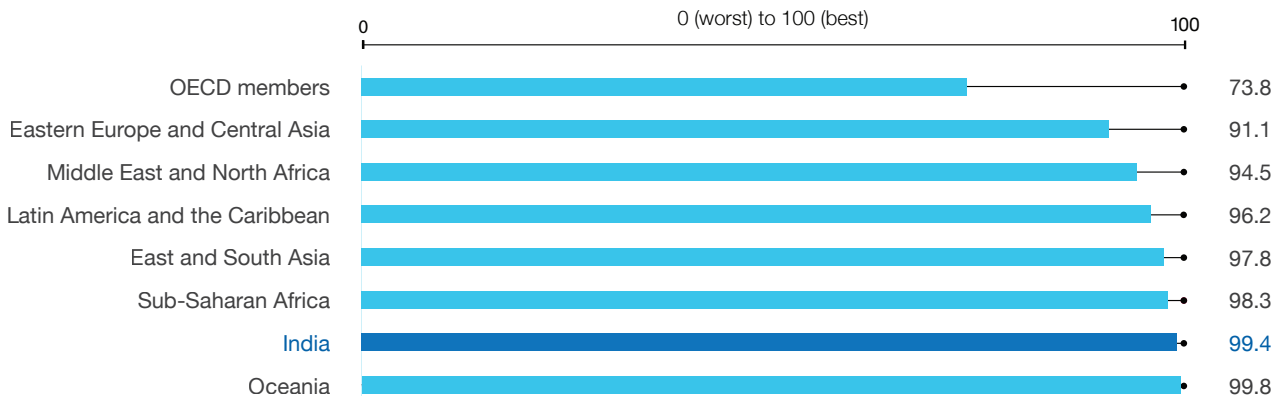
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



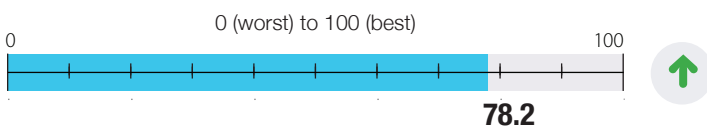
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



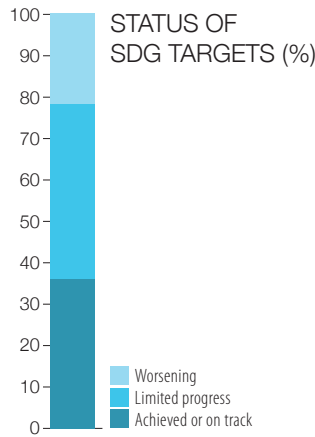
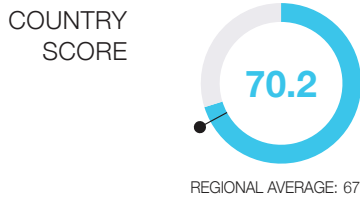
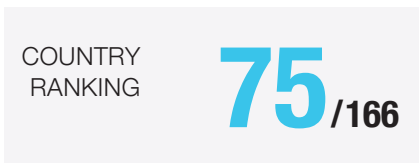
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

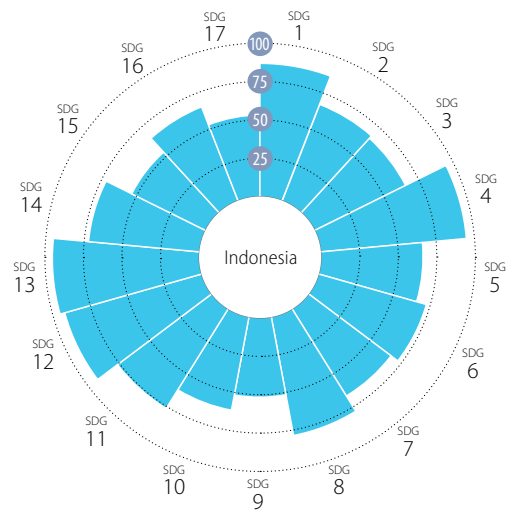
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.3	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	84.2	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	11.8	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	46.3	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.3	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	54.4	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.7	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2018	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.7	2020	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	45.7	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3.9	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2018	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↗	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.0	2020	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.8	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	90.6	2019	●	↓
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	102.7	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2018	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.1	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.4	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	30.6	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.6	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	210.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.5	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.9	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	139.3	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.6	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.8	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.2	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.4	2021	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	61	2019	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.2	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.9	2022	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	32.5	2022	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.5	2022	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	6.3	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.3	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	85.8	2021	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	91.7	2018	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.8	2015	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.9	2021	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.5	2021	●	↑	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	76.1	2020	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	32.6	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	66	2022	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.4	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	79.7	2016	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.5	2020	●	↗	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	40	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	71.3	2020	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	66.5	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.2	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	36.6	2023	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	97.4	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↗
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.0	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.6	2021	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	67.9	2020	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.1	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2019	●	↗	Adults 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	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.9	2019	●	→	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.3	2023	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.6	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.6	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.1	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults 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	●	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.2	2018	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.3	2023	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.2	2022	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2018	●	●					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



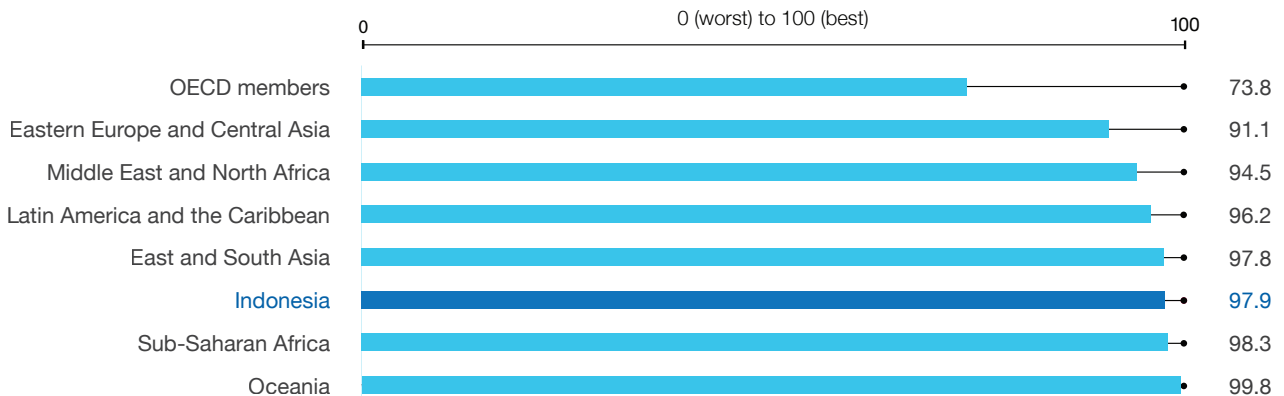
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



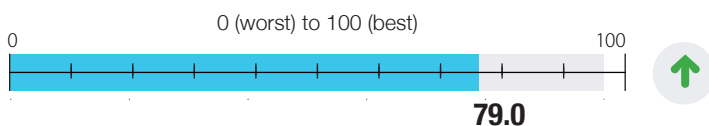
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



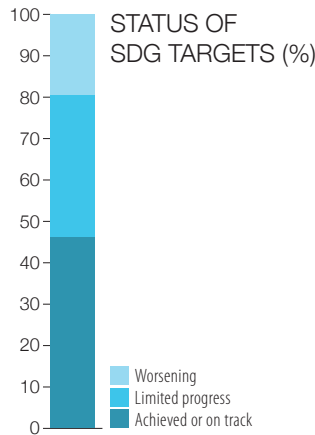
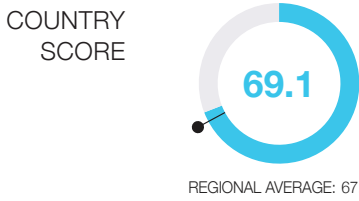
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

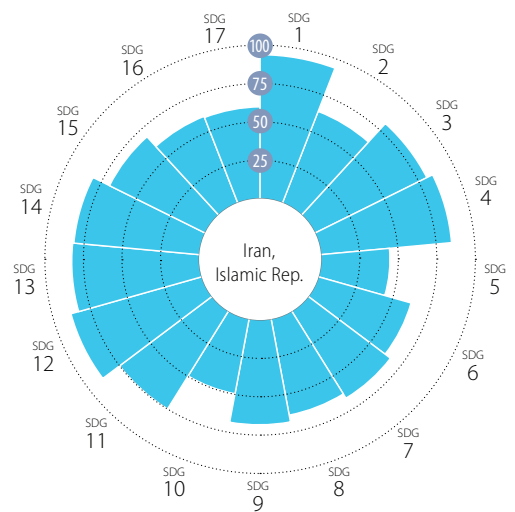
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.9	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	73.3	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.3	2023	●	↔	Population using the internet (%)	62.1	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.5	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	114.8	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.0	2022	●	↔	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2018	●	↔	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2	2018	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	26.4	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.9	2016	●	↔	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	↔	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↔	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2020	●	↔	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.4	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	19.4	2020	●	↔	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	11.4	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	16.2	2019	●	↔	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	172.9	2020	●	↔	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2016	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.3	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.1	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.2	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.0	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	354.0	2021	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	22.1	2018	●	↔	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.8	2019	●	↔	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.9	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	96.1	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.3	2019	●	↔	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.3	2019	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.3	2021	●	↔	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	36.0	2016	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	↔	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.7	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3,121.8	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	59	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.7	2022	●	↔	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6	2022	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.1	2022	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.8	2018	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.9	2022	●	↔	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.4	2018	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.0	2022	●	↔	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.0	2017	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.7	2021	●	↔	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.0	2017	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2004	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.1	2021	●	↔	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	19.5	2020	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.4	2022	●	↔	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	81	2022	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.0	2021	●	↔	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	77.0	2021	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.4	2020	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.4	2020	●	↔	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.5	2020	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	29.7	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	10.5	2020	●	↓	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	351.0	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	79.0	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.0	2020	●	↔						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.5	2020	●	↑						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1	2019	●	↔						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	9.7	2019	●	↔						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.2	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.7	2018	●	●						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.8	2021	●	↔						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.3	2023	●	↑						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↔						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↔						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5.9	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



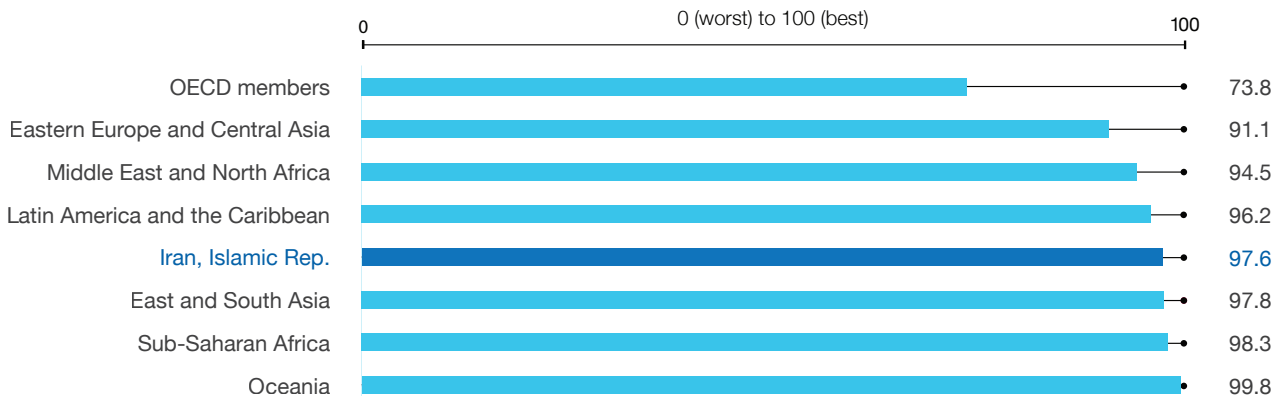
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



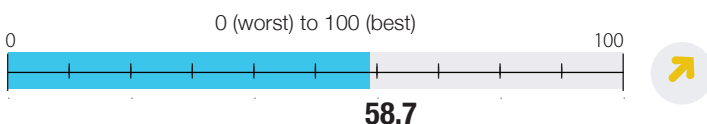
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

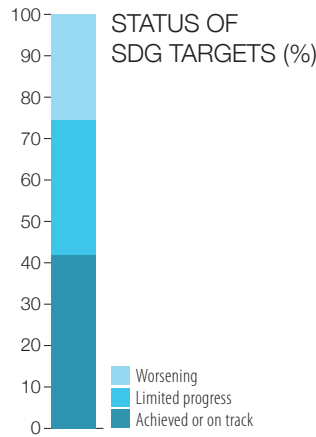
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.4	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	70.1	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	5.2	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	78.6	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	104.5	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.1	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	45.1	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3	2017	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.8	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.9	2019	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	2021	●	↓	Gini coefficient	40.9	2019	●	↓	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	1.9	2019	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	22.0	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	39.2	2019	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.1	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.5	2020	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.6	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0	2022	●	↓	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2021	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2017	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.8	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.5	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	58.1	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.1	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.5	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.4	2019	●	↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.7	2018	●	↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	27.6	2020	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.4	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	2014	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.6	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4,543.5	2018	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	64.4	2020	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.2	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	91.4	2020	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.0	2022	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7	2021	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.4	2018	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.1	2019	●	↗	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	68.6	2010	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.9	2019	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.7	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.6	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	5.6	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.7	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.5	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.3	2020	●	↗	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	81.3	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.7	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	664.9	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.4	2014	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	25.1	2014	●	●	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	69	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.1	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.6	2010	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.3	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	25	2022	●	↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.8	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.3	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	24.8	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	16.2	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	90.0	2021	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.1	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.2	2021	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	2020	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.5	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.4	2009	●	●	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.7	2022	●	↗	

* Imputed data point

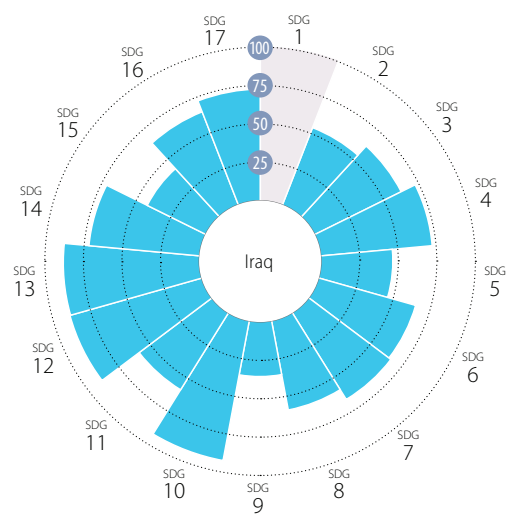
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



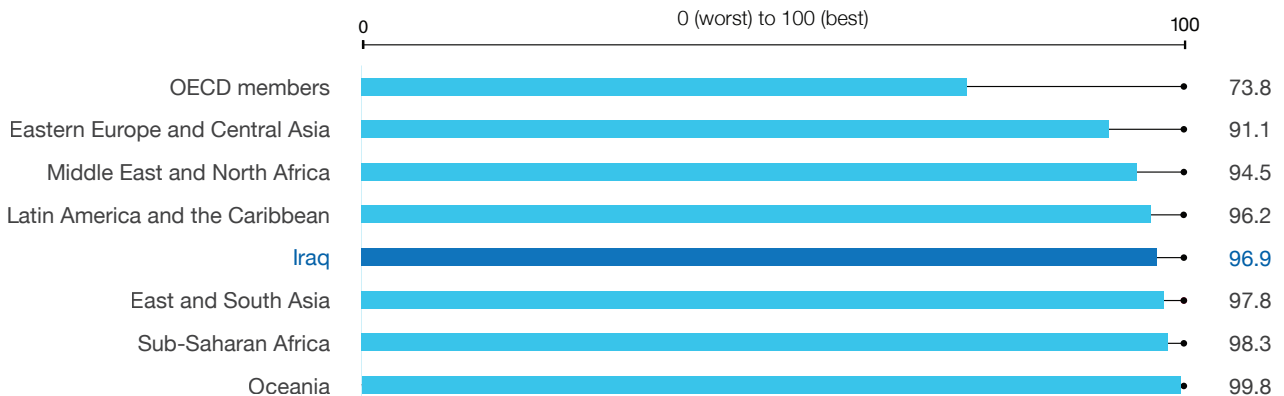
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



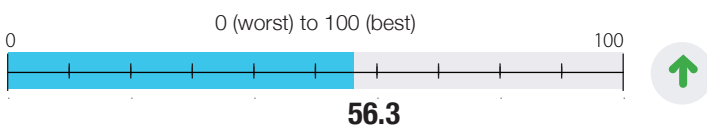
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



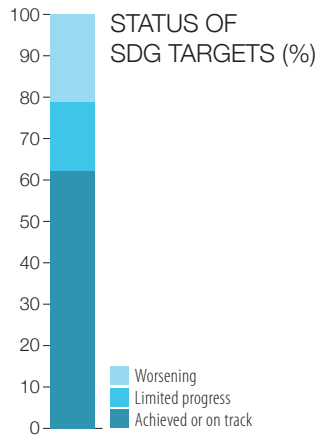
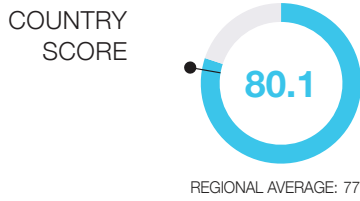
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

14%

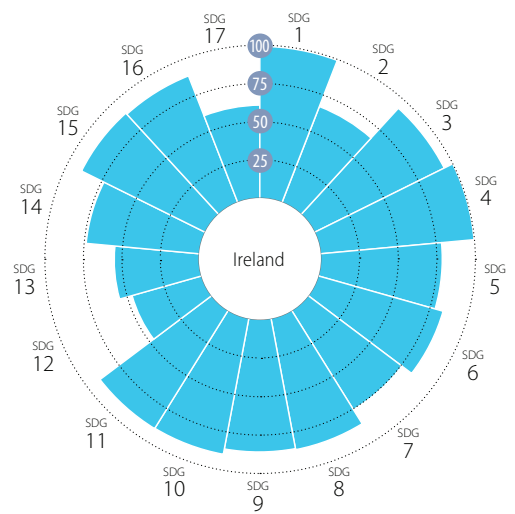
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	15.9	2020	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.9	2022	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0	2018	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.4	2016	●	↘
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.7	2021	●	↗
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↘
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	76.1	2020	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.1	2021	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.5	2021	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	24.0	2021	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.6	2019	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	89.7	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.3	2019	●	↘
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.4	2019	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	70.0	2016	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.6	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75	2021	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55	2019	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2022	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	● ●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.8	2007	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	48.4	2007	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.5	2017	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.8	2018	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.0	2021	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	16.4	2022	●	↘
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.9	2021	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4	2020	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	79.5	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.1	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	909.9	2018	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.0	2020	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.6	2019	●	↗
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.4	2019	●	↘
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.4	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* NA	NA	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	18.6	2021	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	15.7	2023	●	↘
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↗
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.7	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	69.6	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	48.9	2021	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	47.5	2021	●	↗
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	●	↘
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	20.8	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2021	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2020	●	↗
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	29.5	2012	●	●
Palma ratio	1.1	2012	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.3	2020	●	↘
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	61.9	2019	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.2	2020	●	↘
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	2022	●	↗
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2015	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	33.5	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	22.7	2018	●	↗
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9	2018	●	↗
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2016	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.3	2021	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	↗
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	77.8	2022	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.1	2019	●	↘
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.8	2019	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.6	2022	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.1	2022	●	↗
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2023	●	↘
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	● ●	
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.4	2013	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	74	2022	●	↗
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.8	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	23	2022	●	↗
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.5	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.9	2023	●	↘
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.5	2020	●	↗
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	38.6	2019	●	↗
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.3	2022	●	↗

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



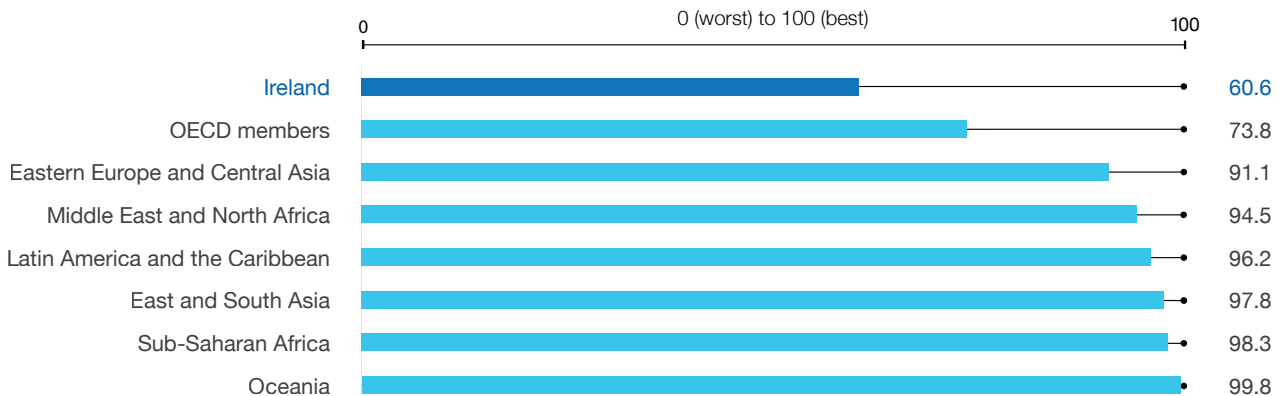
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



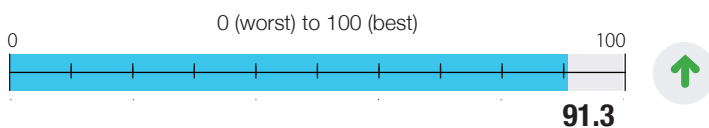
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



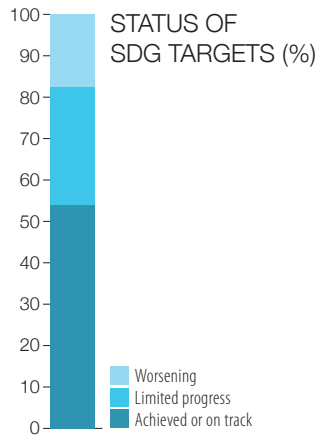
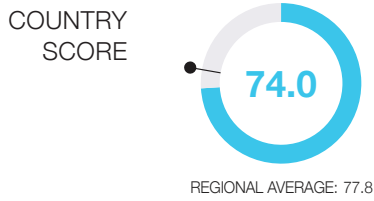
STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



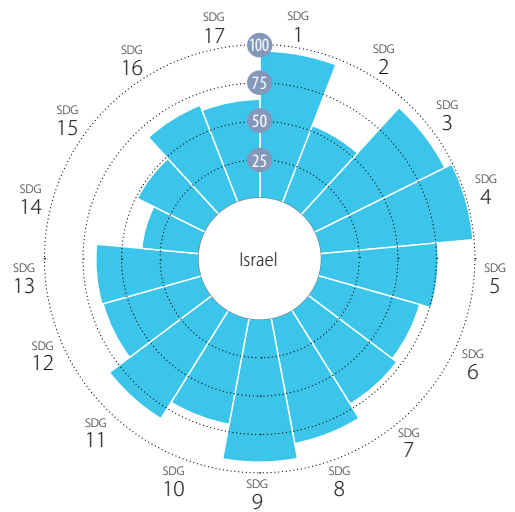
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



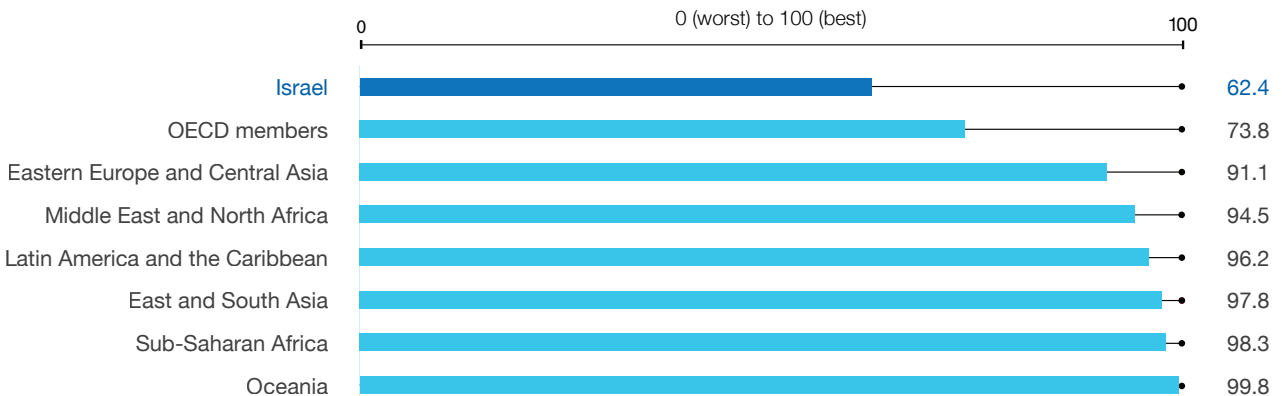
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



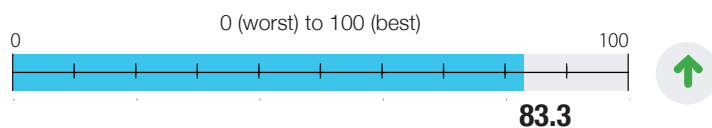
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



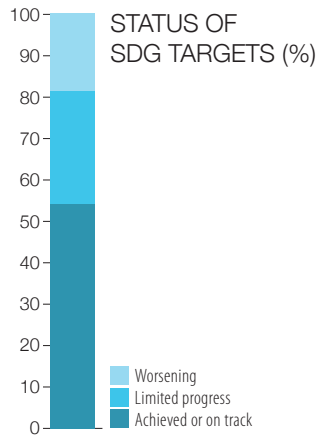
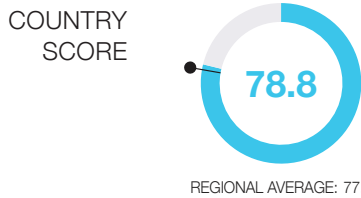
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

9%

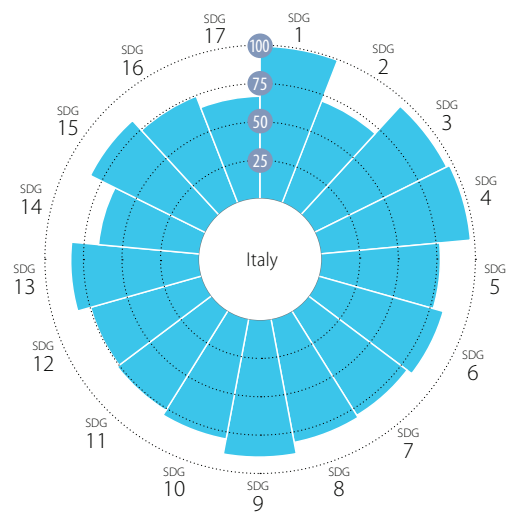
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.7	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9	2023	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	17.3	2019	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.1	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5	2021	●	↔
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2.8	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.7	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	8.8	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15.1	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.9	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.6	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.3	2019	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.7	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.6	2019	●	↔
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	8.1	2020	●	↔
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.4	2019	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5	2020	●	↔
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	104.4	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	46.0	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	465.0	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	13.6	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	33.1	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 68.7	2023	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.6	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.6	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.3	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	24.3	2019	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↔
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	100.4	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	81.7	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	4,173.6	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.3	2020	●	↔
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.0	2020	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.5	2019	●	↔
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.2	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.9	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	92.9	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	81.4	2018	●	↑
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	69.2	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	17.6	2021	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	90.3	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	123.6	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	47.2	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.8	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	5.4	2020	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	NA	NA	●	●
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	67.9	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	39.9	2018	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	38.6	2018	●	↔
Palma ratio	1.3	2019	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	18.9	2019	●	↔
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	18.5	2019	●	↔
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0	2022	●	↓
Population with rent overburden (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	87.8	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	14.5	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	14.8	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.1	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.5	2018	●	↔
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	35.5	2018	●	↔
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.1	2021	●	↔
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2021	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.2	2021	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.0	2018	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	37.2	2019	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	35.5	2018	●	↔
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.8	2022	●	↔
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.7	2022	●	↔
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	46.4	2019	●	↔
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	22.4	2019	●	↔
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.1	2022	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.7	2022	●	↔
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2023	●	↔
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↔
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.1	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2021	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.7	2016	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	82	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	63	2022	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	7.9	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.6	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	231.2	2018	●	↔
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.0	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2022	●	↔
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	59.3	2022	●	↔
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	4.9	2019	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.3	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



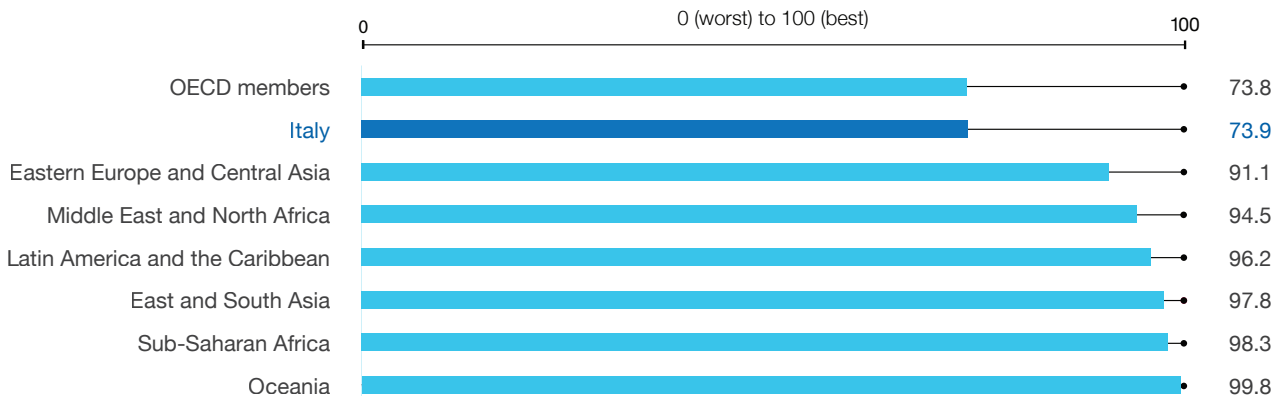
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



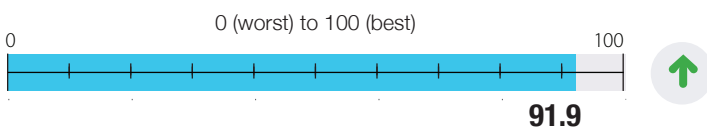
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



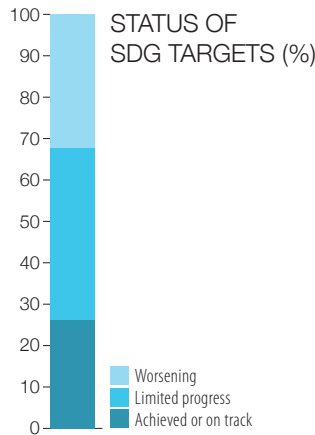
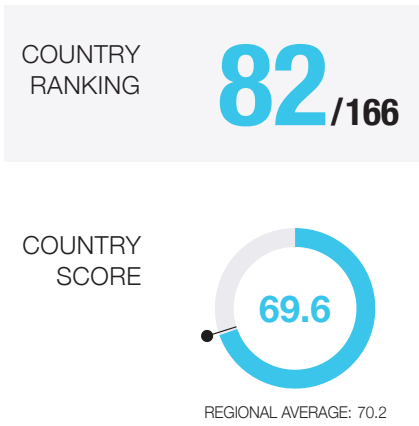
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

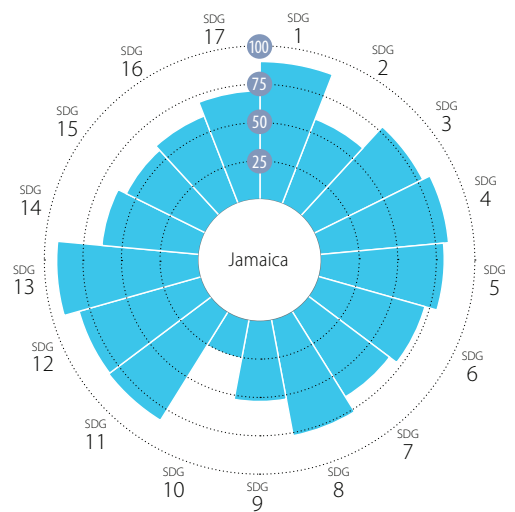
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.8	2023	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	14.2	2018	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.9	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.6	2021	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	58.9	2021	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.4	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.6	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.5	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.9	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.0	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.0	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.7	2019	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2019	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.7	2021	●	→
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	9.3	2019	●	→
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	18.8	2020	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.0	2020	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.8	2020	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.7	2020	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2019	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	28.3	2021	●	●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.0	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	8.5	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	25.9	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 74.5	2023	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.4	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	70.2	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.7	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	7.6	2019	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	30.0	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	58.8	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,058.6	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.8	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.8	2020	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	17.3	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.5	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	97.3	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	50.7	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	58.3	2021	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	26.0	2021	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	74.9	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	96.8	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.9	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	54.6	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5	2020	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	6.3	2020	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	15.3	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	47.4	2013	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	39.5	2016	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	35.2	2018	●	→
Palma ratio	1.3	2018	●	●
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.3	2018	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	15.8	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43.0	2022	●	→
Population with rent overburden (%)	8.4	2018	●	↑
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	93.4	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.5	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.7	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.0	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	29.9	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.2	2018	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.1	2021	●	↑
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2020	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.5	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.5	2018	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	48.3	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	50.9	2018	●	↑
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.0	2022	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	67.6	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	52.3	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	41.2	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.8	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.6	2022	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.4	2022	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.5	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.6	2020	●	→
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	69	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	56	2022	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.4	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.1	2023	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↑
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↓
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	90.3	2020	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.6	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2022	●	↑
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58	2022	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.9	2022	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	28.9	2019	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	91.9	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



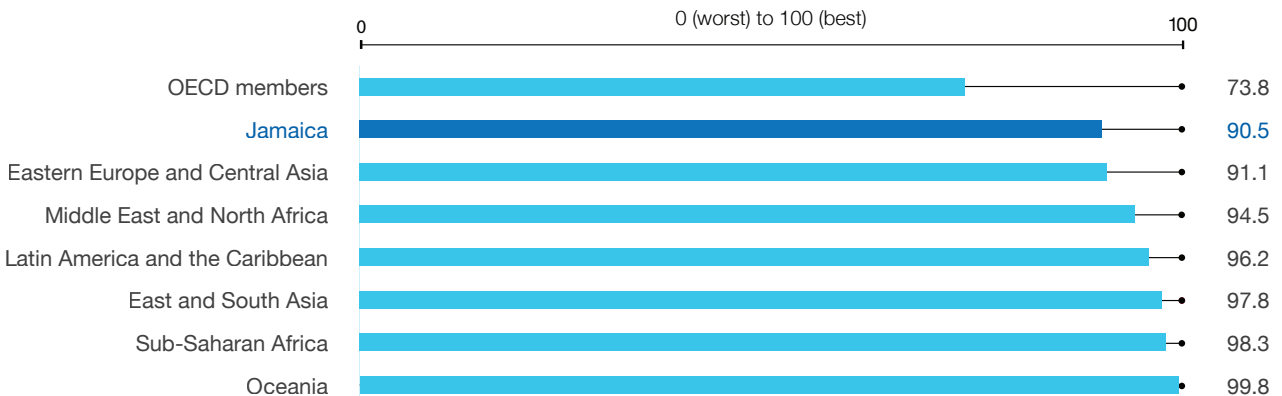
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



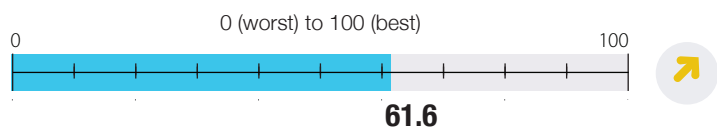
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

3%

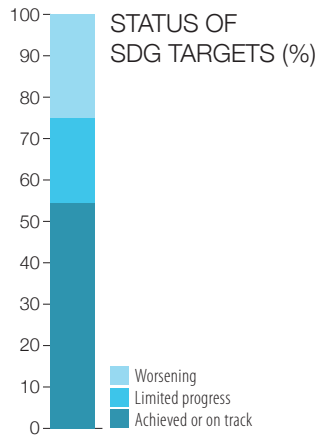
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.4	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.4	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.6	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	82.4	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.9	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	61.5	2021	●	↗	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.5	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.2	2018	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	42.5	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.7	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2002	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1	2021	●	↓	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	12.7	2019	●	↑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	98.9	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2016	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.3	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.2	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.4	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	21.1	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.3	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5	2021	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.0	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.9	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	15.8	2018	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	35.9	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.8	2021	●	↓	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.1	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.7	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	51.7	2017	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	●	↗	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.6	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.0	2022	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2023	●	↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	88.0	2007	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	↗	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	82.0	2019	●	↓	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.3	2014	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.9	2008	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.5	2021	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	114.2	2021	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.7	2022	●	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.3	2020	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.6	2021	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.0	2020	●	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	61.6	2022	●	↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.6	2020	●	→						
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.5	2019	●	●						
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.0	2020	●	●						
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,255.6	2018	●	●						
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	82.7	2020	●	↓						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	2019	●	→						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	6.2	2019	●	↓						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.7	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.6	2018	●	●						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	73.3	2021	●	↓						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.0	2023	●	↑						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	31.9	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

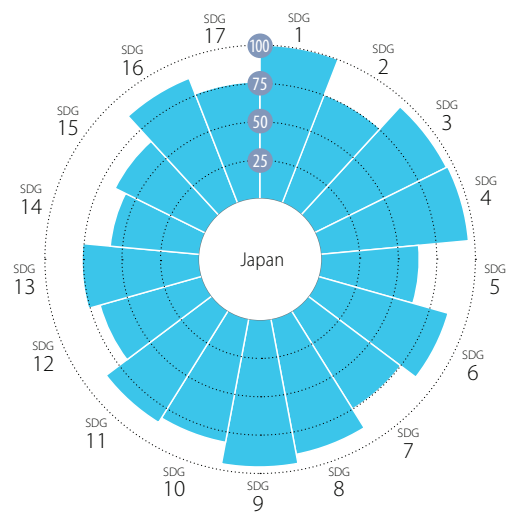
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.8



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



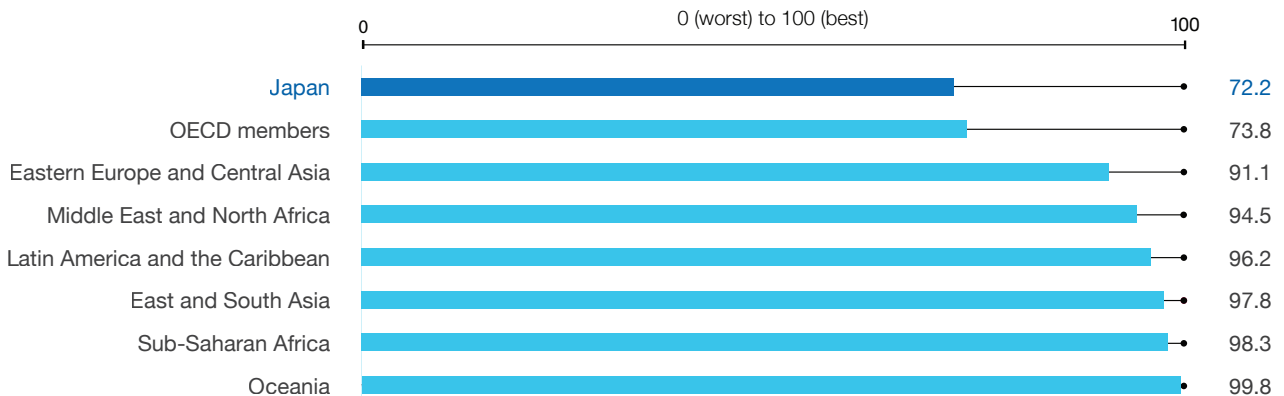
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



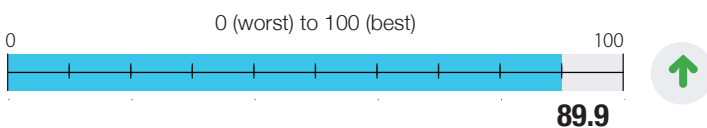
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



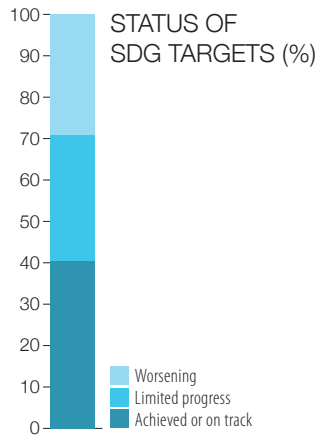
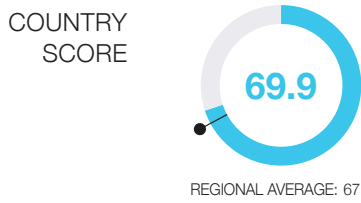
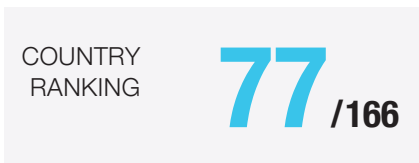
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

3%

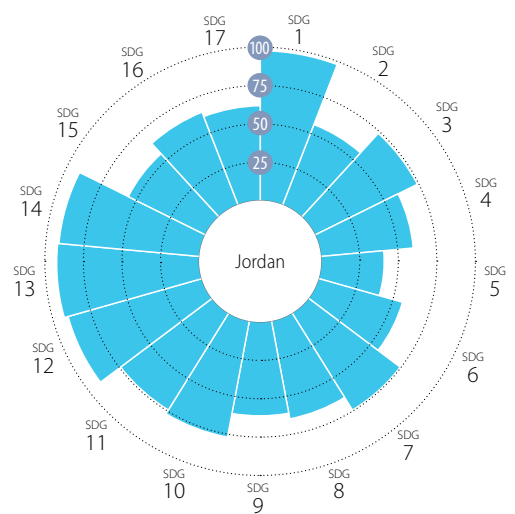
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.4	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.5	2023	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.7	2018	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.2	2020	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.0	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	2010	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.3	2016	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.8	2021	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	32.8	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.3	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	8.3	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	11.8	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	84.3	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.8	2019	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.3	2015	●	●
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	12.3	2019	●	→
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.7	2019	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	91.8	2015	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.4	2020	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 100.0	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	64.8	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	520.0	2018	●	→
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	7.7	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	10.8	2018	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 68.6	2023	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.1	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.7	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.7	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	22.1	2021	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.1	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9	2020	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	36.4	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	74.8	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)	1,937.4	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.6	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	81.4	2020	●	↗
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.7	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.0	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.5	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	40.5	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	78.5	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.8	2014	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	82.9	2021	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	227.1	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	65.9	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.1	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.3	2020	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.1	2020	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	139.1	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	NA	NA	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	32.9	2013	●	●
Palma ratio	1.3	2018	●	●
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	20.0	2018	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.0	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0	2022	●	→
Population with rent overburden (%)	9.0	2018	●	↓
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	93.4	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	20.4	2019	●	●
Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.3	2018	●	●
SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.3	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.5	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	19.4	2018	●	↗
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	7.7	2021	●	↑
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2020	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	8.5	2021	●	→
CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	1.7	2018	●	↗
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.4	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	24.1	2018	●	→
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.5	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	66.7	2022	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	60.9	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	19.6	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.2	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.1	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.5	2022	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.1	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	13.2	2020	●	→
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	78	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	73	2022	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.0	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	→
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	36.8	2020	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.6	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2022	●	↗
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	63.1	2022	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	17.6	2019	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.9	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



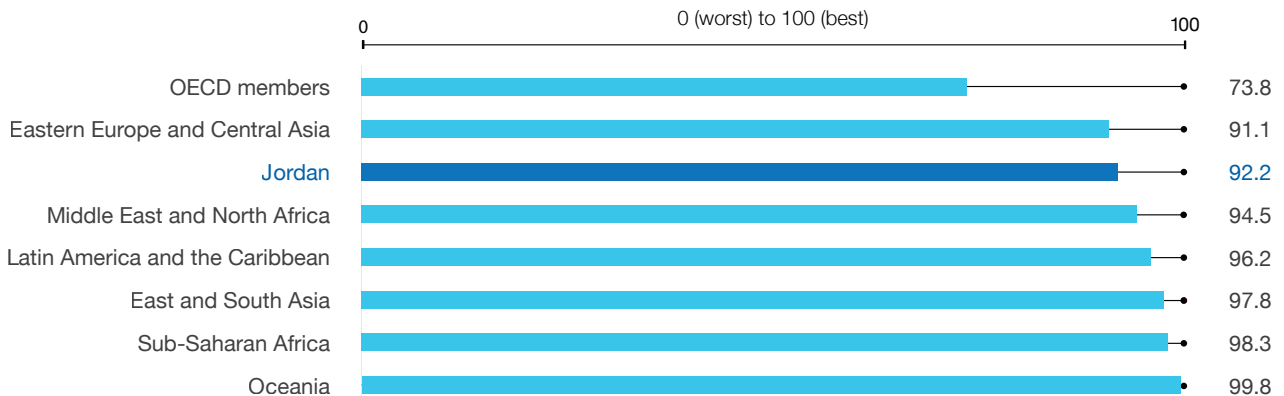
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



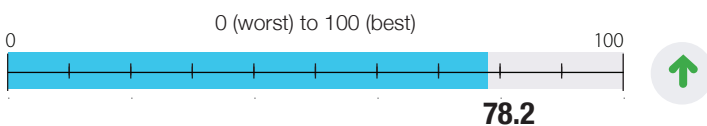
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



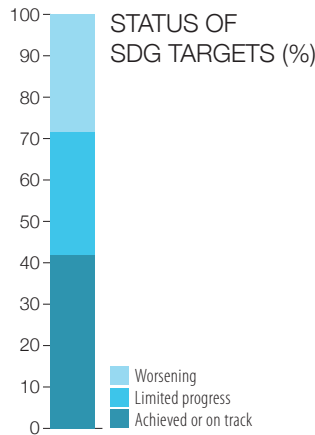
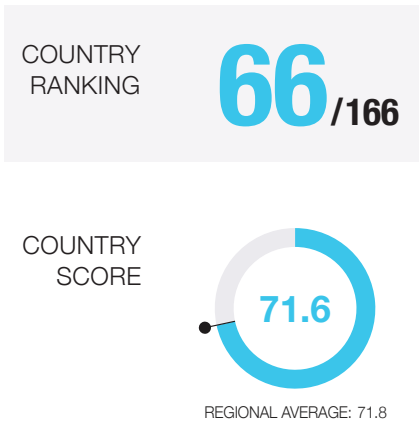
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

4%

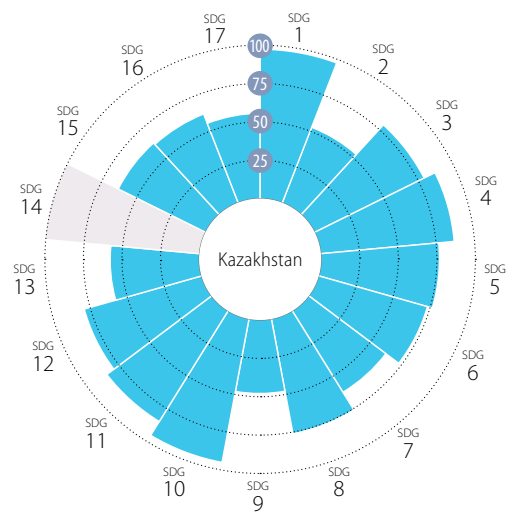
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.0	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	82.8	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.9	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	65.3	2021	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.6	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.6	2019	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.9	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	35.5	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2021	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2016	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	16.7	2020	●	↗	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	33.5	2019	●	→	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	41.3	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2013	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.5	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.4	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.6	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.2	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.2	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.2	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.0	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.3	2019	●	↓	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.7	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38.7	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.0	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.9	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.3	2021	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	27.0	2016	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.9	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	60	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2022	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	79.9	2022	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	47.9	2021	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.7	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	79.5	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.7	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	68.8	2021	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	2021	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	56.7	2017	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2021	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.9	2021	●	↗	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	36.9	2019	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.6	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	80	2022	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.5	2021	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.0	2018	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	2020	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.9	2021	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.1	2020	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	104.3	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.9	2020	●	↓	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.6	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,627.2	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.2	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	●	↑						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.3	2019	●	↗						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.2	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2018	●	●						
Adults 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	●	↗						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	17.7	2023	●	↓						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↑						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27.8	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



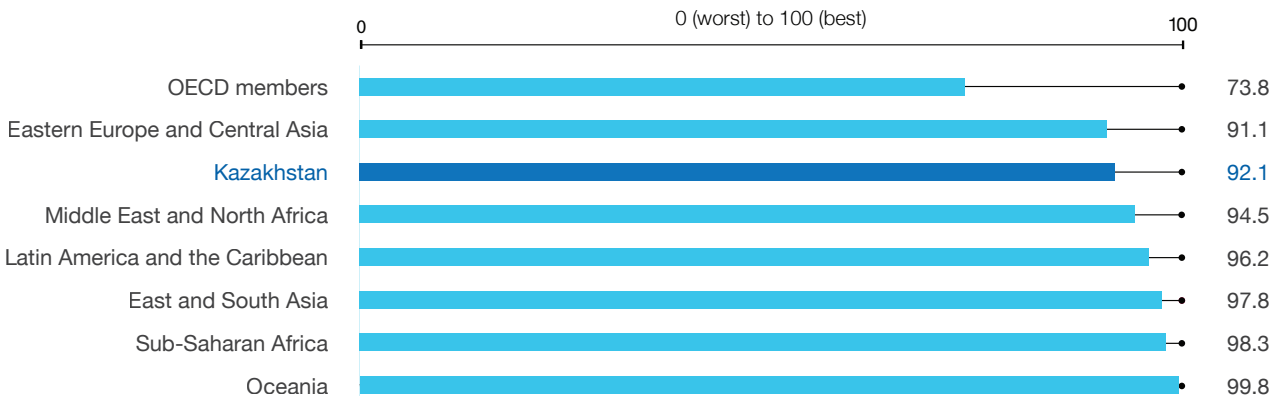
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



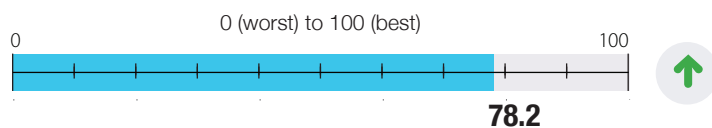
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



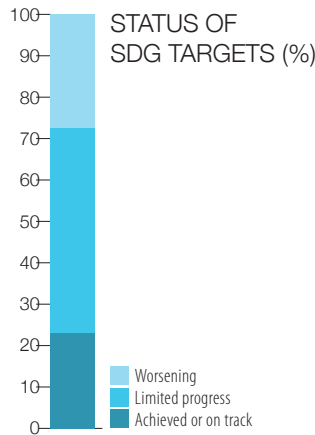
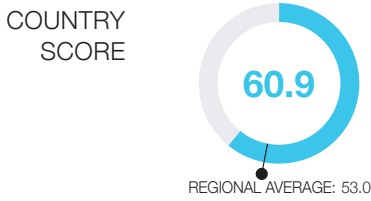
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

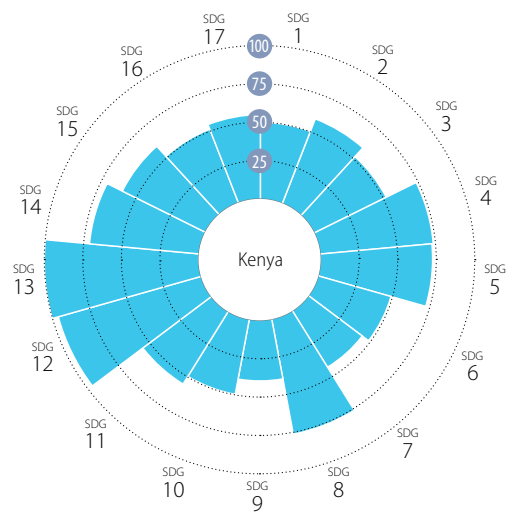
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	68.2	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	90.9	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	93.8	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	2015	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.0	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	↔	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2021	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0	2021	●	↓	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.8	2020	●	↑	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	13.6	2019	●	↔	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	13.4	2020	●	↔	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2012	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.0	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.2	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.3	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	68.2	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	74.0	2021	●	↔	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	↔	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	57.9	2018	●	↔	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.4	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.4	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	83.5	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2020	●	↔	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.7	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.0	2019	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	14.5	2021	●	↔	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	24.6	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	16,200.3	2020	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	●	↔	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2022	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	77.7	2020	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.5	2022	●	↔	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.4	2020	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.5	2022	●	↔	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	104.0	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	●	↔	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	73.2	2018	●	↔	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2020	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.5	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	18.3	2020	●	↔	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.6	2022	●	↔	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	65	2022	●	↔	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.1	2021	●	↔	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.7	2015	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.4	2020	●	↔	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.0	2020	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9	2020	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.7	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.3	2020	●	↓	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	27.5	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,267.8	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.2	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	92.7	2020	●	↔						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.7	2019	●	↔						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.7	2019	●	↔						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.6	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2	2018	●	●						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	81.1	2021	●	↑						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.0	2023	●	↔						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↔						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↑						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	53.8	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



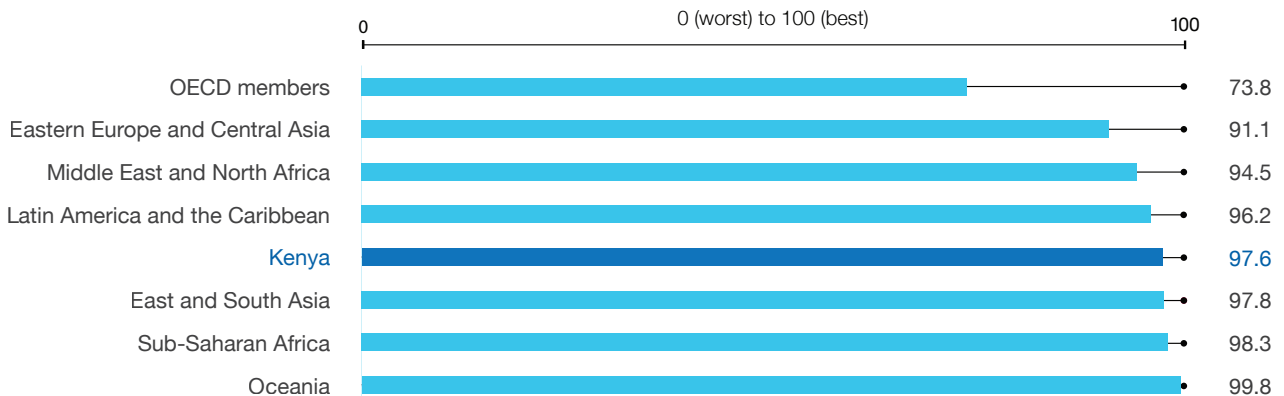
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



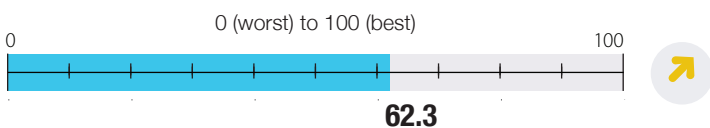
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



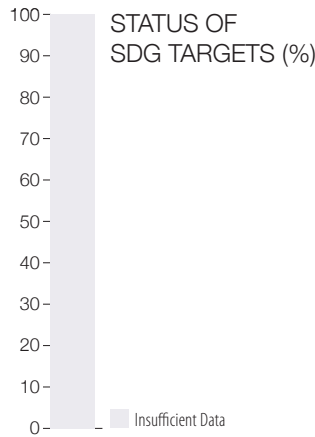
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

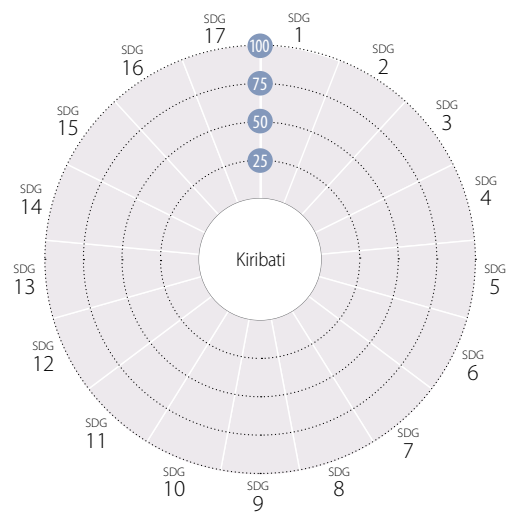
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	20.8	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	64.4	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	37.3	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	28.8	2021	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	53.5	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	26.9	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.4	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.5	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9	2022	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.1	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2010	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5	2021	●	↓	Gini coefficient	40.8	2015	●	●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↗	Palma ratio	1.9	2015	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	50.8	2020	●	→	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	530.0	2020	●	↓	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	28.4	2019	●	↓	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.4	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	60.2	2020	●	↓	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	37.2	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	51.0	2022	●	→	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	251.0	2021	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2010	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	131.9	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.2	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.3	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.1	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.5	2018	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	81.1	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.5	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.2	2016	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	56	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.2	2012	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.4	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	79.2	2016	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.3	2022	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.7	2021	●	↗	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	22.2	2018	●	→	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	6.6	2019	●	↑	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.1	2020	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.4	2019	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.5	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.6	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.6	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.9	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	61.6	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2023	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	32.7	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.2	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.1	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	590.7	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2021	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	39.8	2020	●	↓	
Population with access to electricity (%)	71.4	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	51	2022	●	↓	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	19.5	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	66.9	2014	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	32	2022	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.8	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.9	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.2	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.9	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.2	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.5	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.8	2021	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	16.3	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.8	2020	●	↓	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.3	2022	●	↗	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



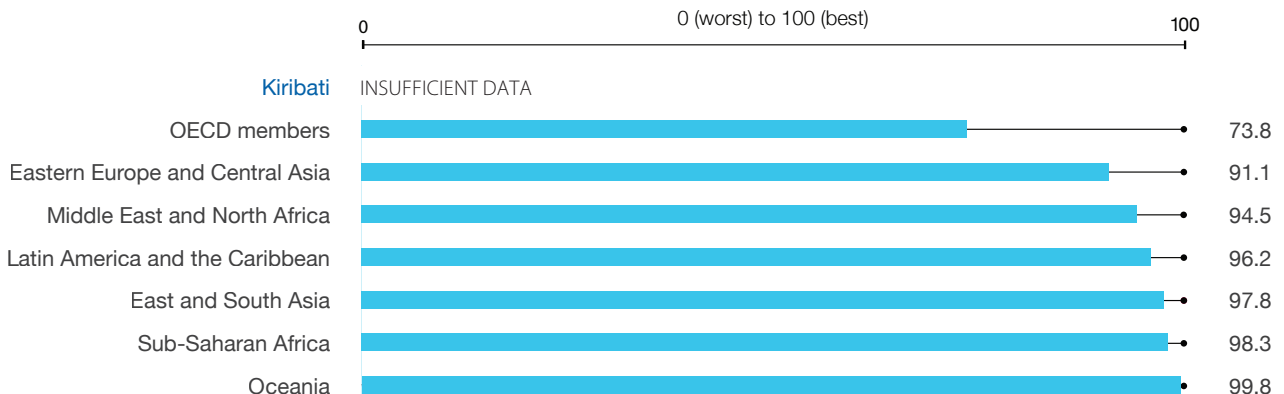
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



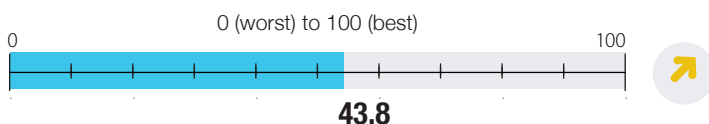
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



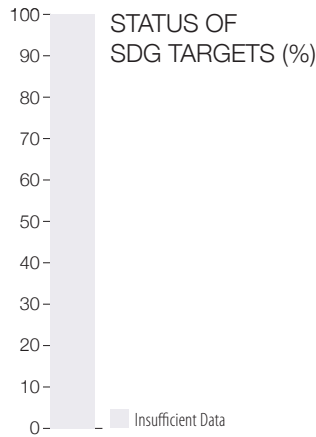
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

39%

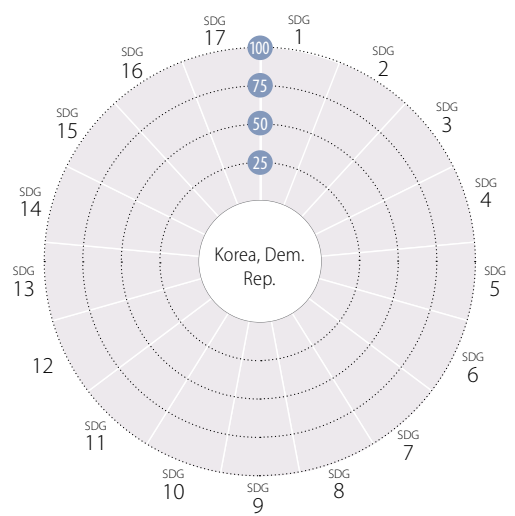
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Population using the internet (%)	53.6	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.2	2020	●	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	41.1	2021	●	●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.2	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.5	2018	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	46.0	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.0	2019	●	↑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	76.3	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2016	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.8	2021	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	48.2	2021	●	↗	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	424.0	2021	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	50.9	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	246.6	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	59.4	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	50.6	2017	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.9	2019	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	51	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.9	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.7	2020	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.0	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.7	2020	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.9	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.1	2018	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.2	2012	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	5.4	2016	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.7	2021	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.6	2019	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.0	2020	●	↗	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	21.7	2020	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	45.6	2020	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	108.7	2020	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.5	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	43.8	2022	●	↗	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	92.0	2020	●	↗						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.9	2020	●	→						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.2	2019	●	→						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1	2019	●	→						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.8	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	●	●						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



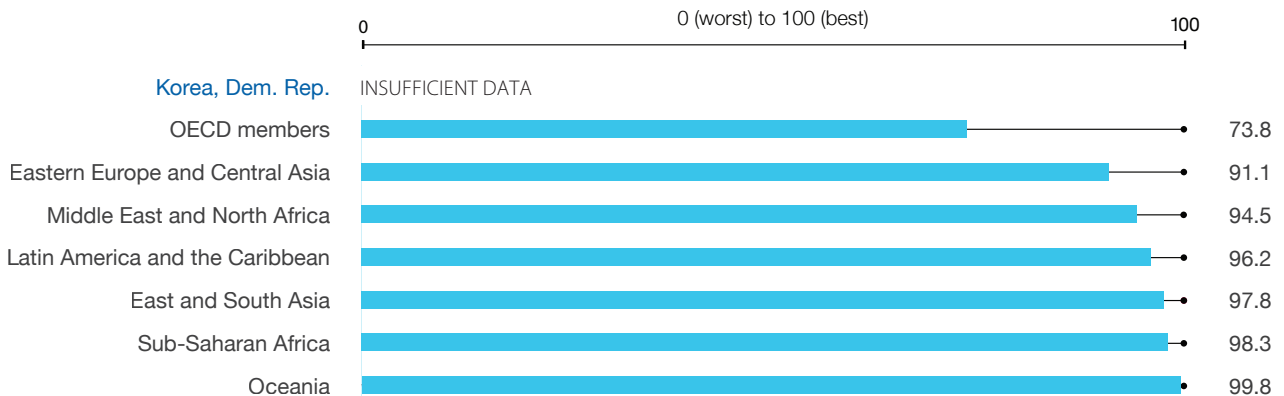
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



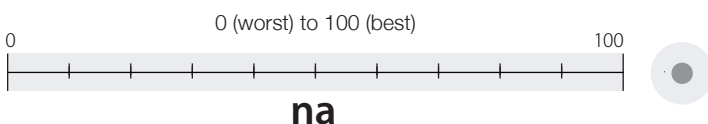
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



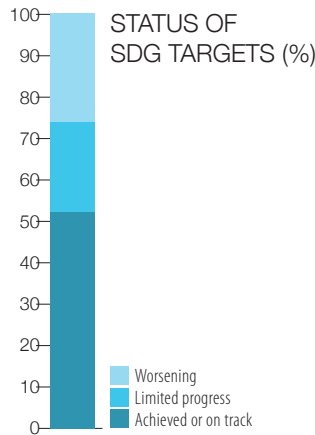
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

32%

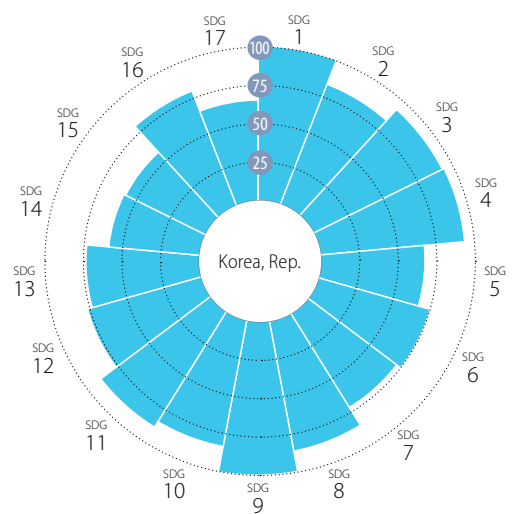
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	80.1	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Population using the internet (%)	0.0	2012	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	23.1	2021	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	41.6	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.8	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5	2017	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.8	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2021	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	106.7	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	29.8	2019	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.2	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	73.6	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.4	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	513.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9	2019	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	212.8	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.9	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.2	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.6	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.8	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	1.0	2017	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	2017	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	41	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.2	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.8	2009	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.1	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2018	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	35.3	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	30.1	2019	●	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	89.6	2017	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.5	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.5	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.6	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.8	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	84.7	2020	●	↗	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	27.7	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	41.3	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	52.3	2020	●	↗	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	11.5	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2009	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	17	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.4	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.3	2017	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2014	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	21.7	2023	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	104.6	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



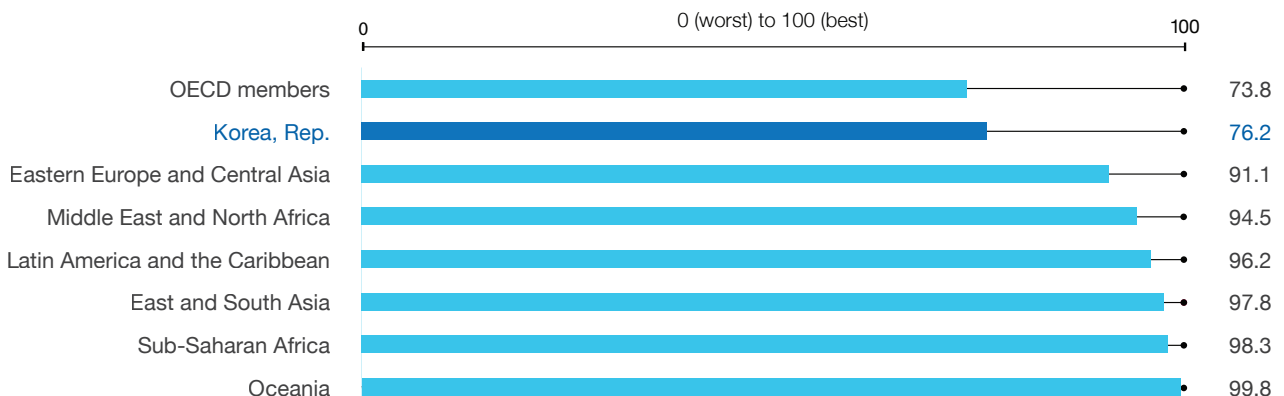
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



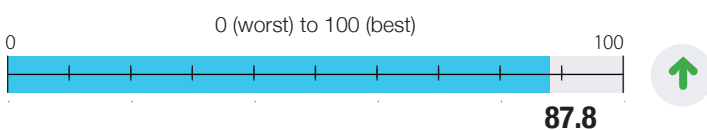
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



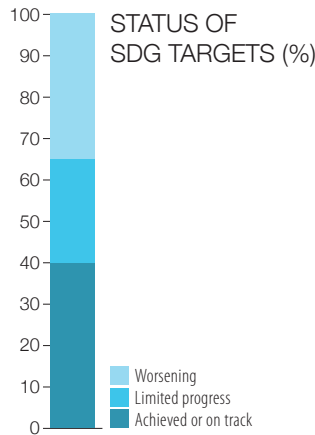
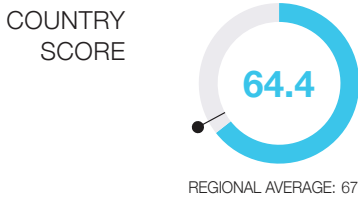
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

3%

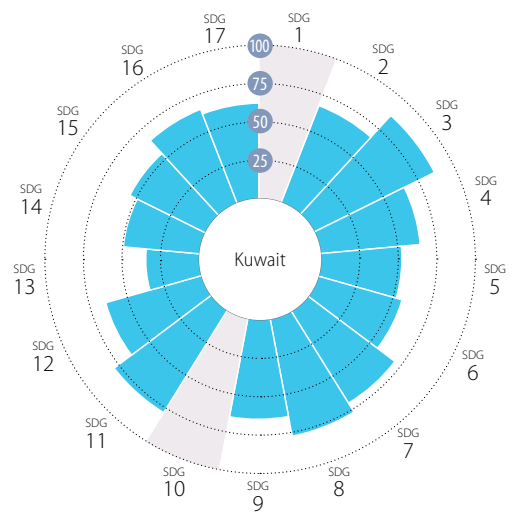
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.3	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.4	2023	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.3	2020	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.7	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.2	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.7	2016	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.8	2021	●	↔
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.7	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8.1	2020	●	↔
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.9	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	44.0	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	7.3	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18.9	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.6	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.3	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2015	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	87	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.2	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	12.3	2020	●	↔
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	15.9	2020	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	89.8	2020	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6	2020	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.2	2020	●	↔
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2018	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	69.3	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	519.7	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	8.0	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	14.2	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 82.3	2023	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.0	2021	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.4	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.0	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	31.1	2021	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↔
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	85.2	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	76.8	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,208.0	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↔
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.4	2019	●	↔
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.1	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.9	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.7	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	38.8	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	68.5	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.3	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	97.6	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	117.2	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.7	2018	●	↔
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	64.1	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.9	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	4.8	2020	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	16.6	2020	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	62.6	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	25.2	2017	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	31.4	2016	●	●
Palma ratio	1.3	2020	●	↔
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	40.4	2020	●	↔
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	23.8	2019	●	↔
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.0	2022	●	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)	3.1	2012	●	●
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	93.0	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.8	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	21.4	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.1	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	31.6	2018	●	↔
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	23.5	2018	●	↔
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2021	●	↑
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2020	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	11.9	2021	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4	2018	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.1	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	49.2	2018	●	↑
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.7	2022	●	↔
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	65.3	2022	●	↔
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	42.2	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	27.2	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.0	2019	●	↔
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.6	2022	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.8	2022	●	↔
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↔
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.5	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.6	2020	●	↔
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	79	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	63	2022	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.5	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.8	2023	●	↔
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↔
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↔
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	105.2	2020	●	↔
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.8	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2022	●	↔
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	63.8	2022	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	10.0	2019	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.8	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



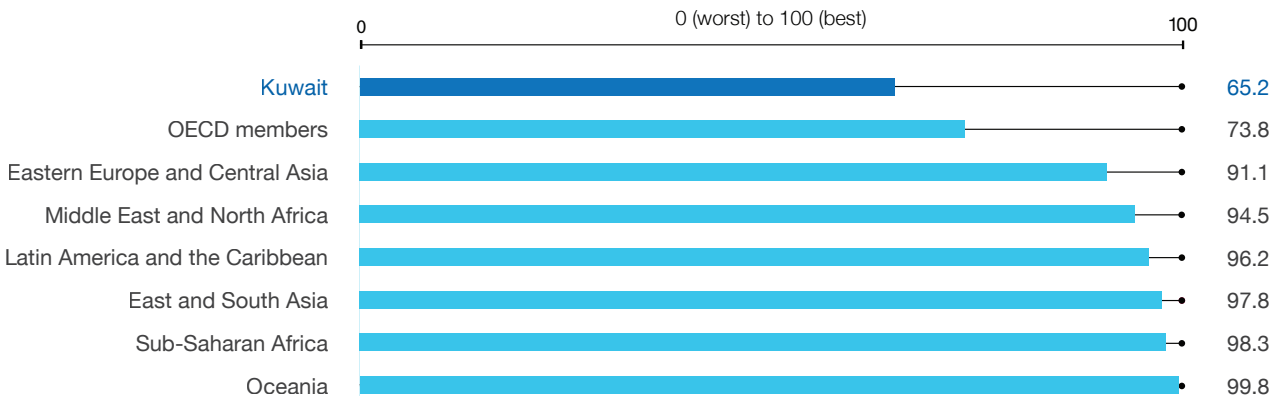
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



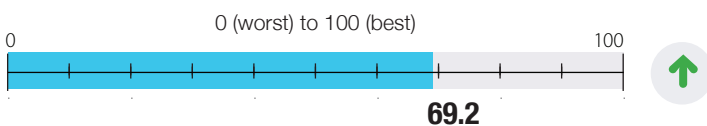
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



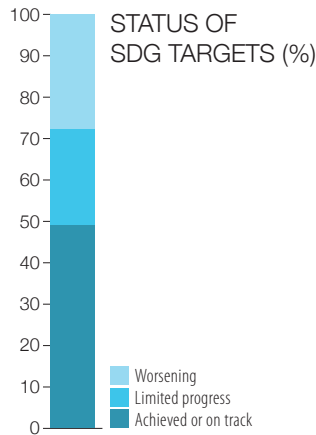
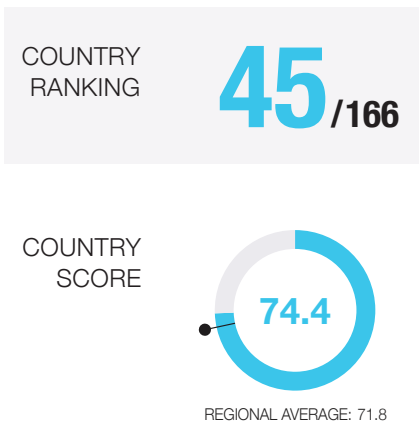
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

18%

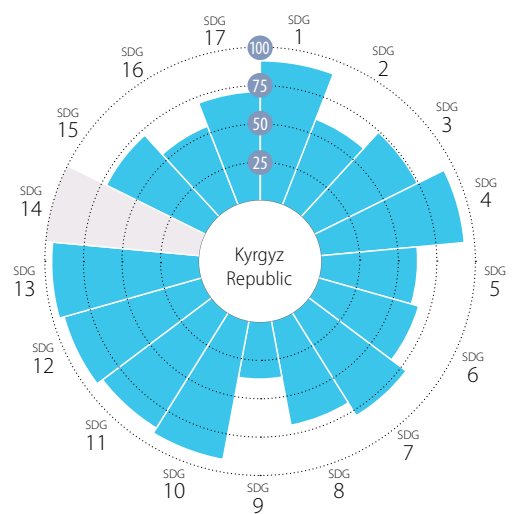
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.7	2020	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.9	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	37.9	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	11.2	2021	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.8	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.2	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.9	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.7	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	20.0	2021	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.9	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45.2	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.4	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.0	2019	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.2	2019	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	2022	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	43.9	2021	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	80.8	2021	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	86.6	2021	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3	2020	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 67.6	2023	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.1	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	55.8	2022	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	1.5	2021	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3,850.5	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.1	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	6,422.3	2018	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2019	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.1	2020	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* NA	NA	● ●	
Adults 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	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.5	2023	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	106.8	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	77.4	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	99.7	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	136.6	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.6	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2020	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	● ●	
Palma ratio	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	60.7	2019	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	95.0	2022	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	2010	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.8	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	155.0	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.1	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	43.1	2018	●	↗
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	30.0	2018	●	↗
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.0	2020	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	25.0	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.1	2018	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	14,959.1	2021	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1	2022	●	↗
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	76.7	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	42.0	2019	●	↗
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	79.7	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	● ●	
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.2	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2020	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	17.0	2019	●	→
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	96	2022	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	42	2022	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	38.8	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.2	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2022	●	↓
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* NA	NA	● ●	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	69.2	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

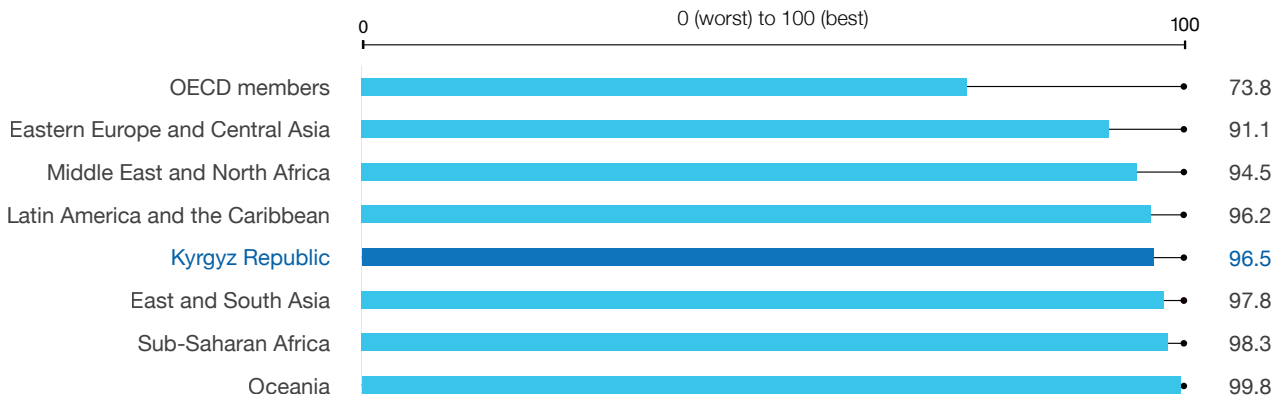


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

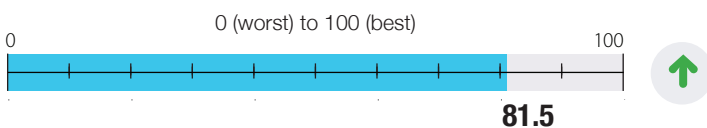


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



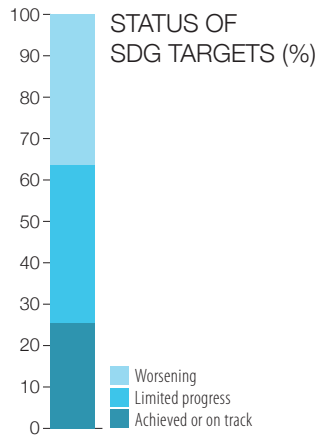
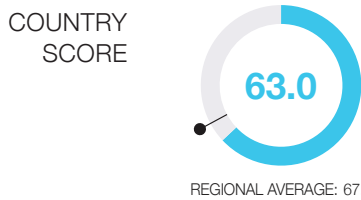
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

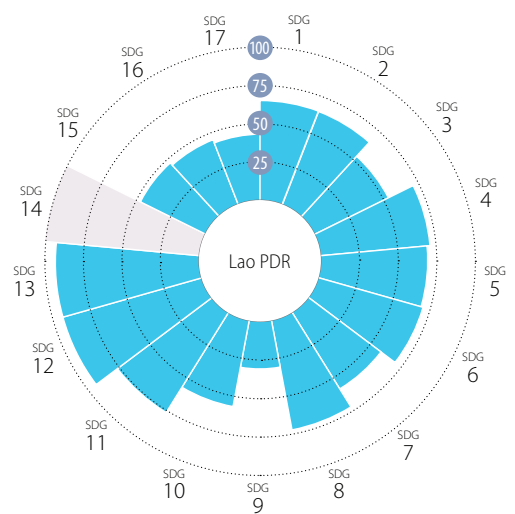
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	60.8	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.1	2023	●	↔	Population using the internet (%)	77.9	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	119.3	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.3	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.3	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0	2018	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	↔
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.6	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2020	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↔	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	2021	●	↓	Gini coefficient	29.0	2020	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.1	2020	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2.4	2020	●	↑
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	50.4	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.8	2019	●	↔
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.9	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.4	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0	2022	●	↔
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	130.0	2021	●	↔	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2015	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.3	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	124.9	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.5	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.7	2019	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.2	2019	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.3	2018	●	↔
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	34.0	2020	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.9	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2018	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.7	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2018	●	↔
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	202.9	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.4	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.5	2021	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.6	2021	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	2019	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	64.6	2018	●	↔	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.2	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.8	2022	●	↓	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.5	2021	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.6	2022	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.4	2022	●	↔
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.7	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	●	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.0	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.6	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,060.6	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	14.5	2018	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	65	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	76.6	2020	●	↔	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.9	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.7	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	27	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	27.9	2019	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.3	2018	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2017	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.9	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.9	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.1	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.1	2021	●	↔	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↔
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.8	2023	●	↔	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↔	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.6	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	8.6	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	26.2	2020	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	81.5	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

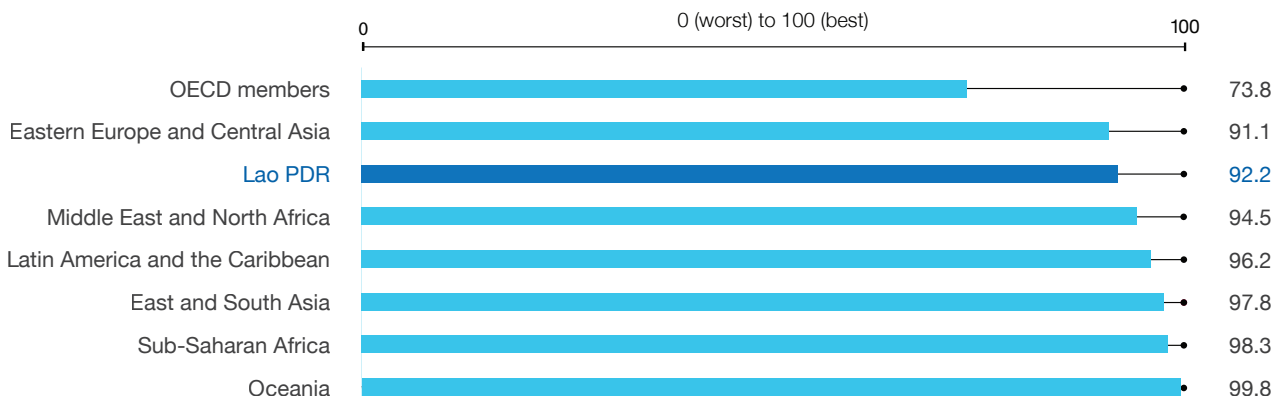


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

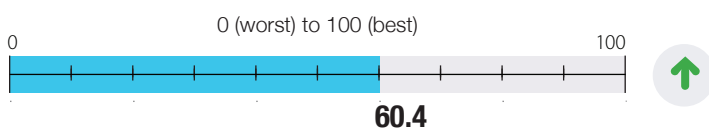


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



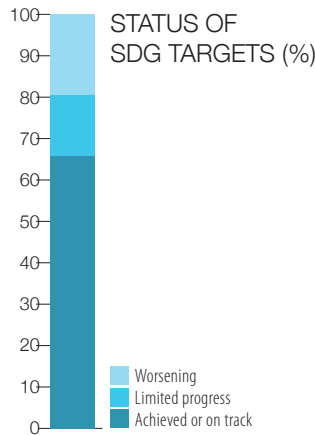
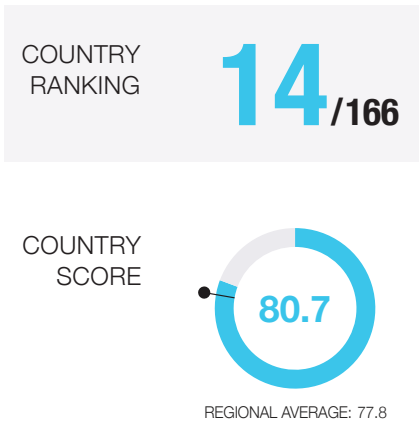
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

7%

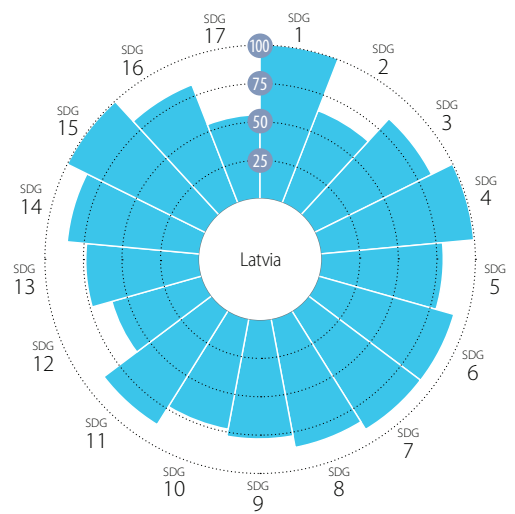
SDG – Goal	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG – Goal	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	7.4	2023	●	↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	71.2	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	30.1	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	62.0	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	56.4	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.1	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.7	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.0	2017	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2002	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.4	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	38.8	2018	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.8	2018	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	136.5	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	21.8	2020	●	↗
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	126.1	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	23.1	2019	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.0	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	62.2	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	42.5	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	79.0	2022	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	143.0	2021	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	2015	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.8	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.5	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	195.3	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.6	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.9	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.5	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.9	2018	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	83.4	2016	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.8	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	64.4	2017	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	50	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.8	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0	2022	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	69.1	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	70.6	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.3	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	61.3	2021	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.3	2021	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.3	2017	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.9	2021	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.1	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.0	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.6	2022	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.1	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.2	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	79.5	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.9	2021	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.8	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	843.9	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	63	2022	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	8.5	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	73.0	2017	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	31	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	22.6	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.2	2017	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.9	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	36.7	2023	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	9.4	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	37.3	2021	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.5	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	22.1	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	11.3	2020	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.4	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

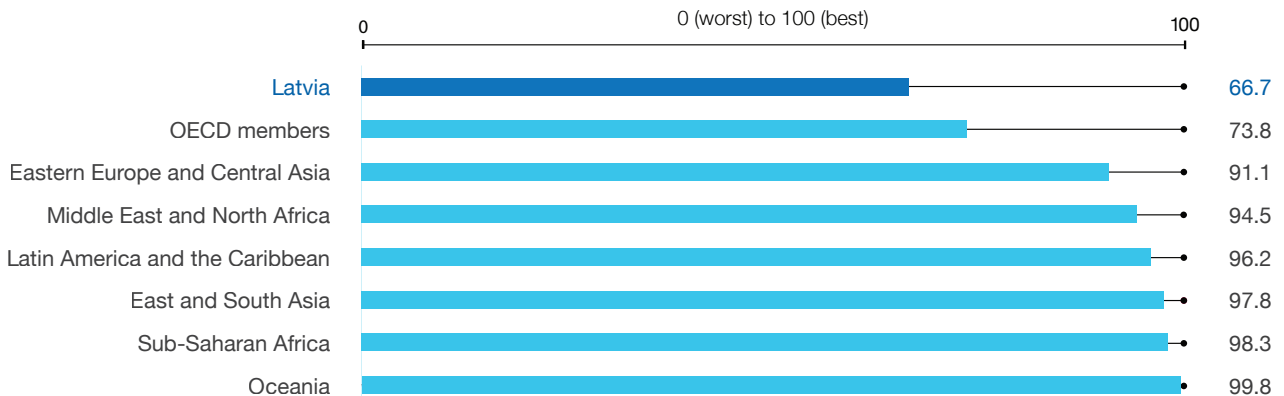


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

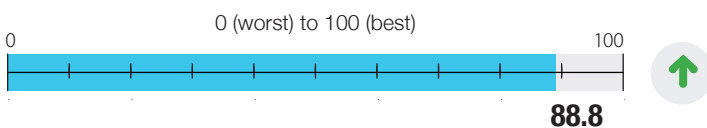


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



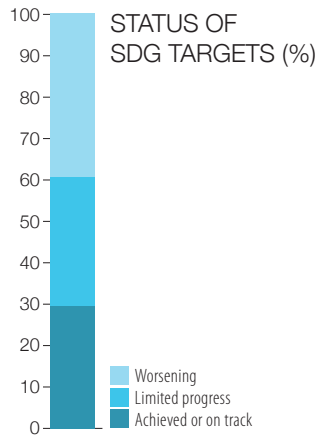
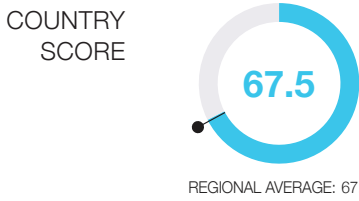
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

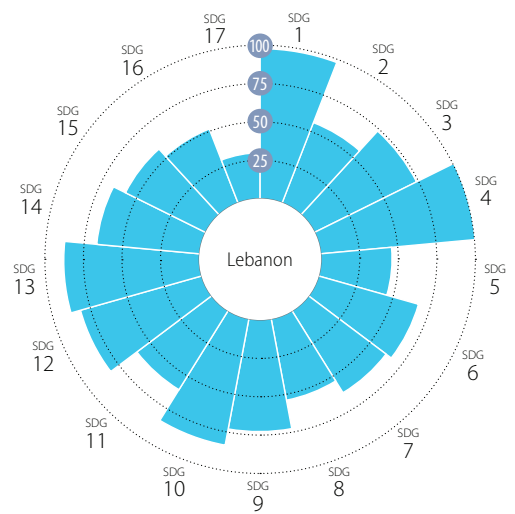
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.9	2020	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.6	2016	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.9	2021	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	45.8	2021	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	19.8	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	18.3	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.1	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2020	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.6	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40.1	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.1	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.4	2019	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.8	2020	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2017	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	72	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.8	2020	●	→
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	40.9	2020	●	↓
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	22.6	2019	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.7	2020	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.7	2020	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.3	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	45.5	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	487.3	2018	●	↗
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	8.4	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.5	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 81.0	2023	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	105.3	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.1	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.0	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	19.8	2019	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.8	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.4	2020	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.1	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	90.7	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,666.45	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.3	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	83.4	2020	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	41.5	2019	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.0	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.9	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	96.6	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	65.3	2018	●	↑
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	69.9	2021	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.9	2021	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	91.2	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	142.2	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.1	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.6	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2020	●	→
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	4.6	2020	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2.6	2020	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	22.3	2020	●	↑
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	31.1	2017	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	34.5	2019	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.5	2020	●	↓
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	35.0	2020	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	12.7	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.0	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	2022	●	↓
Population with rent overburden (%)	1.8	2019	●	↑
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	92.6	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.6	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.4	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.7	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	52.9	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	55.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	7.6	2021	●	↓
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2020	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.9	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.0	2018	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	13.2	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	29.2	2018	●	→
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.2	2022	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.6	2022	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	5.5	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.7	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.3	2022	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.4	2022	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.0	2021	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	26.1	2020	●	↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	74	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	59	2022	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.3	2023	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	●
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	164.6	2020	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.7	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2022	●	↗
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	73	2021	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.3	2022	●	↗
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.4	2019	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.8	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



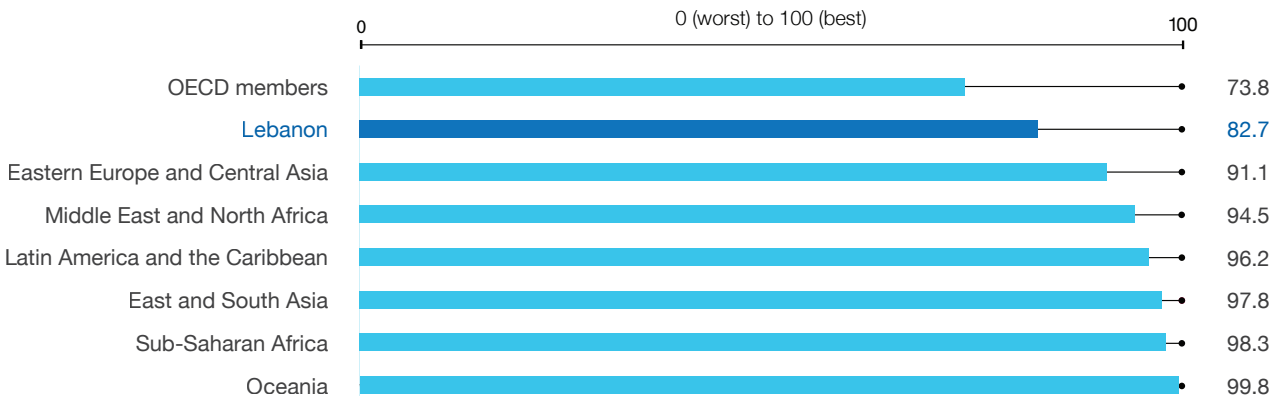
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



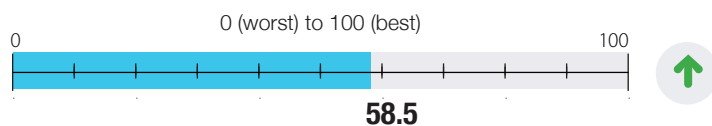
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



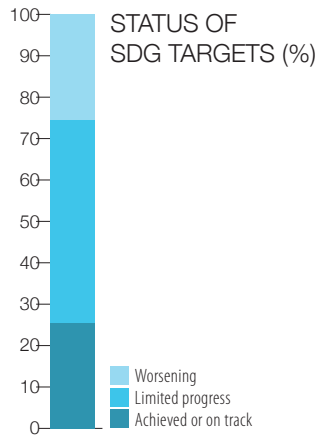
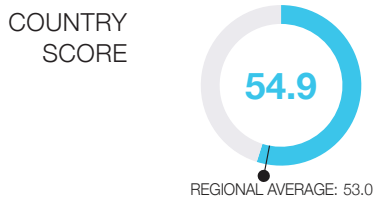
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

9%

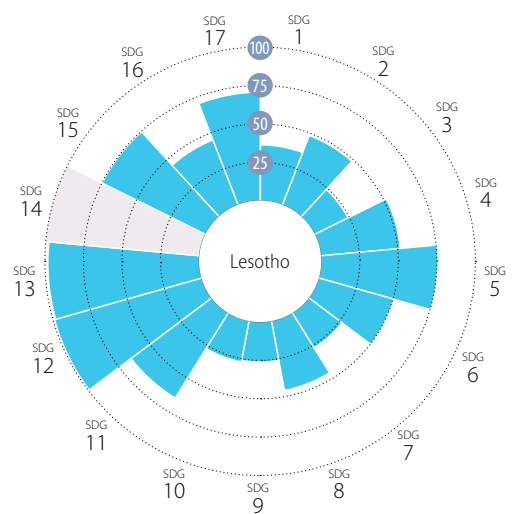
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.3	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	86.6	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.9	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.8	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	↔
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4	2021	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.8	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2	2021	●	↓	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	4.5	2016	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	30.6	2019	●	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	20.6	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2014	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.8	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.2	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.2	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	30.1	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.7	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.4	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.4	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.9	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.9	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	58.6	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	2021	●	↓
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.4	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.4	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.4	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	11.7	2019	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2	2004	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	72	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.8	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.4	2022	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.5	2022	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.7	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.0	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2023	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2019	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 62.6	2023	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2020	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.2	2021	●	→	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	39.9	2020	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	42.8	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	50	2022	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.7	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.9	2016	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6	2020	●	↔	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	24	2022	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	58.8	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	38.2	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	50.5	2023	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,351.5	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↔
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-12.4	2021	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.7	2021	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.3	2019	●	→	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.8	2023	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-12.4	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.3	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.7	2021	●	↓	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	11.6	2020	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.8	2023	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	75	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.5	2022	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	49.8	2018	●	●					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

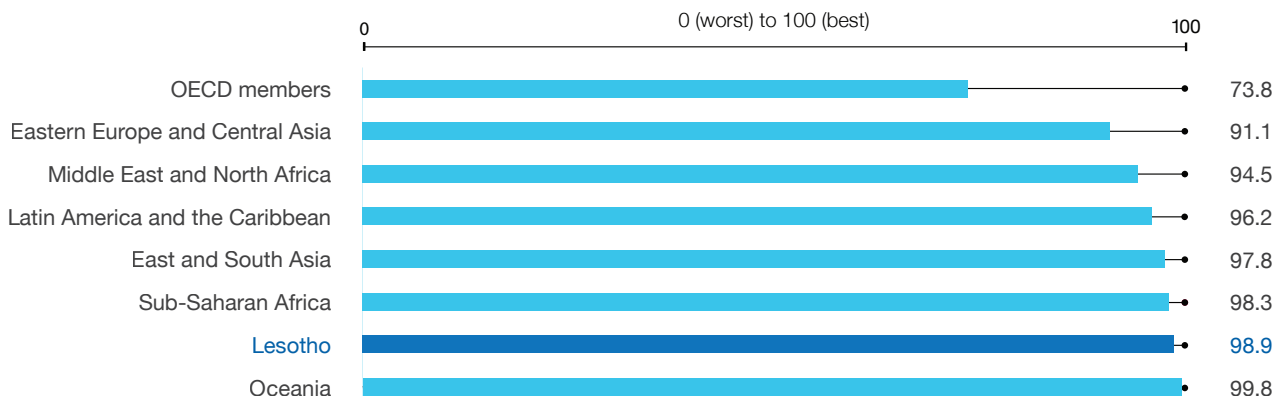


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

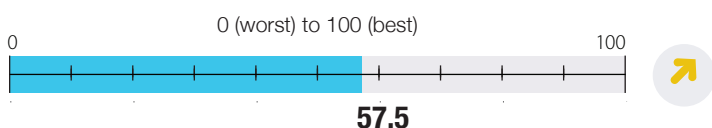


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



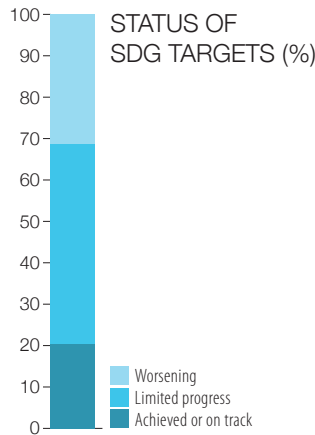
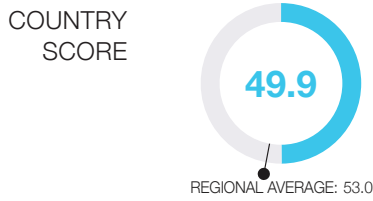
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

14%

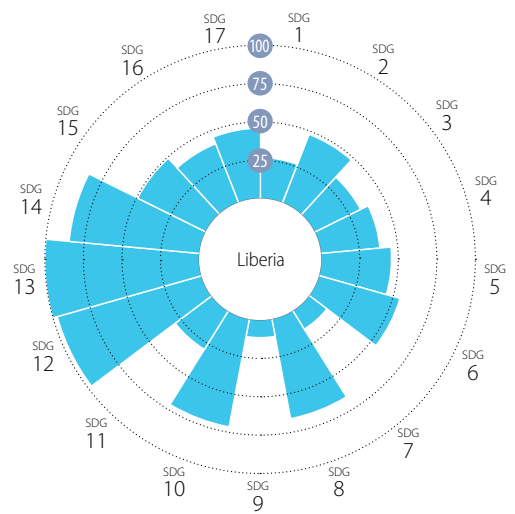
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	27.9	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	68.5	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	45.4	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	48.0	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	34.7	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	64.2	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.8	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1	2018	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.6	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2015	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	25.6	2020	●	↑	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	26.6	2019	●	↗	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	566.2	2020	●	↗	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	2006	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35.3	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.1	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	72.9	2021	●	→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	614.0	2021	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.8	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	42.7	2019	●	↗	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	288.3	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	31.9	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	50.8	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0	2021	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	90.8	2017	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.6	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.2	2022	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	38.7	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.5	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	91.6	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	47.8	2019	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2023	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	89.3	2021	●	↗	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.8	2018	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	37.7	2008	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	109.7	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	19.5	2016	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	80.2	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	29	2022	●	↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.3	2021	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	44.5	2018	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	72.2	2020	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.8	2021	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	50.3	2020	●	↗	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.6	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.4	2020	●	↓	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.5	2022	●	↗	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	47.4	2020	●	↗						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	40.1	2020	●	→						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.9	2019	●	→						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	6.5	2019	●	→						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.3	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2	2018	●	●						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.6	2017	●	●						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	17.9	2023	●	↓						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



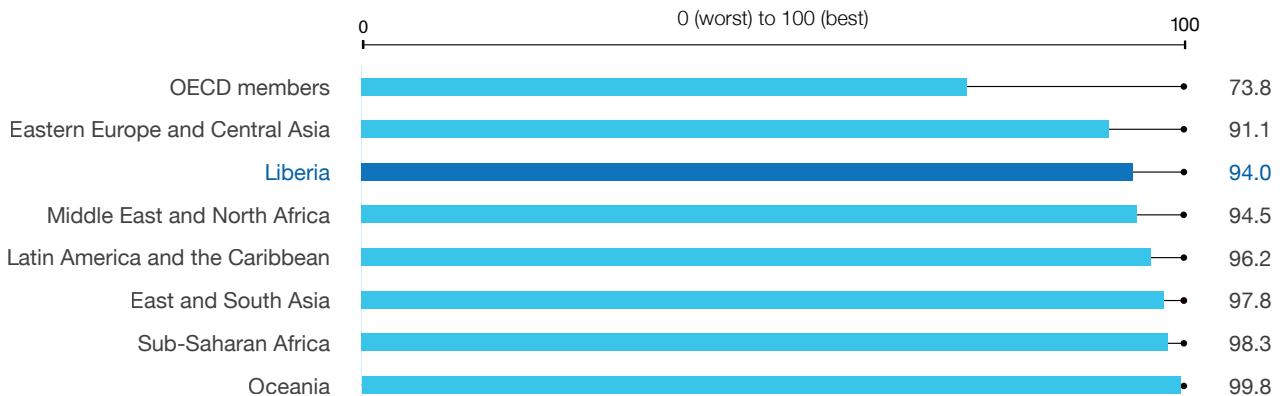
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



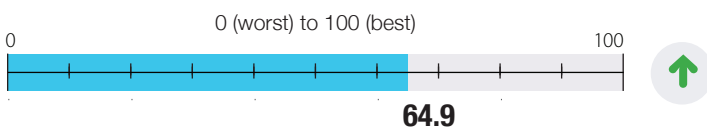
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

4%

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	34.3	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	52.7	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	65.8	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	33.6	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	6.6	2021	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	38.3	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.6	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4	2019	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.9	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2021	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1	2021	●	↓	Gini coefficient	35.3	2016	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.4	2016	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	63.9	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	652.3	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	18.8	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.9	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	8.3	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	76.0	2021	●	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	23.0	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	308.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2007	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.8	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	152.7	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	38.9	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.1	2019	●	↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.3	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	128.0	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.8	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	84.4	2020	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	58	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	42	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.0	2022	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	71.5	2020	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	73.1	2020	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.7	2022	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	44.2	2017	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	48.3	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	55.4	2017	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.2	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.2	2019	●	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	47.5	2019	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	61.3	2021	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.5	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.0	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.8	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.3	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.3	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	18.2	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.1	2021	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.3	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	441.5	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2012	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	63.0	2017	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	27.5	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	32	2022	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.4	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	66.3	2020	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.0	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	26	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.4	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	31.7	2020	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.9	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.3	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.4	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.6	2021	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.6	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.3	2021	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5.4	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	24.5	2013	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	68	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.9	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

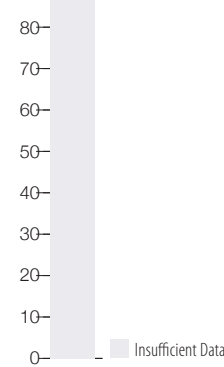


COUNTRY SCORE

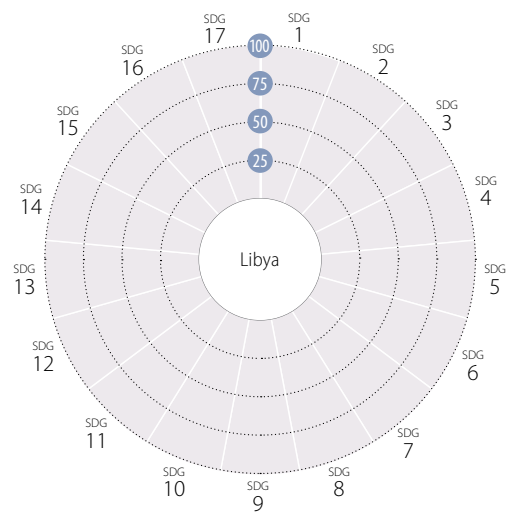


REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.1

STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



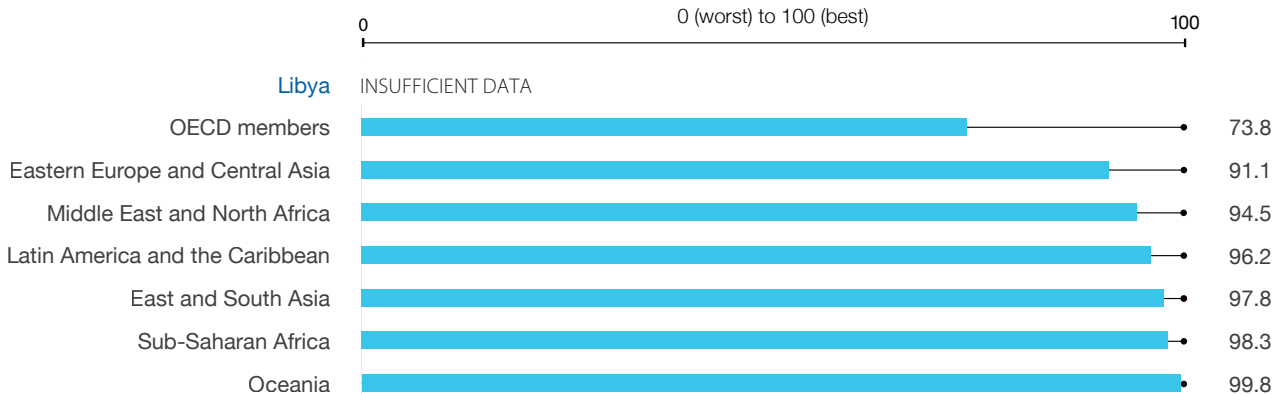
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



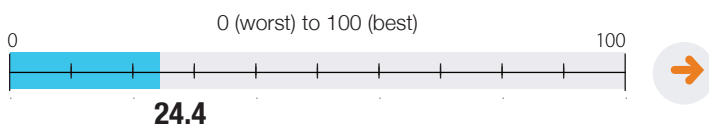
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



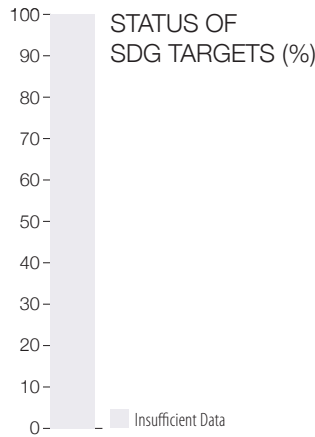
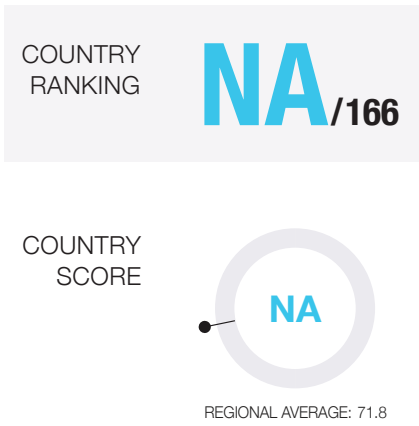
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

25%

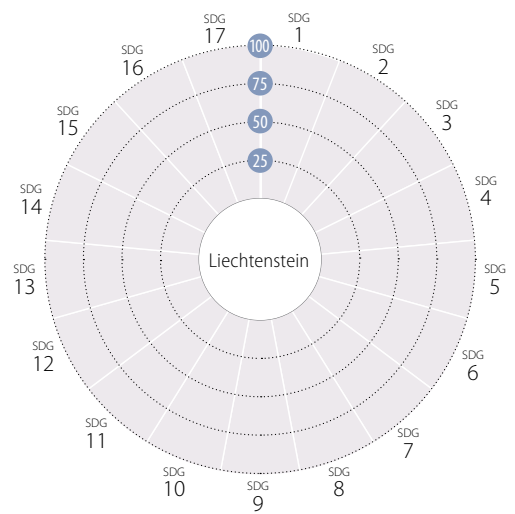
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	76.4	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●	Population using the internet (%)	17.8	2014	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.0	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	52.2	2022	●	↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2	2014	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.5	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2007	●	●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	72.1	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	55.5	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.8	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2011	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.6	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.5	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	53.9	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	27.7	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.3	2019	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.8	2019	●	↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	47.8	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.9	2013	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	37.0	2018	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2013	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	60	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	11.1	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	22,548.4	2019	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.9	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6	2004	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.0	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	32.1	2019	●	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	24.0	2014	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.4	2019	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.4	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	56.9	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.0	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.1	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	817.1	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	90.0	2016	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	69.7	2020	●	↓	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	63	2022	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	17	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2011	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.6	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	40.2	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.7	2017	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.5	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.1	2011	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	35.3	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	24.4	2022	●	→

* Imputed data point

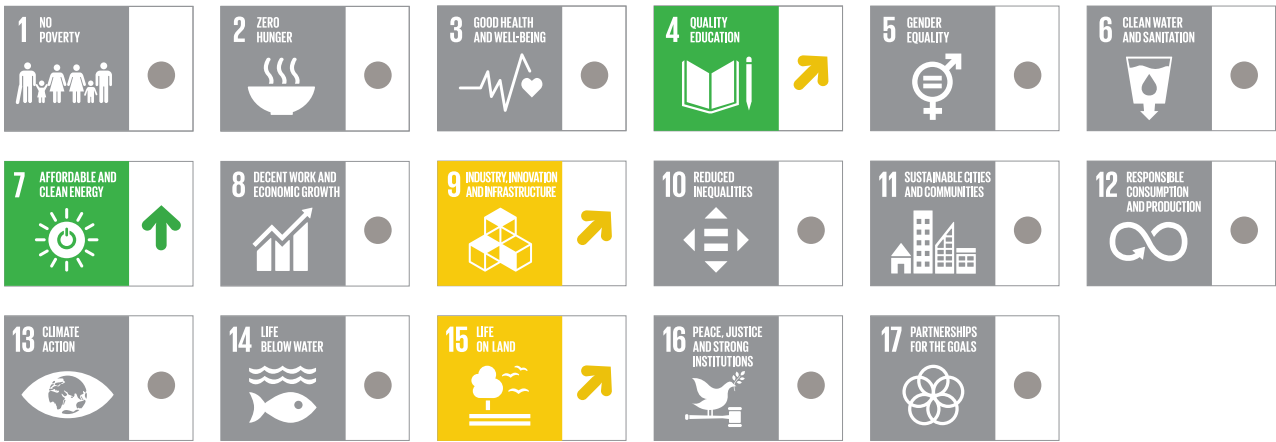
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

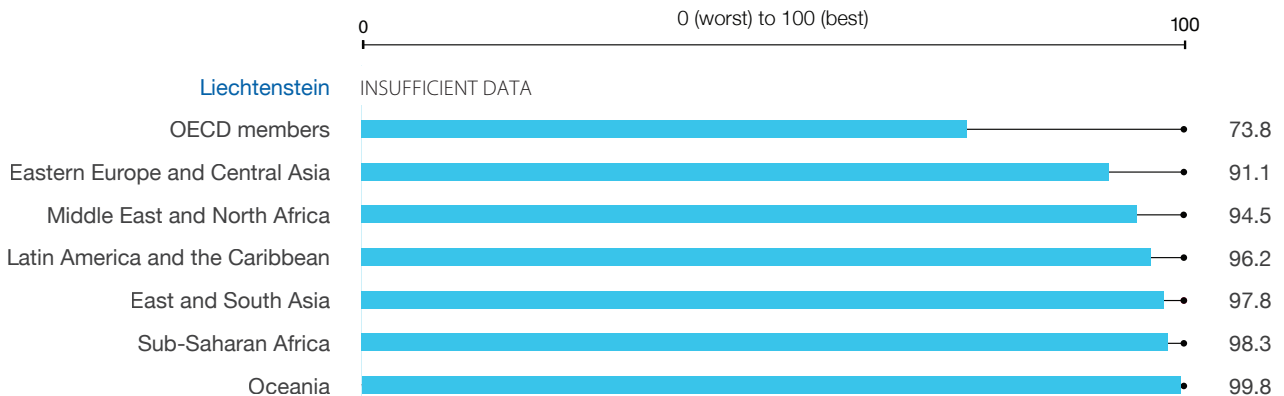


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

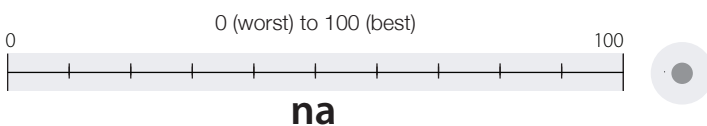


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



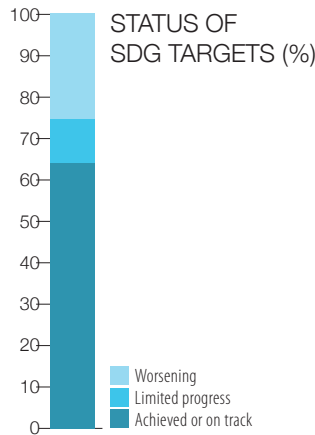
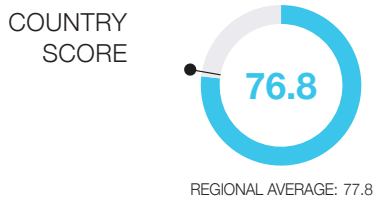
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

68%

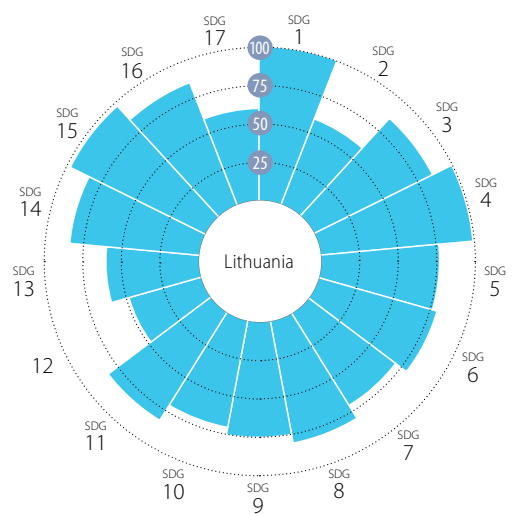
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5 2020	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6 2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7 2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	NA	NA	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.3	2021	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2	2021	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.0	2021	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	NA	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	56.1	2019	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	95.6	2021	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	123.5	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0 2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.6	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0 2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.4	2015	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.9	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.1	2021	●	↓
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	25.0	2020	●	↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.5	2023	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	71	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

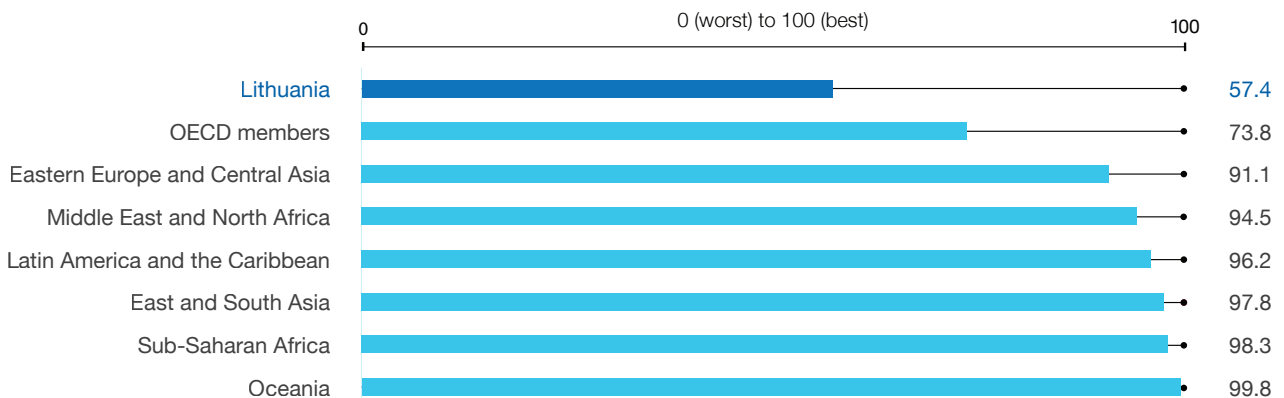


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

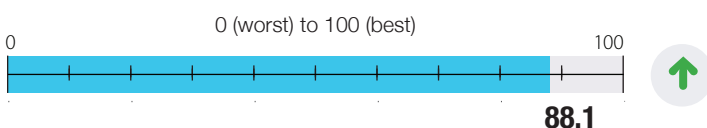


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



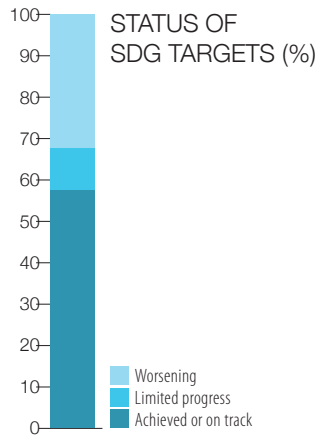
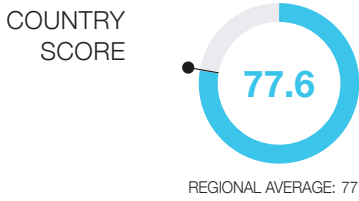
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

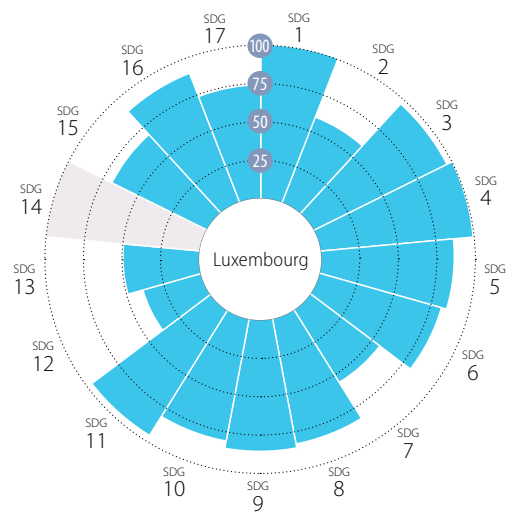
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.4	2019	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.8	2021	●	↔
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.3	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.9	2021	●	↔
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	45.6	2021	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	12.1	2020	●	↔
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8.7	2020	●	↔
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.9	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	26.0	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.3	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38.8	2019	●	↔
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.1	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.1	2019	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	2021	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.3	2020	●	↔
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	42.1	2020	●	↓
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	18.9	2019	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.4	2020	●	↔
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	●	↔
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100.9	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2021	●	↔
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	57.5	2021	●	↔
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	479.7	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.5	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	22.2	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 73.0	2023	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.4	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.0	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.7	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	9.3	2020	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.9	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8	2019	●	↔
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	52.3	2020	●	↔
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	22,548.4	2018	●	↔
Population using safely managed water services (%)	94.9	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.9	2020	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.7	2019	●	↔
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	33.5	2019	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.6	2021	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.8	2018	●	↔
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	93.5	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↔
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2018	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	100.9	2018	●	↔
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	72.4	2021	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.1	2021	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.5	2022	●	↔
Population using the internet (%)	86.9	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	122.5	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.8	2022	●	↔
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2	2020	●	↔
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	7.5	2020	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2.3	2020	●	↔
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	42.6	2020	●	↔
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	29.6	2017	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	35.3	2019	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.5	2019	●	↔
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	28.7	2019	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	11.2	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	44.0	2022	●	↓
Population with rent overburden (%)	2.7	2019	●	↑
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	86.7	2022	●	↔
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	12.3	2019	●	↔
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.5	2018	●	↔
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.4	2018	●	↔
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	69.0	2018	●	↔
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	64.2	2018	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	12.1	2021	●	↓
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2021	●	↔
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.9	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.6	2018	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	40.0	2021	●	↔
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	45.0	2018	●	↔
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.5	2022	●	↔
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.5	2022	●	↔
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	↔
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.6	2019	●	↔
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.0	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	↔
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.7	2022	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.2	2022	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8	2018	●	↔
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2021	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	10.9	2020	●	↔
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	68	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	↔
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	62	2022	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	↔
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.1	2021	●	↔
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.8	2023	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↔
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↔
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↔
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	195.4	2020	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.2	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2022	●	↑
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	↔
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	57	2021	●	↔
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.0	2022	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	NA	NA	●	↔
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.1	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

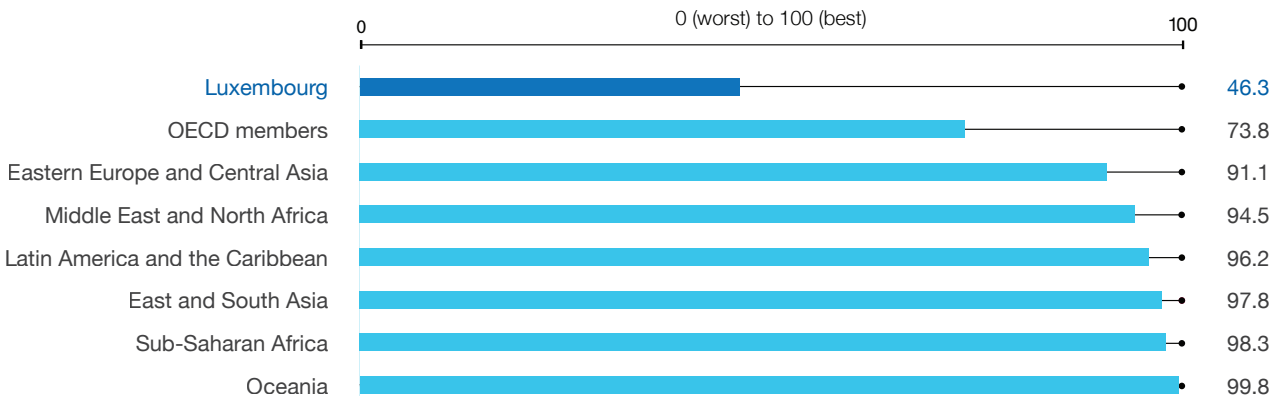


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

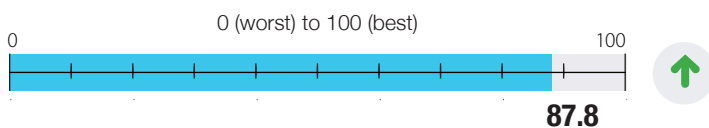


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



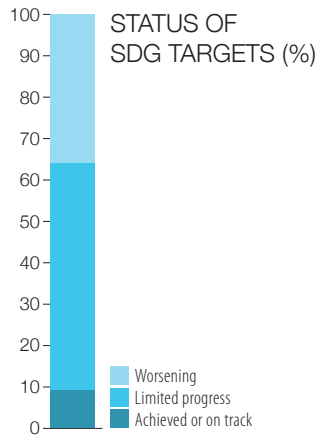
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

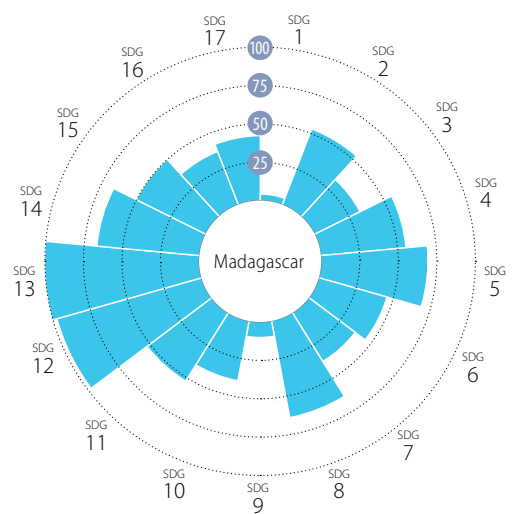
SDG	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑	
	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑	
	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	10.5	2019	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	
	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	●	●
	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2021	●	●
	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.6	2016	●	↓	
	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	
	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.6	2021	●	→	
	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↓	
	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	65.3	2021	●	●	
	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	208.3	2020	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6.5	2020	●	↑	
	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.7	2021	●	→	
	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	2021	●	↑	
	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.1	2021	●	↑	
	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	
	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.8	2019	●	→	
	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.5	2019	●	●	
	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2019	●	↑	
	Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	2019	●	↑	
	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.8	2020	●	↑	
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2009	●	●	
	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2021	●	↑	
	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86	2019	●	↑	
	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.2	2022	●	↑	
	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0.0	2020	●	↑	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	9.2	2020	●	↑		
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	19.2	2021	●	↓		
SDG4 – Quality Education	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.7	2020	●	→	
	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	2020	●	↑	
	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	*	98.6	2020	●	↑
	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	
	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	63.1	2021	●	↑	
	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	476.7	2018	●	↓	
	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	20.9	2018	●	↓	
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	26.8	2018	●	↓		
SDG5 – Gender Equality	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA	●	●	
	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.9	2021	●	↑	
	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.6	2022	●	↑	
	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.0	2021	●	↑	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	3.4	2014	●	●		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2020	●	→	
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.6	2020	●	→	
	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.1	2019	●	●	
	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	98.0	2020	●	●	
	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)	9,563.01	2018	●	●	
	Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.5	2020	●	→	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.8	2020	●	↑		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
	CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)	11.9	2019	●	↓	
	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	16.5	2019	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	3.0	2021	●	●	
	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2018	●	●	
	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.8	2017	●	●	
	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	●	
	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2018	●	→	
	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	124.6	2018	●	●	
	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	69.4	2021	●	↑	
	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	7.8	2021	●	↑	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	
	Population using the internet (%)	98.7	2021	●	↑	
	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	115.0	2021	●	↑	
	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2018	●	→	
	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	49.2	2022	●	●	
	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.1	2021	●	↑	
	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.1	2020	●	↓	
	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	6.2	2020	●	↓	
	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	51.9	2020	●	↑	
	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	10.5	2020	●	↓	
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	27.6	2016	●	↓		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Gini coefficient	34.2	2019	●	↓	
	Palma ratio	1.1	2019	●	→	
	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	5.2	2019	●	↑	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●	↑
	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	9.5	2019	●	↑	
	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	84.0	2022	●	↑	
	Population with rent overburden (%)	11.7	2018	●	↑	
	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	99.4	2022	●	●	
	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	99.4	2022	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	18.9	2019	●	●	
	Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.4	2018	●	●	
	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.7	2018	●	●	
	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	57.2	2018	●	→	
	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	89.7	2018	●	↓	
	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	18.1	2021	●	→	
	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2021	●	●	
SDG13 – Climate Action	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	13.2	2021	●	→	
	CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	3.9	2018	●	→	
	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●	
	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	68.7	2018	●	↑	
SDG14 – Life Below Water	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.3	2022	●	↑	
	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.1	2022	●	→	
	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	↑	
	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→	
	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	7.9	2018	●	●	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2021	●	↑	
	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	49.8	2019	●	↓	
	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	89	2022	●	↑	
	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●	
	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	77	2022	●	→	
	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.0	2023	●	→	
	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	●	
	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	●		
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	87.1	2019	●	↑		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.0	2020	●	↑	
	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.0	2022	●	→	
	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	74	2021	●	●	
	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.0	2022	●	→	
	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	-64.4	2019	●	↓	
	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.8	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



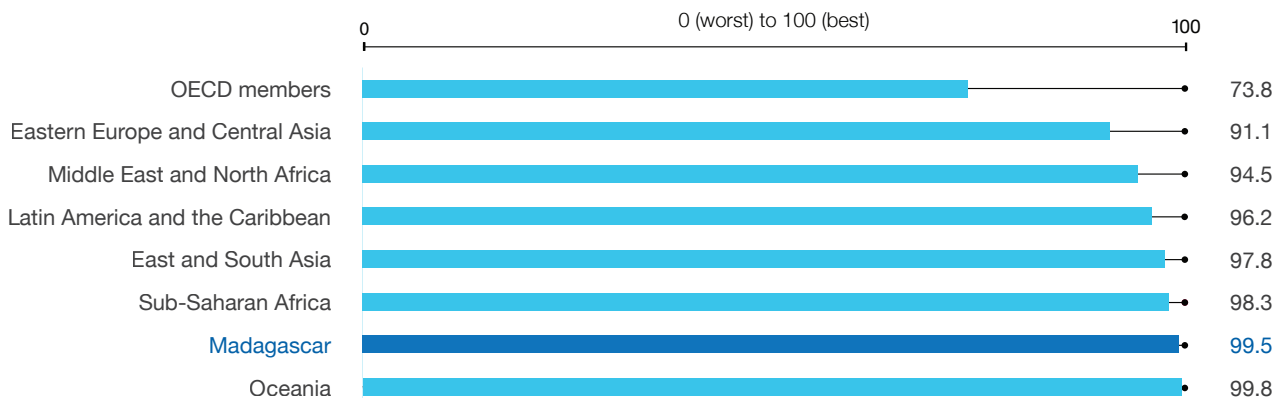
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



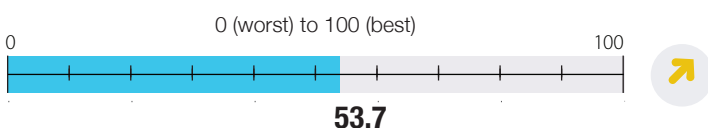
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



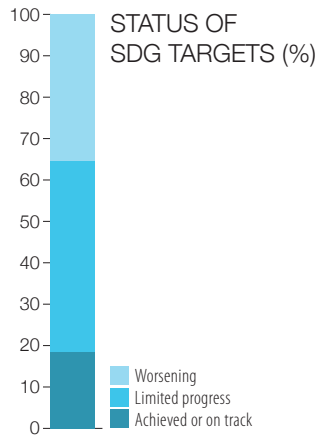
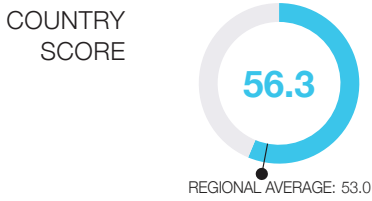
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

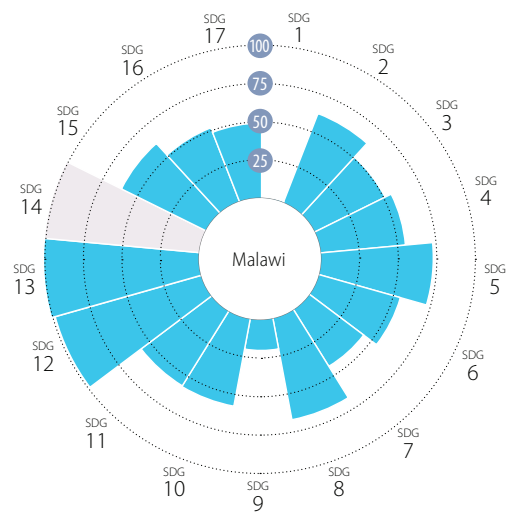
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	66.5	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	41.4	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	79.4	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	19.7	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.8	2021	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	48.5	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.6	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2017	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.7	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	42.6	2012	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	2.1	2012	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	67.4	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	391.5	2020	●	↗	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	22.3	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.1	2021	●	↓	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.0	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	66.0	2021	●	↓	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.0	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	233.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4	2021	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2016	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.0	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	208.0	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.0	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.2	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.4	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.1	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	150.8	2017	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	45.8	2021	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	39	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	35	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.0	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	59.3	2019	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.1	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	35.5	2019	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.2	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	80.5	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	8.1	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	20.3	2019	●	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.6	2020	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.7	2019	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.0	2021	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.0	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.9	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.6	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.2	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	53.4	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	12.3	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.9	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.3	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	195.0	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	56.4	2018	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	33.7	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	39	2022	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.0	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	78.6	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	26	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	30.7	2019	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	36.7	2018	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.7	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.7	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.5	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↗
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	17.9	2017	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.1	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.5	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	10.6	2020	●	→
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	53.7	2022	●	↗

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



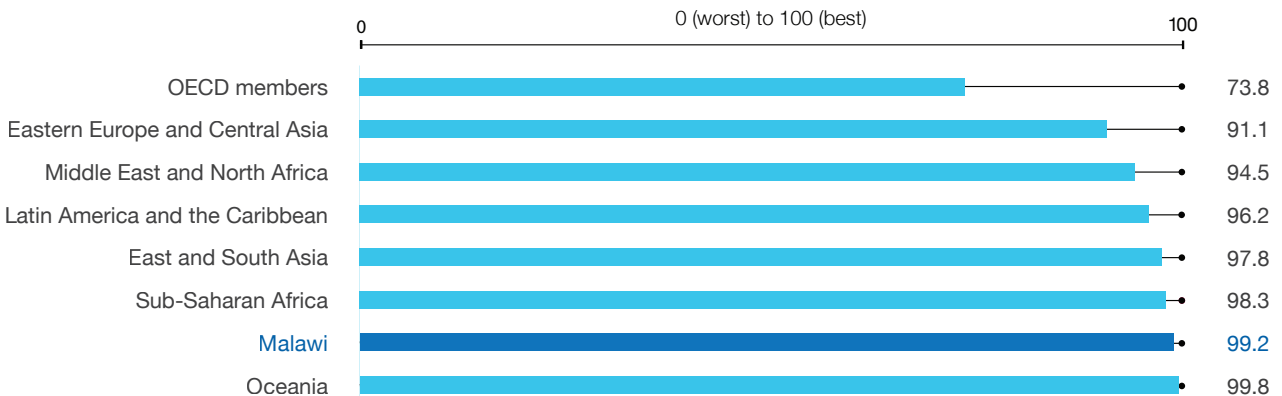
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



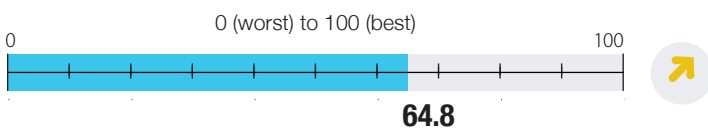
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



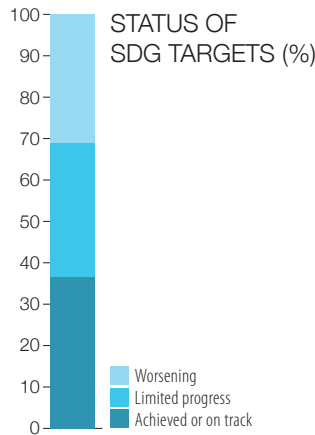
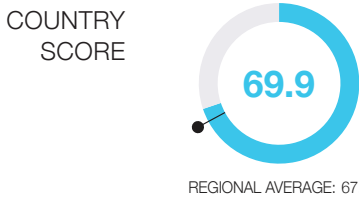
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

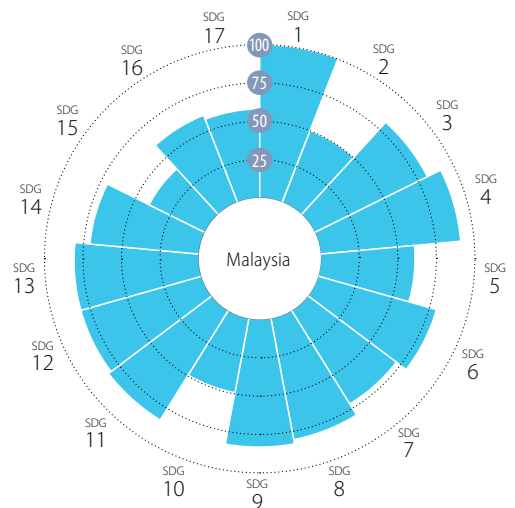
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	73.5	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	67.1	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	91.5	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	24.4	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	39.3	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	17.8	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.0	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2020	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.8	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2021	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4	2021	●	↓	Gini coefficient	38.5	2019	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.7	2019	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.8	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	380.7	2020	●	↗	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	23.0	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.3	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	80.7	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.9	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	39.0	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	132.0	2021	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2013	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6	2019	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	148.5	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.4	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.6	2019	●	↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.4	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	101.8	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.4	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.4	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.5	2020	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	22.8	2018	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	76.2	2021	●	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.3	2019	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.9	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.4	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.9	2021	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.2	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.8	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.0	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	26.6	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	17.5	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	171.2	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2012	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	17.6	2020	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	14.9	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	43	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.0	2020	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	5.6	2014	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	42.1	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.0	2020	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.4	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.3	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.5	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	42.7	2021	●	↗	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.6	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↗
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.9	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.5	2020	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.8	2022	●	↗

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



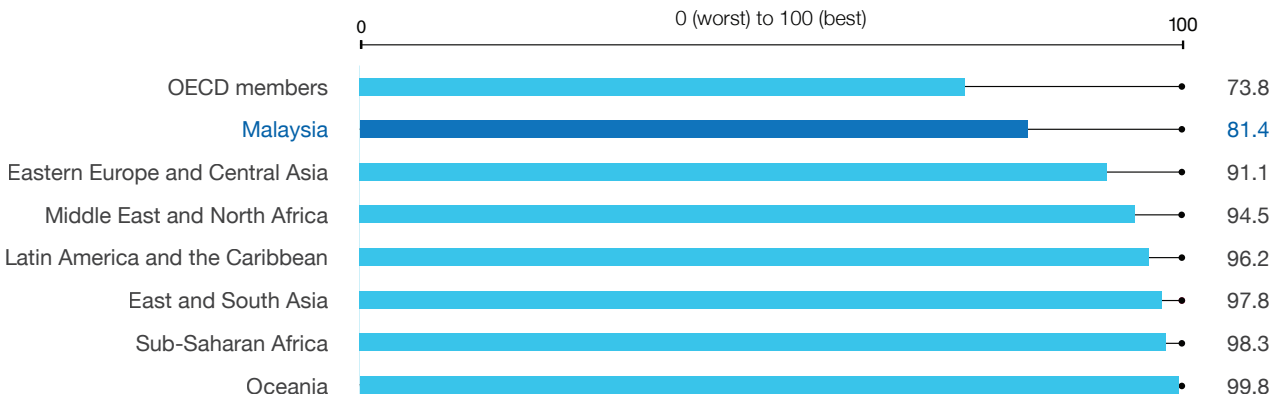
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



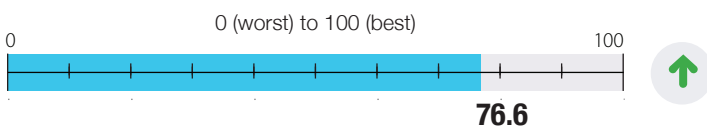
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



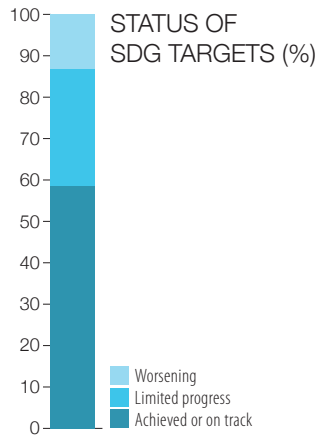
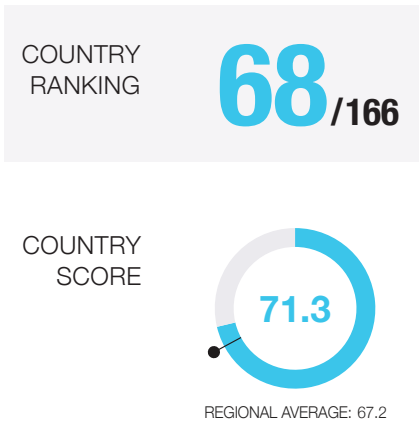
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

3%

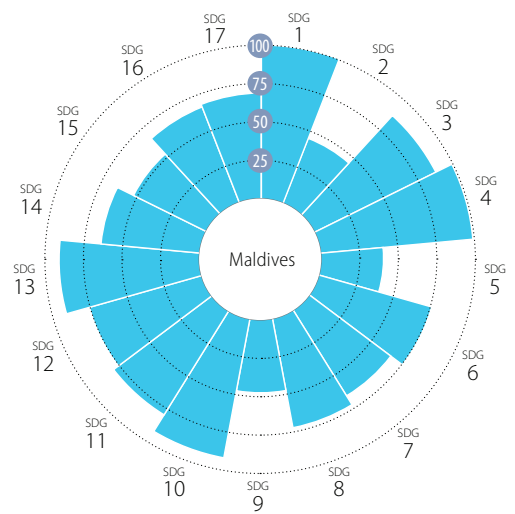
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.5	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.9	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	96.8	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	125.1	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.9	2022	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	●	→	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.7	2019	●	↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.6	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.2	2021	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0	2018	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.8	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.4	2018	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	356.2	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	14.8	2019	●	↑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	21.1	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2014	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.2	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.1	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.6	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.3	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	97.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.4	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.8	2018	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.5	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	15.7	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	76.5	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.5	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.7	2019	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.7	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.6	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	2018	●	→	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3,372.9	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.7	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2022	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.8	2022	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	86.1	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.0	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.8	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.5	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	87.0	2021	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.8	2019	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.2	2021	●	↗	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 58.4	2023	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2021	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.6	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	40.5	2020	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.0	2022	●	↗	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	61	2022	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.9	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.1	2020	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.1	2020	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.4	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.9	2020	●	↓	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	12.6	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,560.0	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	76.6	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.5	2020	●	→						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	2019	●	→						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.1	2019	●	→						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.9	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.9	2018	●	●						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	88.4	2021	●	↑						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.8	2023	●	→						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↗						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	33.6	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

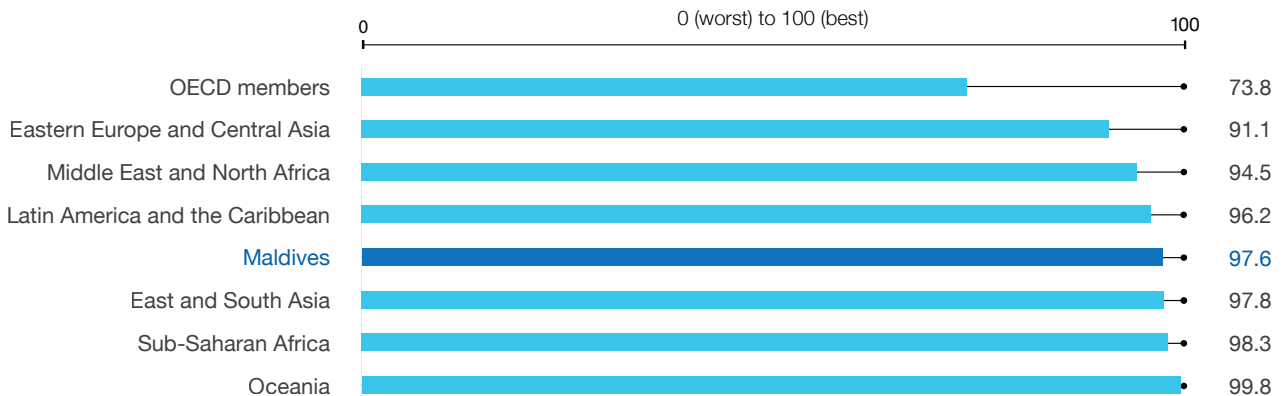


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

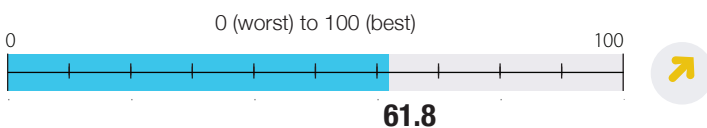


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



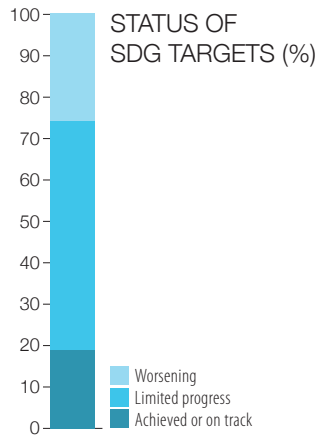
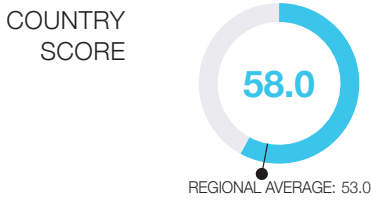
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

22%

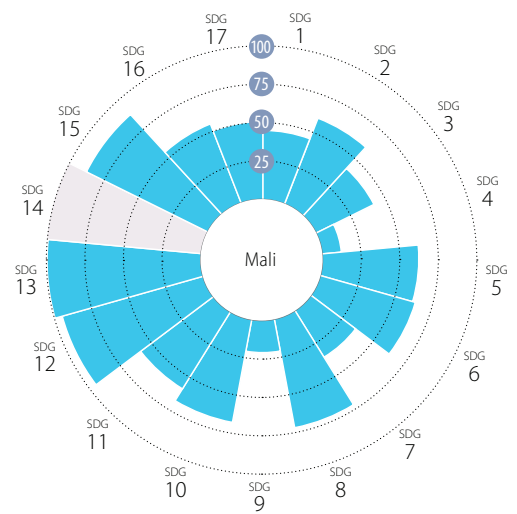
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.9	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	85.8	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	46.4	2021	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.9	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.1	2017	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.6	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	34.8	2020	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	6.8	2019	●	↑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	56.7	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3	2015	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.1	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.0	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	38.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.6	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	32.0	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.6	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.9	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	2017	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2017	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.7	2022	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	91.9	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	111.2	2019	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	2021	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	29.2	2016	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2019	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.6	2021	●	↗	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	54.6	2022	●	↓	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	50	2017	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.6	2021	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.8	2017	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	40	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	15.7	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.8	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.9	2023	●	↓	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.5	2019	●	→	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.6	2017	●	●	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.4	2019	●	→	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.9	2023	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.9	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.6	2017	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	17.7	2009	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.9	2023	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	61.8	2022	●	↗	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



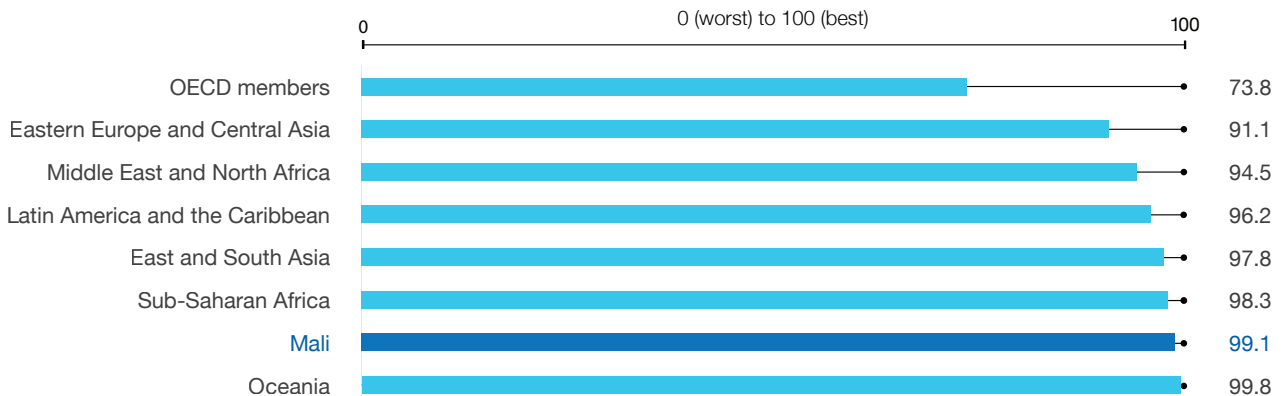
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



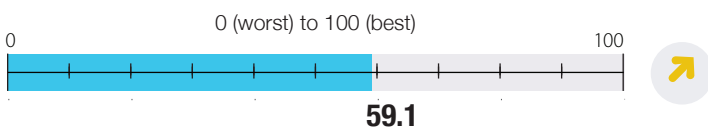
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



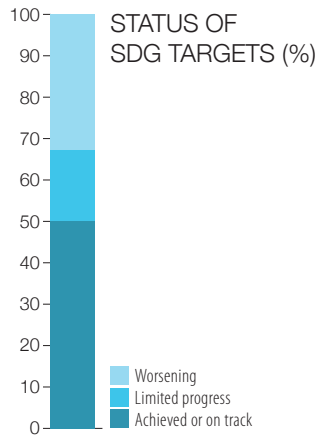
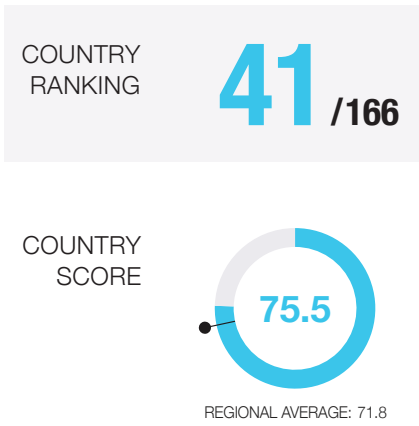
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

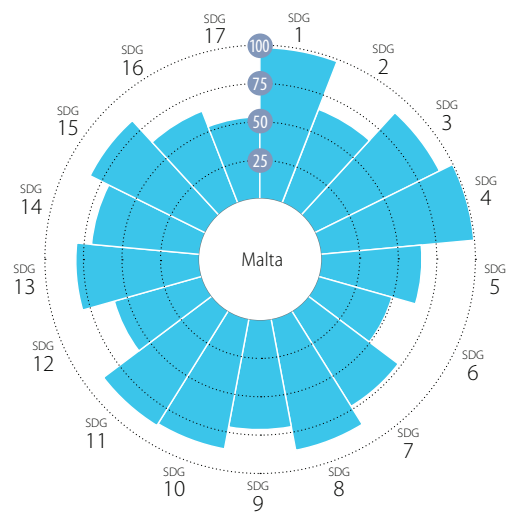
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	15.7	2023	●	↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	59.8	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	46.2	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	34.5	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.8	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	40.0	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.8	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.6	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.6	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2019	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	2021	●	↓	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↗	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	41.9	2020	●	↗
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	39.4	2019	●	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	440.2	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2012	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.4	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	97.1	2021	●	↗	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	50.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.2	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.3	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.1	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	167.1	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2019	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.7	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.8	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	164.0	2017	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	67.3	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	42	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2	2022	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	44.8	2018	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	59.0	2018	●	●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	29.7	2017	●	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	46.2	2020	●	↓	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	41.2	2018	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	108.5	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.4	2022	●	↓	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	75	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.3	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	86.7	2018	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	82.5	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	28	2022	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	45.4	2020	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	13.2	2017	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.0	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.3	2023	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	305.7	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – No Targets				
Population with access to electricity (%)	50.6	2020	●	↗	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.9	2020	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	●	↑	SDG19 – No Targets				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.1	2019	●	↓	SDG20 – No Targets				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG21 – No Targets				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.1	2021	●	●	SDG22 – No Targets				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.6	2018	●	●	SDG23 – No Targets				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	43.5	2021	●	↗	SDG24 – No Targets				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9	2023	●	→	SDG25 – No Targets				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	●	SDG26 – No Targets				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	SDG27 – No Targets				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5.9	2018	●	●	SDG28 – No Targets				

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



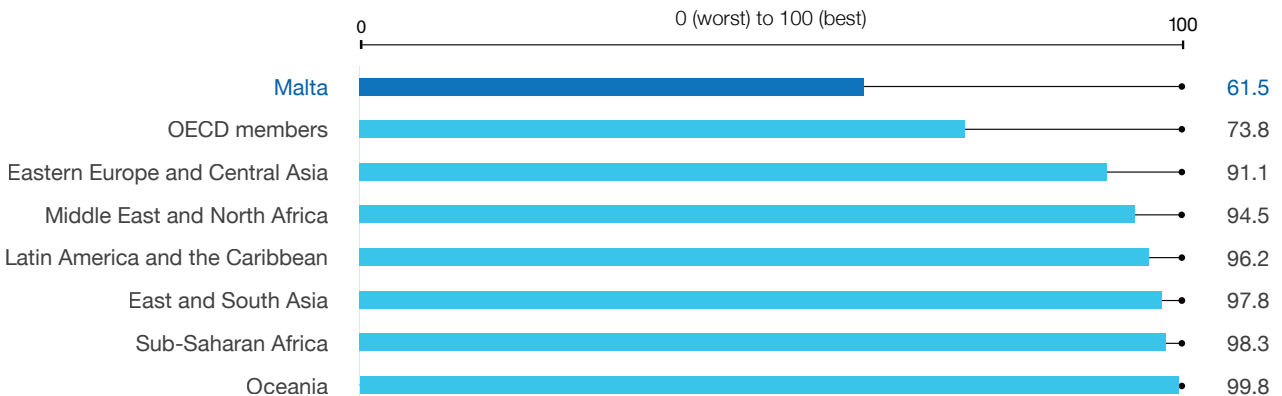
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



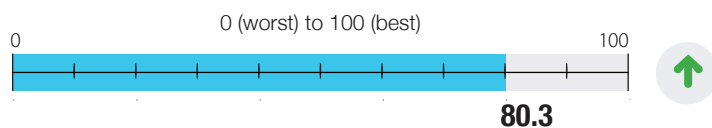
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



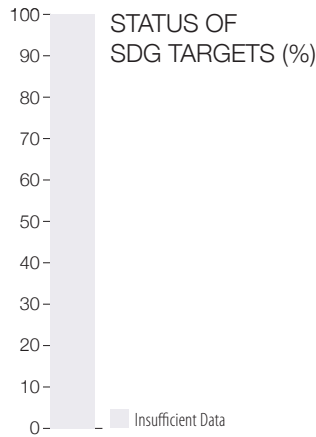
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

5%

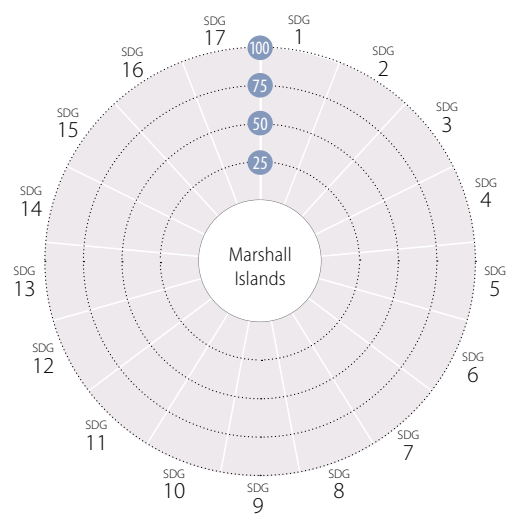
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	87.5	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	78.7	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2018	●	↓	
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)	29.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.1	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.9	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2020	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.9	2017	●	●	Gini coefficient	31.0	2019	●	↓	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↗	Palma ratio	1.2	2019	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	10.5	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●	↑
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2.9	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	13.3	2019	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0	2022	●	↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2021	●	↓	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.2	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.5	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	14.5	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.9	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.9	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.7	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.9	2019	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.0	2018	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.0	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	66.0	2018	●	→	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.5	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	81	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.3	2021	●	↗	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.1	2018	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.6	2020	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.9	2022	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	105.5	2020	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.4	2022	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.9	2018	●	→	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	8.7	2019	●	↓	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	*	75.4	2023	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	15.8	2019	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.7	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.9	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.4	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.9	2022	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	81.2	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	*	15.5	2019	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	8,655.6	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2021	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	30.1	2020	●	↓	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	71	2022	●	→	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↗	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	51	2022	●	↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.7	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.1	2015	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.5	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.8	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	96.5	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.8	2023	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.1	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	61.5	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2022	●	↓	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	79	2021	●	●	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.3	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



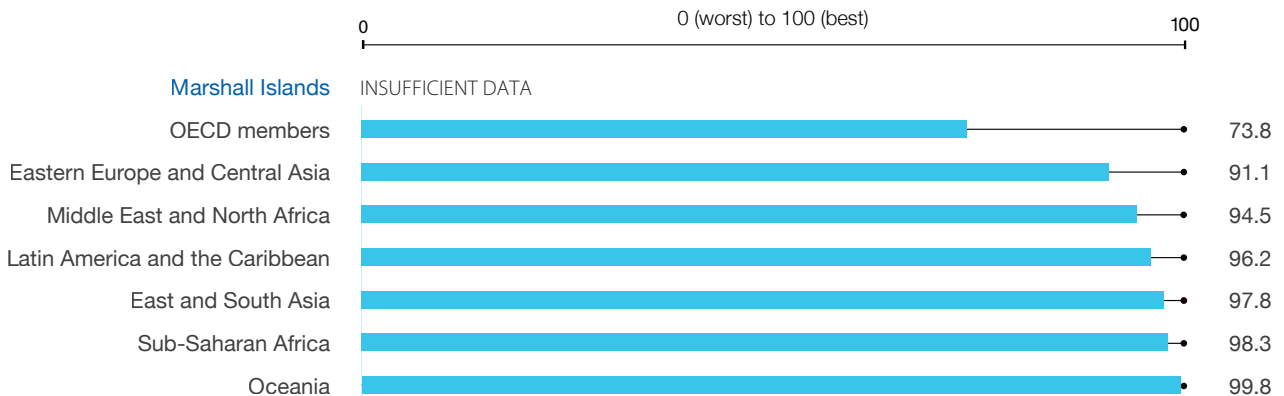
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



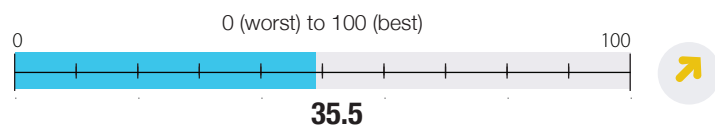
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



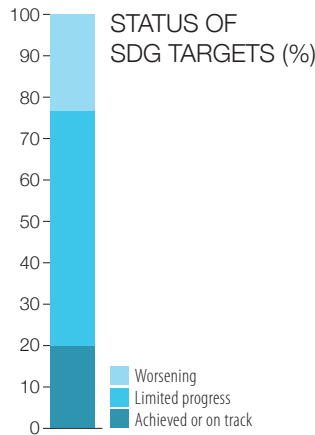
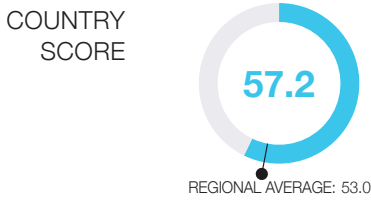
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

55%

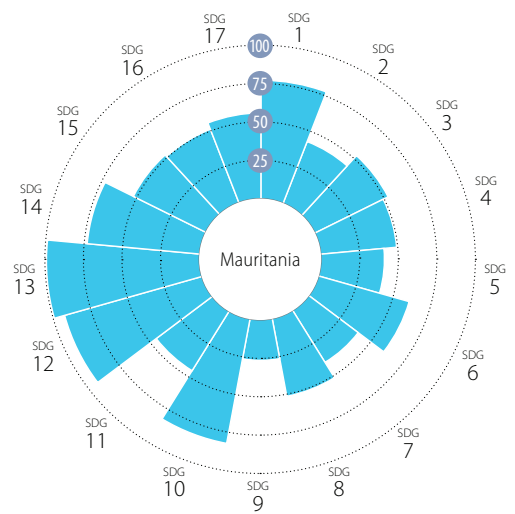
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.5	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.5	2017	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	52.9	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.8	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	29.7	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	483.0	2021	●	↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	84.5	2011	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92.4	2017	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	58.8	2021	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	68.3	2021	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	95.9	2021	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.5	2011	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.5	2007	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.8	2021	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.1	2021	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.6	2020	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	84.2	2020	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	63.9	2020	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	NA	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.4	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.7	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	85.9	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	38.7	2017	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2017	●	●
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	35.5	2019	●	●
Palma ratio	1.5	2019	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	35.7	2020	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2013	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.7	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.8	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	29.3	2022	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.1	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.8	2017	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	20.0	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	31.3	2020	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	35.5	2022	●	↔

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



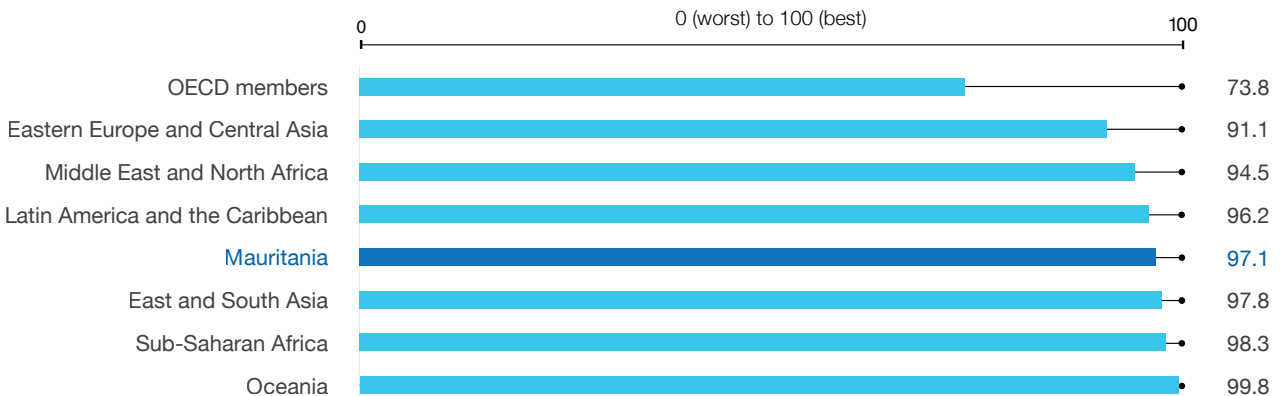
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



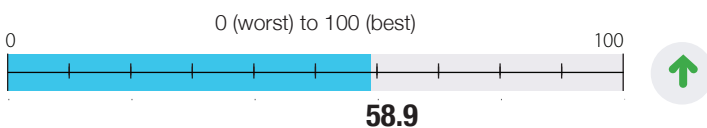
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



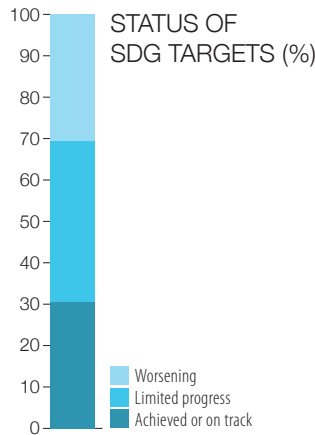
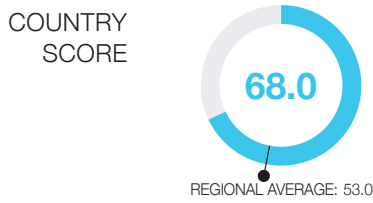
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

5%

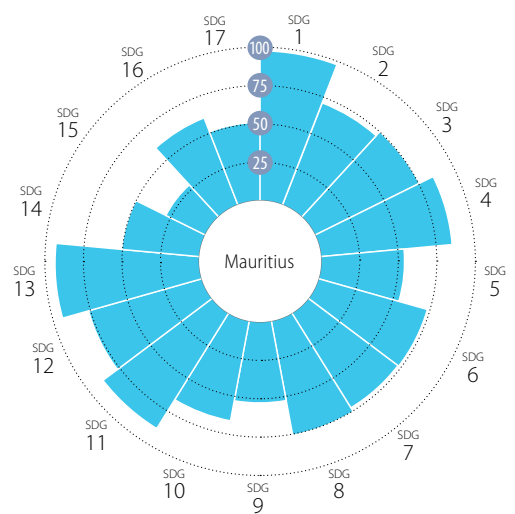
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	5.3	2023	●	↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	47.0	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	20.0	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	58.8	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	70.8	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.1	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.1	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.6	2022	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.7	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2018	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	32.6	2014	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	1.3	2014	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	56.0	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	463.8	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	50.4	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.6	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.5	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	40.5	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42.0	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	81.0	2021	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2009	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.1	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.4	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	128.4	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.0	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.6	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.4	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	37.9	2018	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	84.0	2014	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.4	2021	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	63	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	40	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7	2022	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.9	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.2	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	45.9	2019	●	↗	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	59.6	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	76.5	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.6	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	22.4	2019	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.9	2019	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.0	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	46.6	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.3	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.2	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.7	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	49.8	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.2	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	709.4	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2020	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	47.3	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	53	2022	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	42.6	2020	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	65.6	2015	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.2	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.0	2015	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.1	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.5	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	21.4	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.9	2017	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.2	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.2	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	9.6	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.9	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



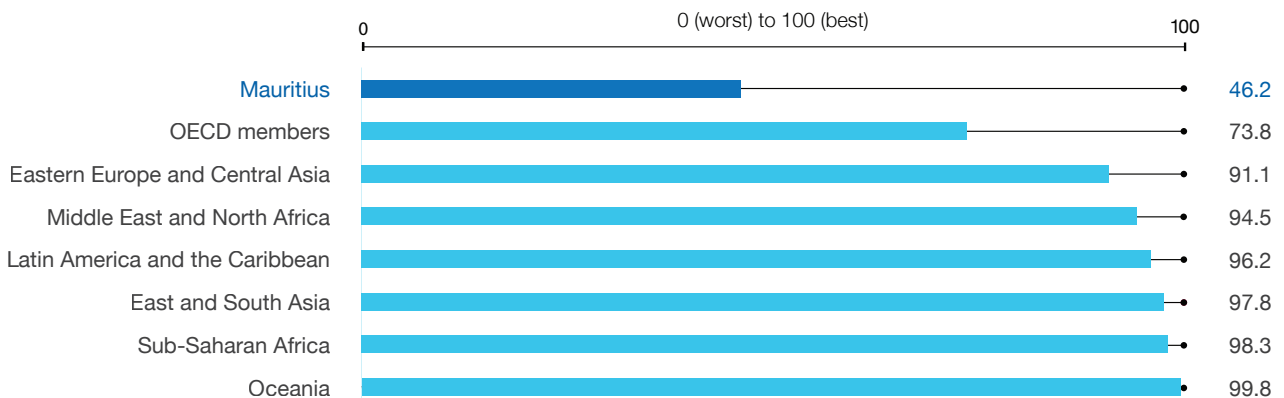
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



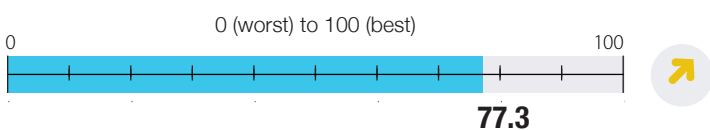
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



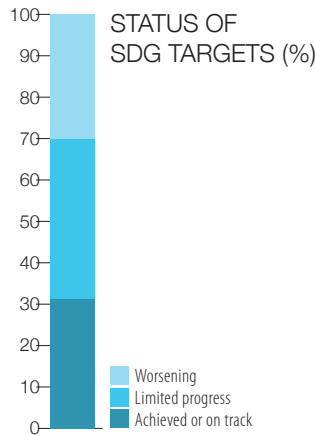
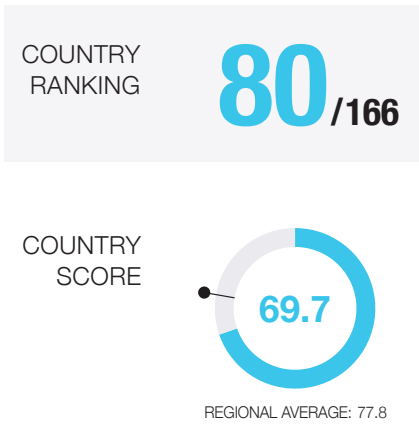
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

14%

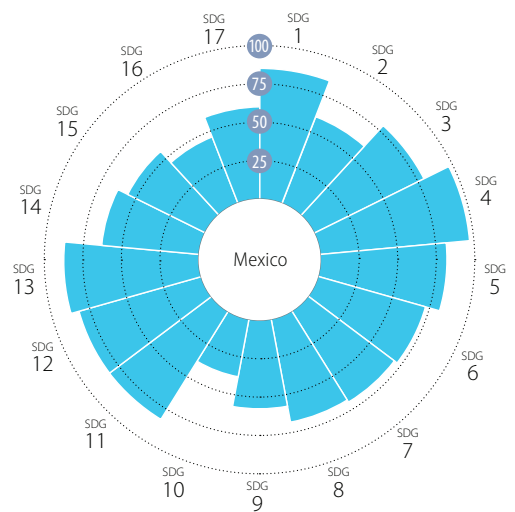
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.5	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	67.6	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.8	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	108.7	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.6	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.8	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2021	●	↗	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2020	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.6	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	14.2	2019	●	→	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	84.4	2020	●	↓	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2016	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.6	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.1	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.6	2021	●	→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2021	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5	2021	●	↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.2	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	34.7	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	2021	●	→	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.2	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.1	2019	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.4	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	23.7	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	65	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.1	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.7	2022	●	↗	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.2	2022	●	↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	62.5	2022	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.39	2023	●	↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.7	2022	●	↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	102.6	2021	●	↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	22.1	2018	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3	2021	●	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	41.9	2014	●	↗	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2021	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.5	2021	●	↗	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	56.3	2020	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	63.9	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	65	2022	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0	2021	●	↗	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.7	2021	●	●	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.5	2017	●	●	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	21.6	2019	●	●	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	90.5	2021	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.8	2020	●	●	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.1	2023	●	→	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.7	2020	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.4	2021	●	↗	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.8	2020	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2019	●	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.3	2020	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.5	2019	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	81	2021	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.7	2021	●	●	Gini coefficient	36.8	2017	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	●	Palma ratio	1.6	2017	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	90.5	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.1	2023	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	14.2	2019	●	→	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.9	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.0	2022	●	→	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



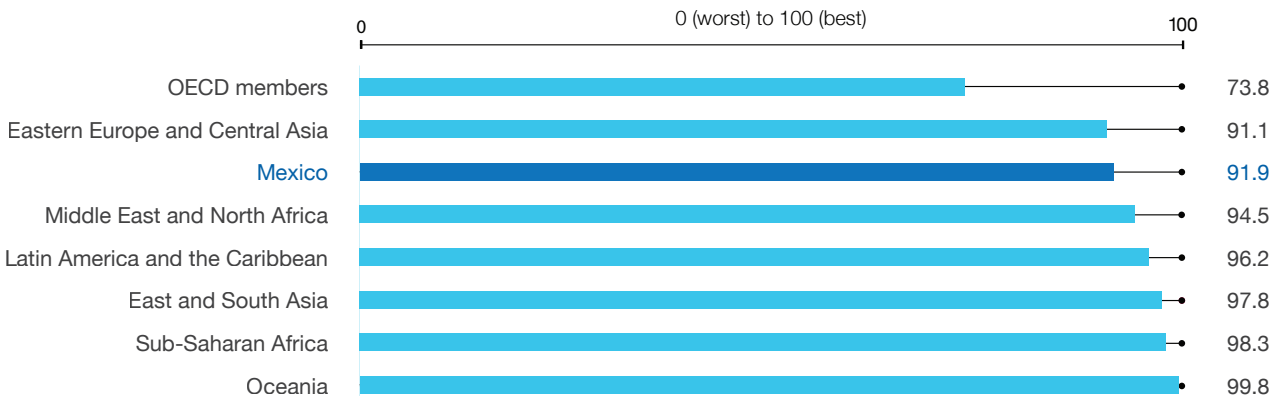
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



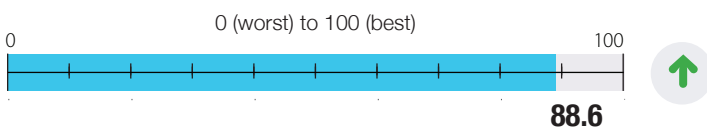
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



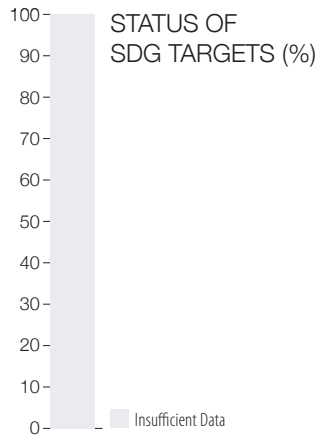
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

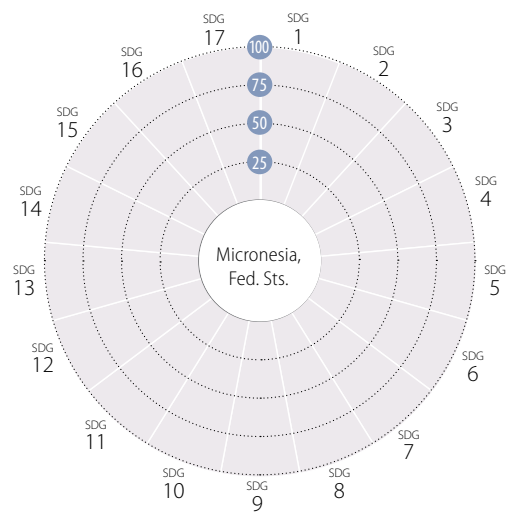
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	5.8	2023	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	10.1	2023	●	↓
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.6	2020	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.1	2020	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.6	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.7	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.9	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.9	2021	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.9	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	59.1	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.1	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.2	2021	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	25.0	2021	●	↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.6	2019	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	44.7	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.8	2019	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	2019	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	70.5	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.6	2017	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78	2021	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74	2019	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.2	2021	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	NA	NA	●	●
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	7.4	2020	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.3	2020	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2	2020	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.5	2020	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2020	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	27.1	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	416.0	2018	●	→
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.1	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	46.8	2018	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	83.1	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.2	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	58.9	2022	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	50.0	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.5	2021	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.7	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.4	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	44.7	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	25.2	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,348.14	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	43.0	2020	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	57.3	2020	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.4	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.9	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.3	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.6	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.7	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	36.9	2017	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	18.7	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	62.5	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	20.9	2021	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.9	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	75.6	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	85.9	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.4	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2020	●	↓
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	1.2	2020	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.1	2020	●	↓
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	59.8	2012	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	30.6	2017	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	45.4	2020	●	→
Palma ratio	2.1	2020	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	19.8	2020	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	17.6	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	19.0	2019	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0	2022	●	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)	4.1	2018	●	↑
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	34.7	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.7	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.7	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.4	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.1	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.5	2018	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2012	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.2	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	2018	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,356.0	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	30.4	2018	●	↓
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.5	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.5	2022	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	32.4	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	17.5	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.5	2022	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	28.2	2021	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	41.6	2021	●	→
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	47	2022	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	97.0	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	31	2022	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	6.0	2019	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.0	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	163.8	2020	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.6	2020	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.2	2020	●	→
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	54	2021	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	53.1	2022	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	20.4	2019	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.6	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



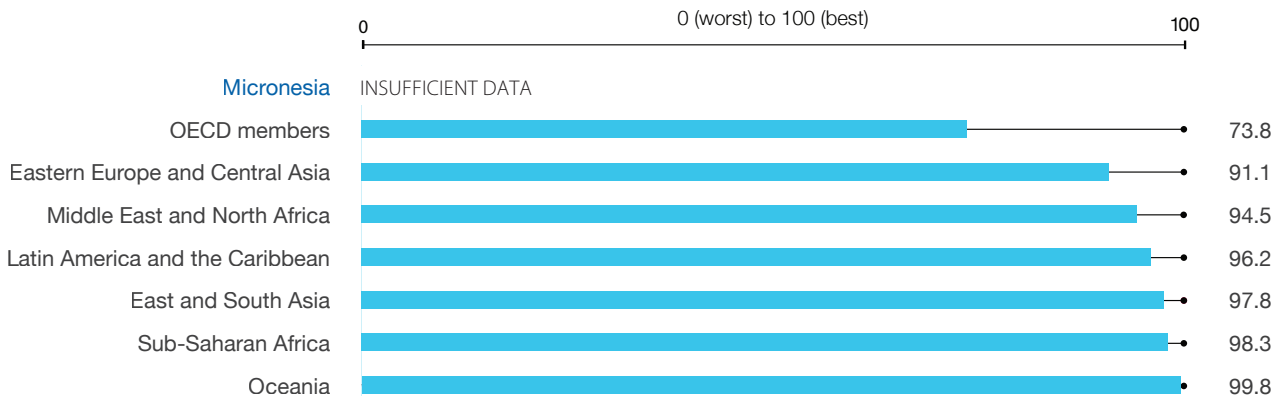
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



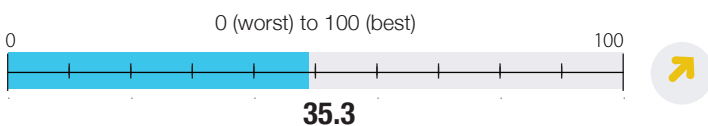
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



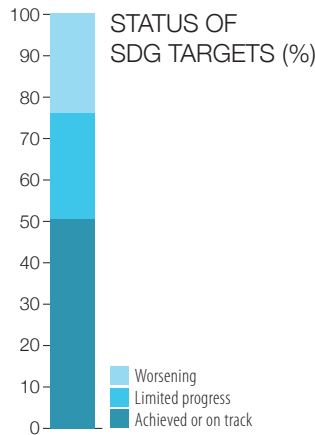
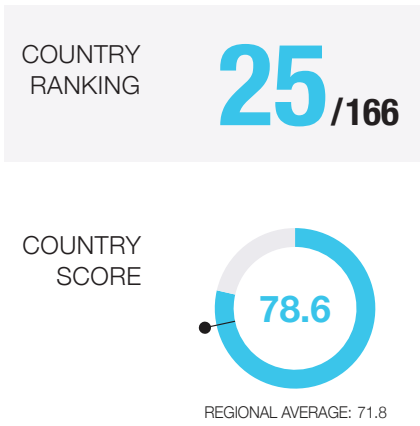
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

46%

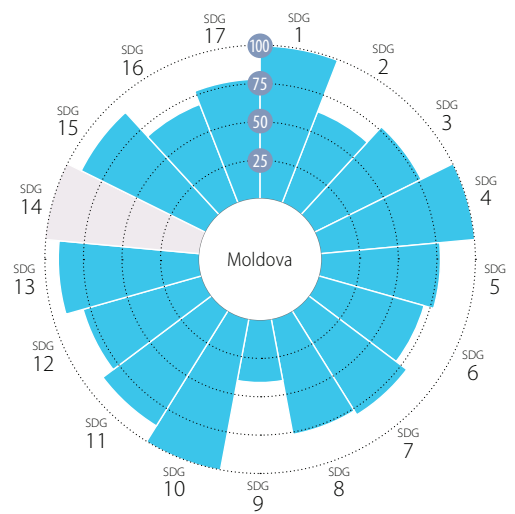
SDG – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	57.9	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Population using the internet (%)	40.4	2021	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2017	●	●	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	45.8	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	40.1	2013	●	●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.8	2013	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	74.3	2020	●	↓	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.7	2019	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.9	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.9	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	80.0	2021	●	↔	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2016	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	46.3	2019	●	↓	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.9	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	254.0	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2019	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.0	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	44.0	2009	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2009	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	64	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	12.6	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	83.0	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.6	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	74.4	2021	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	88.9	2022	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	97.2	2018	●	↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	*	63.3	2023	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.0	2019	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	7.1	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.3	2019	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2023	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.3	2019	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2019	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population with access to electricity (%)	82.9	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	13.0	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	NA	●	●	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.5	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.3	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	●	●	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.5	2020	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.1	2020	●	↓	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	35.3	2022	●	↔	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

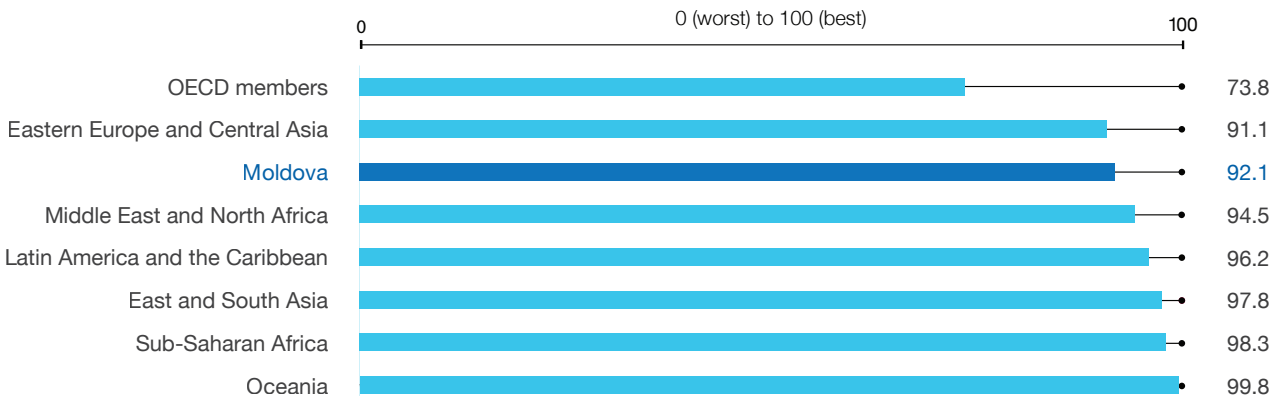


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

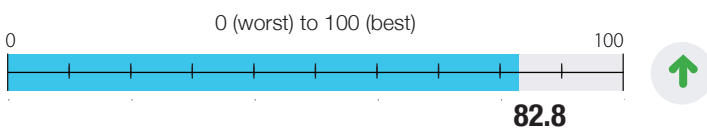


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



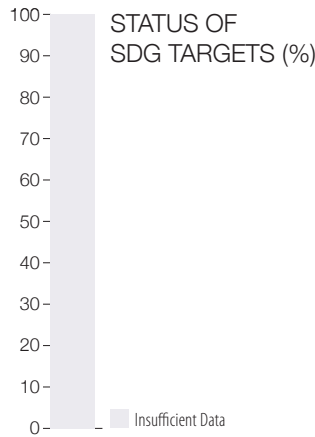
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

3%

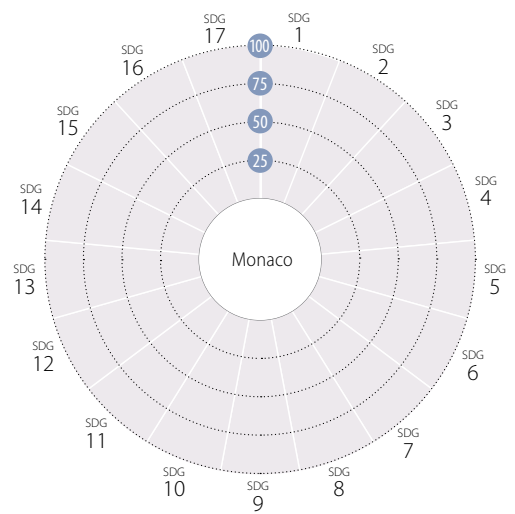
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	95.0	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	61.3	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.8	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.9	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.9	2012	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.9	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2020	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.9	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5	2018	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	6.5	2018	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	15.8	2019	●	↗	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	12.3	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.7	2015	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.5	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.0	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.2	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	84.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.2	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2021	●	↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.6	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1	2019	●	↗	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.7	2018	●	↓	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	68.9	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.3	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.3	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.8	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	18.4	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	2018	●	↓	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	2020	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67	2019	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.7	2022	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.8	2021	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	107.7	2021	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	59.5	2020	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.0	2020	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.7	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	7.1	2019	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.3	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	67	2022	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.6	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6	2012	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.6	2020	●	↗	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	39	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	78.7	2020	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.5	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3	2011	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.2	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.6	2023	●	↑	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,055.4	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – No Targets					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.8	2020	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	●	→	SDG19 – No Targets					
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	22.0	2019	●	↓	SDG20 – No Targets					
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG21 – No Targets					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.9	2021	●	●	SDG22 – No Targets					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5	2018	●	●	SDG23 – No Targets					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	64.3	2021	●	↑	SDG24 – No Targets					
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.3	2023	●	↑	SDG25 – No Targets					
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	SDG26 – No Targets					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→	SDG27 – No Targets					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	65.4	2018	●	●	SDG28 – No Targets					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

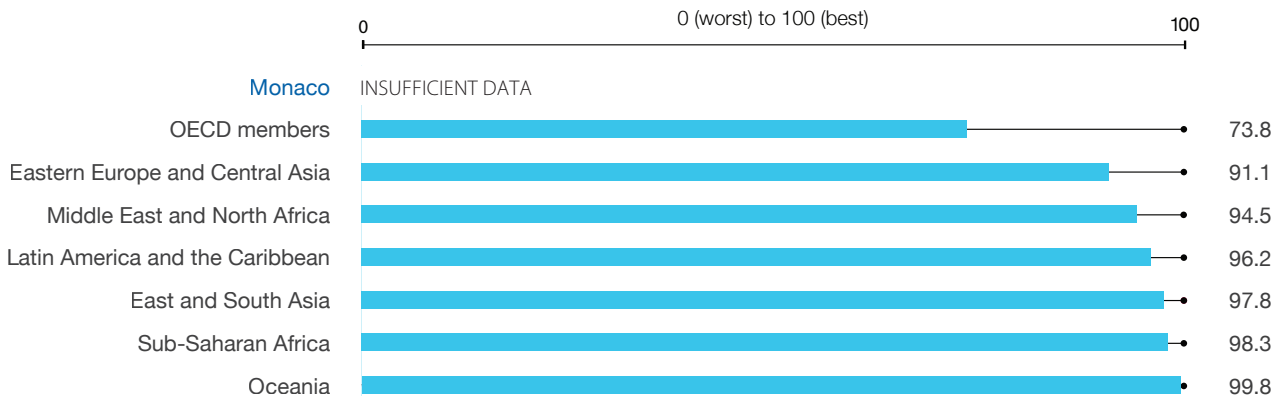


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

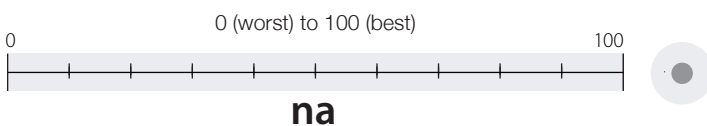


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



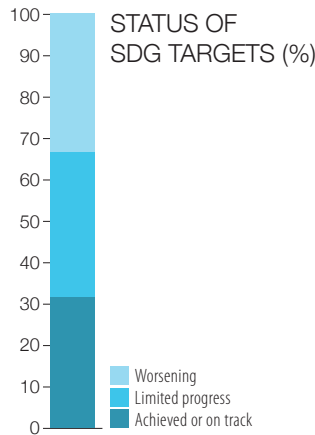
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

66%

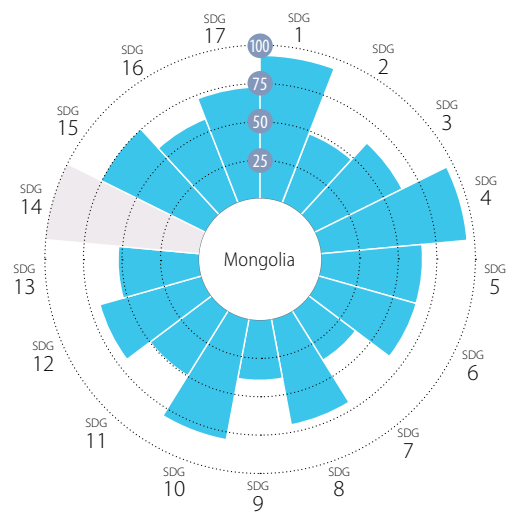
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Population using the internet (%)	86.1	2021	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	97.9	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2020	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
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)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2021	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	7.0	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA	NA	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2005	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	NA	NA	●	●	Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.8	2019	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.5	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.9	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	3.5	2012	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	NA	NA	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.4	2022	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6	2022	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.6	2022	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA	●	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.3	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2008	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	35.5	2016	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	NA	●	●	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	●	●	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.6	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	67	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



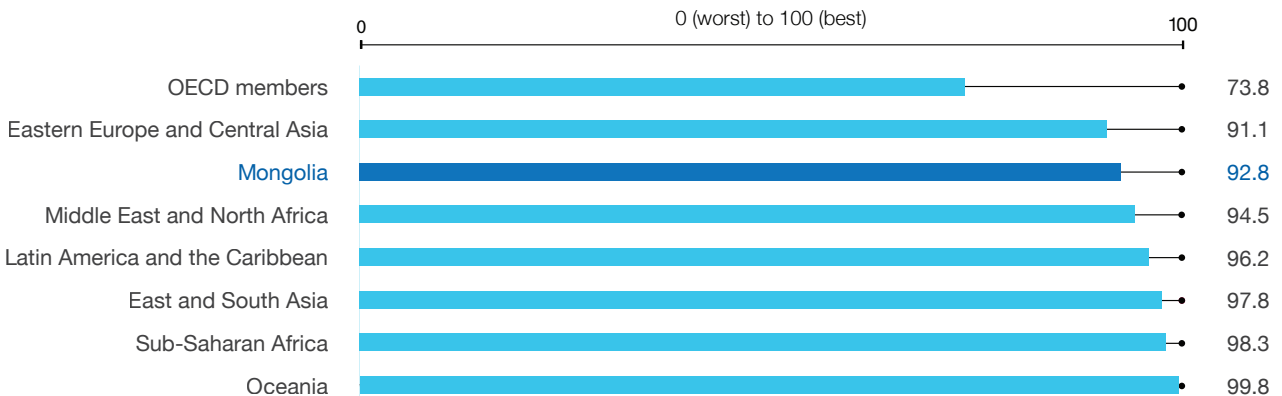
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



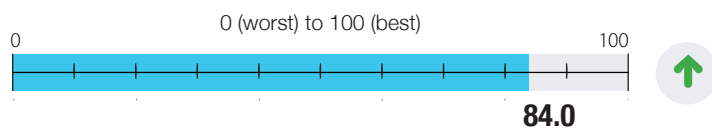
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



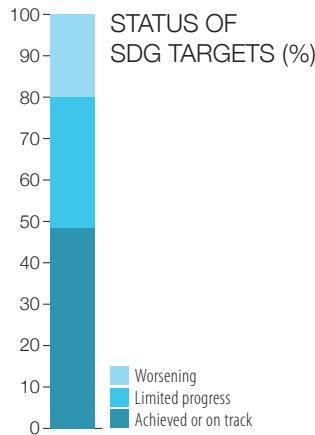
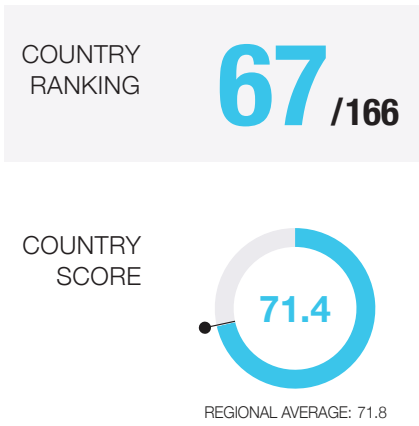
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

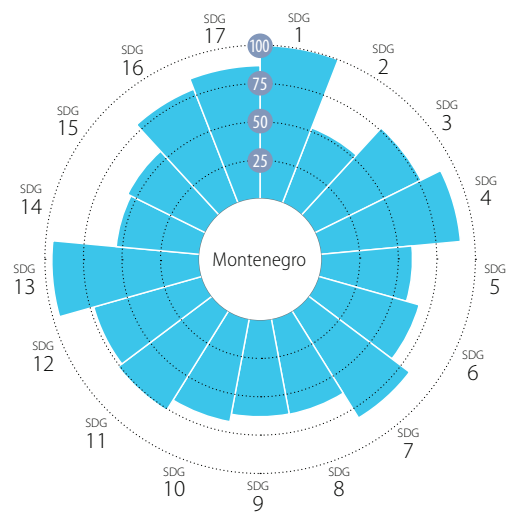
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.2	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	66.2	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	4.7	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	84.3	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	116.2	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.6	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.1	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9	2018	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.6	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2020	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	32.7	2018	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	1.3	2018	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	17.9	2020	●	↑
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	39.5	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	38.6	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.5	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	34.8	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.7	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	40.0	2022	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	428.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.6	2016	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	35.0	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.2	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	214.7	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	19.8	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.0	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.0	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.1	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	176.3	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	26.9	2020	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.5	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.3	2018	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	63	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	15.1	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2018	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	22,554.7	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.5	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.6	2021	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2020	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	63.6	2018	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	112.5	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.8	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.1	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.2	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.5	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.5	2020	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.96	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	67.7	2020	●	↗	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.4	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.3	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,823.8	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2021	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	20.7	2020	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	98.1	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	49	2022	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	51.8	2020	●	↗	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	7.6	2019	●	↓	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.9	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.7	2018	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.3	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.3	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.5	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.9	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↗	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.8	2020	●	↗
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	41.4	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.2	2020	●	↑
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.0	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



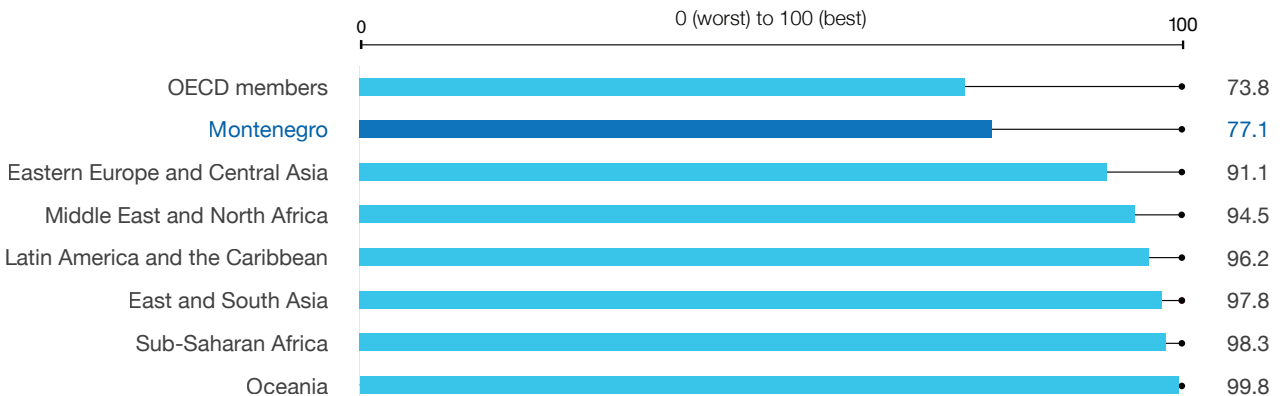
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



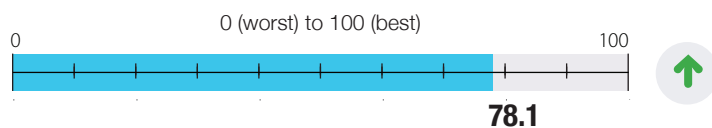
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ■ Information unavailable
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



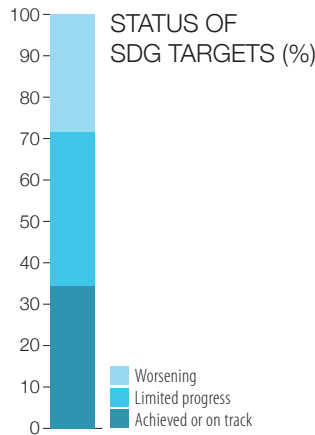
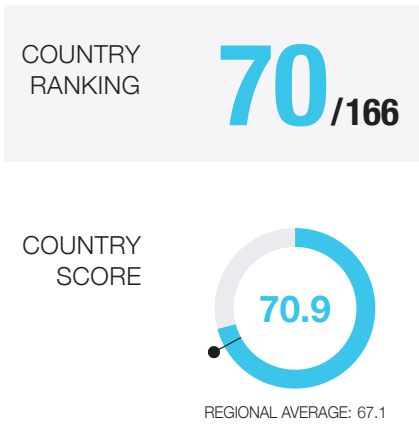
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

16%

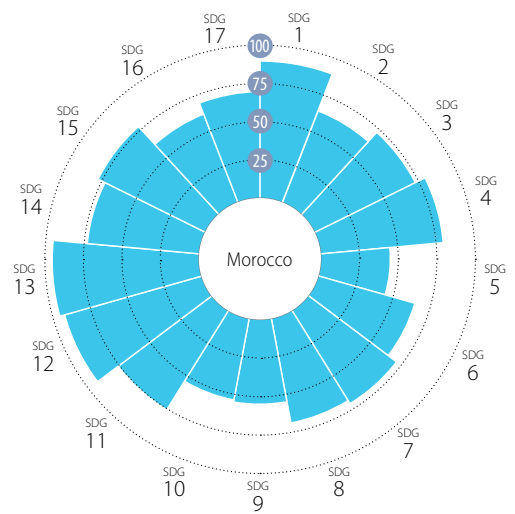
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.5	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	95.9	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	82.2	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	89.5	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2	2018	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.3	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.3	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	36.8	2018	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	1.5	2018	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	8.8	2020	●	↑
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6.2	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.6	2019	●	↔
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.0	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.2	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	39.0	2022	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2018	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.3	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.7	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	115.2	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.6	2019	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.9	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	9.6	2020	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	2018	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	18	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67	2019	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.8	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	213.2	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	79.8	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.9	2021	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	74.6	2022	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.2	2019	●	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	32.9	2018	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.6	2019	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.7	2021	●	↔	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.6	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.7	2021	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.9	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.2	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.8	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.3	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.4	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.4	2021	●	↔
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	40.9	2020	●	↓
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	84	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	62.4	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4	2013	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	45	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	38.7	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.7	2018	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2017	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.2	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	74.3	2023	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.9	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	68.4	2017	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	16.1	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* 35.9	2015	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.1	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

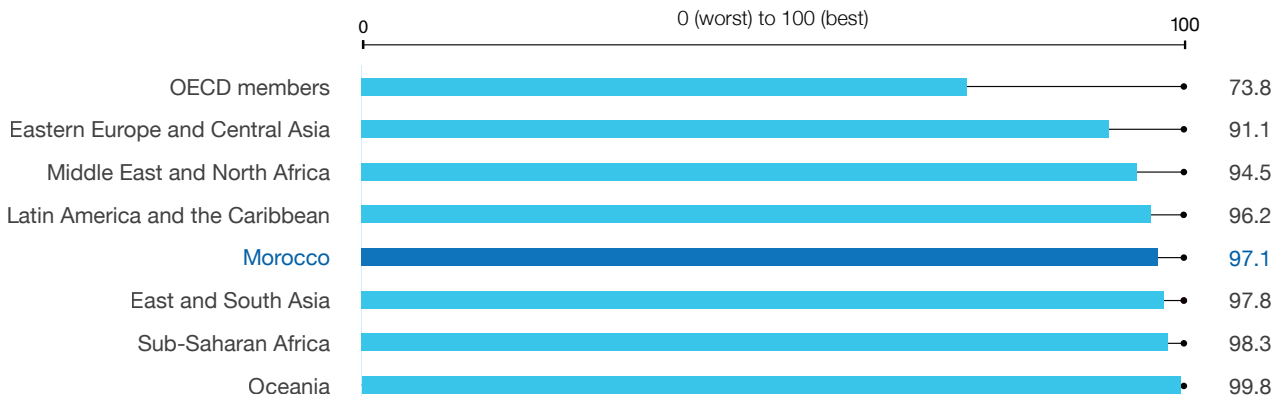


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

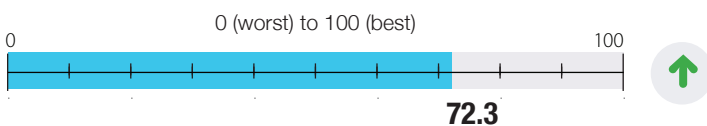


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



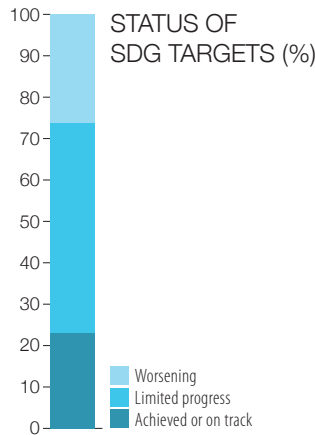
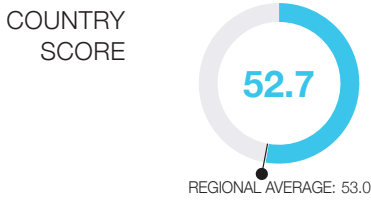
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

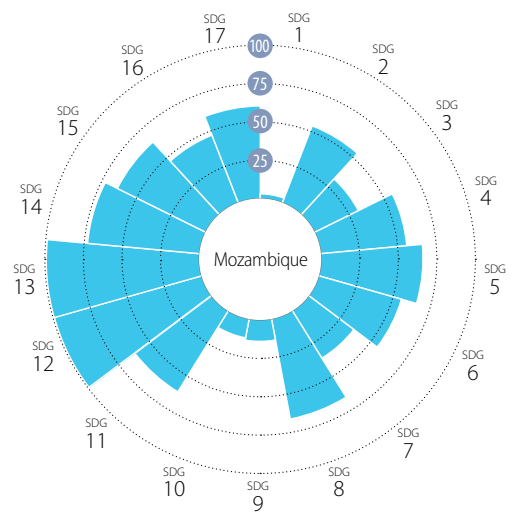
SDG – Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG – Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.4	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	91.6	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.9	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	88.1	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	82.0	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.6	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.8	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	23.6	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	2019	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	↗	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.1	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2010	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	39.5	2013	●	●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.8	2013	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.9	2020	●	→	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	71.9	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	33.4	2019	●	↓	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.1	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	92.6	2020	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.0	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0	2022	●	→	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	94.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2014	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.6	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	66.6	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.2	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.0	2019	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.0	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.7	2018	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	22.5	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.1	2018	●	→	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.6	2018	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	66.1	2021	●	↗	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.0	2022	●	↗	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	75.6	2021	●	↗	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.9	2022	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.6	2018	●	→	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.3	2019	●	↗	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.0	2018	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.8	2019	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	72.6	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	30.8	2022	●	↓	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.8	2021	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.5	2022	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.4	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.3	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.8	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.4	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,062.6	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2021	●	↓	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	18.1	2020	●	↑	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	68	2022	●	↓	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.1	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.9	2018	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	38	2022	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.5	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	43.7	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗	
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	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.5	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.4	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	10.7	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	26.6	2020	●	↑	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.3	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



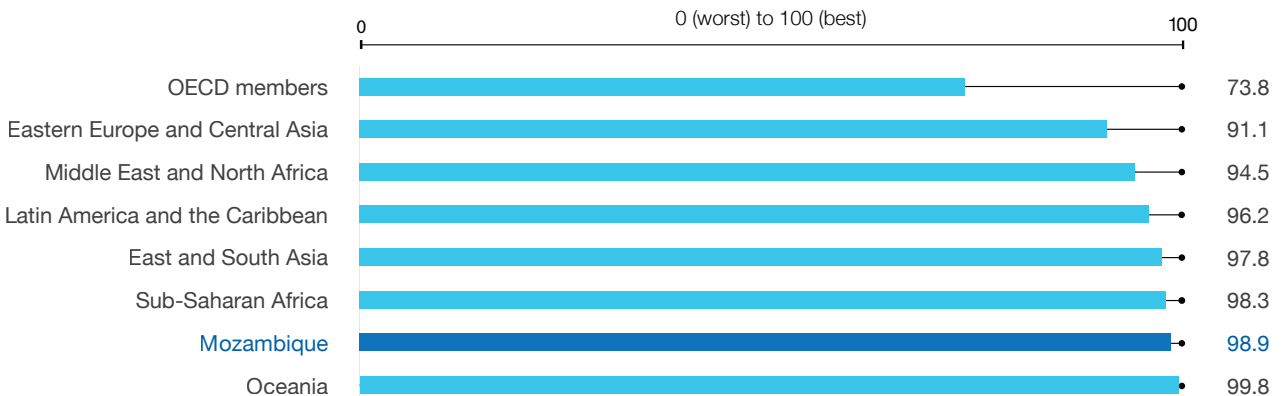
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



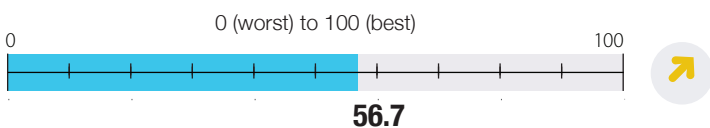
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



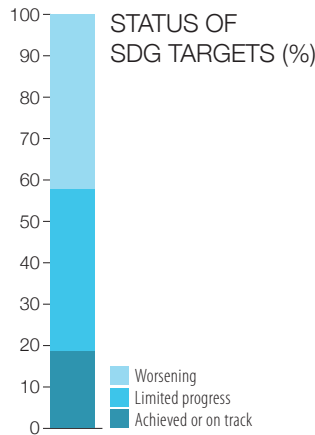
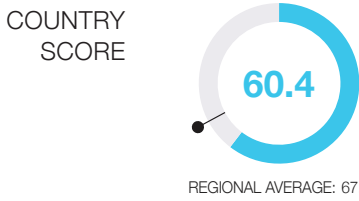
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

3%

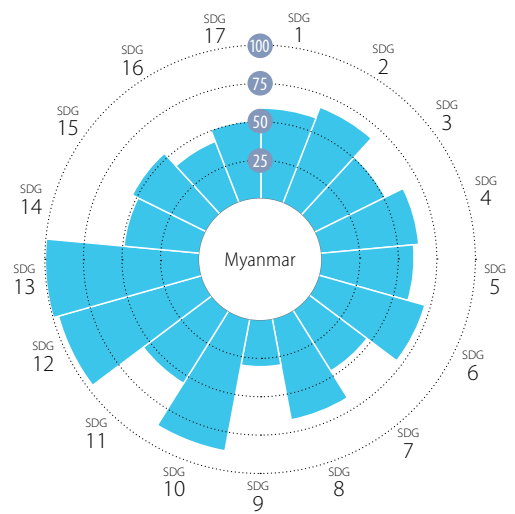
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	68.0	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	51.4	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	86.0	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	17.4	2021	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	19.3	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	32.7	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2016	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	36.4	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.9	2020	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.2	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2015	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	54.0	2014	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	3.9	2014	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.6	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	55.0	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	127.1	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	20.5	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.5	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.7	2020	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.6	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	361.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2014	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	30.6	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	228.4	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.2	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.0	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.1	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.1	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	180.0	2016	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.4	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.0	2015	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	61	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	47	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	427.3	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.2	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	32.2	2020	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	52.1	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.5	2021	●	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	1.1	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	10.2	2019	●	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	55.5	2015	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.2	2019	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	59.4	2021	●	↓	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	99.3	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	42.4	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.5	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	63.4	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	37.2	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	20.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	295.7	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2011	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	34.8	2017	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	30.6	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	51	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	5.1	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	55.0	2015	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.4	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	26	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	14.9	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.6	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.1	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.4	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●
Adults 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	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.9	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.7	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5.2	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.0	2020	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.7	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



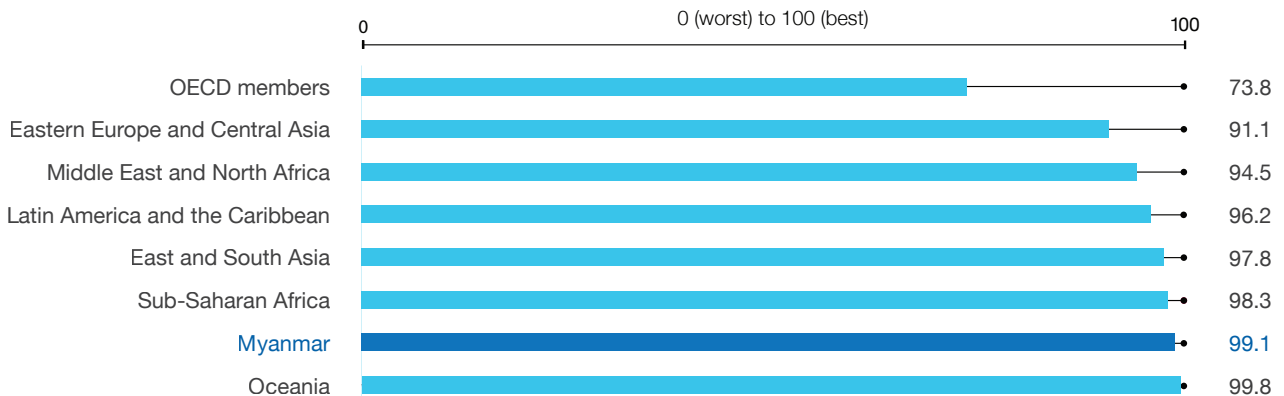
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



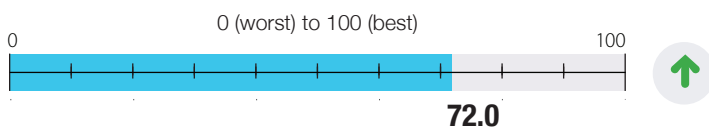
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



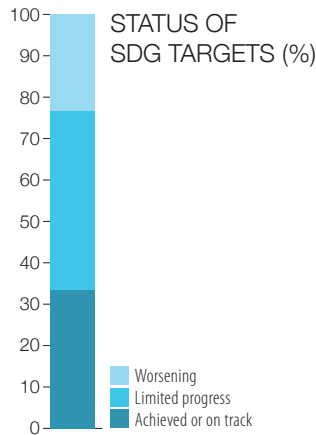
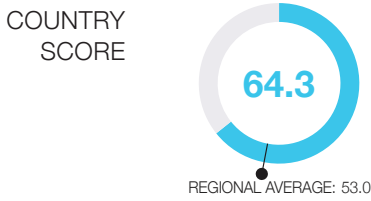
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

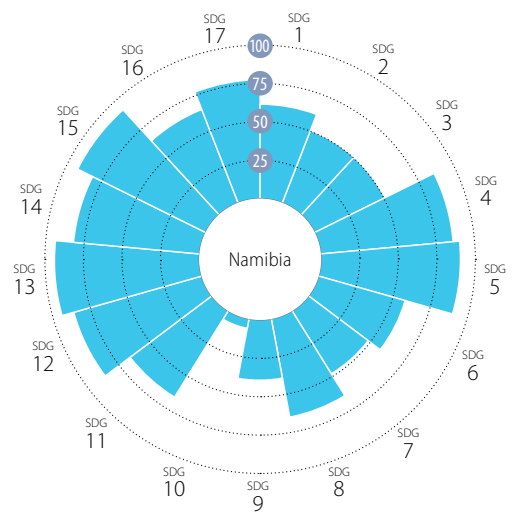
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.6	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	64.3	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	37.2	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	44.0	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	109.6	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.1	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	24.1	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	2018	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.8	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2020	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	30.7	2017	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.2	2017	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	58.3	2020	●	↓
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	178.7	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	34.2	2019	●	↔
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.7	2021	●	↔	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	66.2	2020	●	↔
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.8	2021	●	↔	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	2022	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	360.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2000	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.9	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.6	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	184.1	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.5	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.4	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.1	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.1	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.3	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.7	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60.2	2016	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	37	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	61	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	728.4	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	11.8	2018	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1	2018	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.2	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	64.8	2018	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	43.1	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.4	2019	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.2	2018	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	46.7	2019	●	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	74.9	2015	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.6	2019	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.5	2021	●	↓	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	58.9	2020	●	●	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.3	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.3	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.1	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	83.7	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	73.6	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.6	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.8	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	245.5	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	28.4	2021	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	15.1	2016	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	70.4	2020	●	↔	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	31	2022	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	31.3	2020	●	↔	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	81.3	2016	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	23	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.4	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	9.9	2015	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.0	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	28.3	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.0	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	47.8	2021	●	↔	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.5	2020	●	●	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↔	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.9	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.4	2019	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.0	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



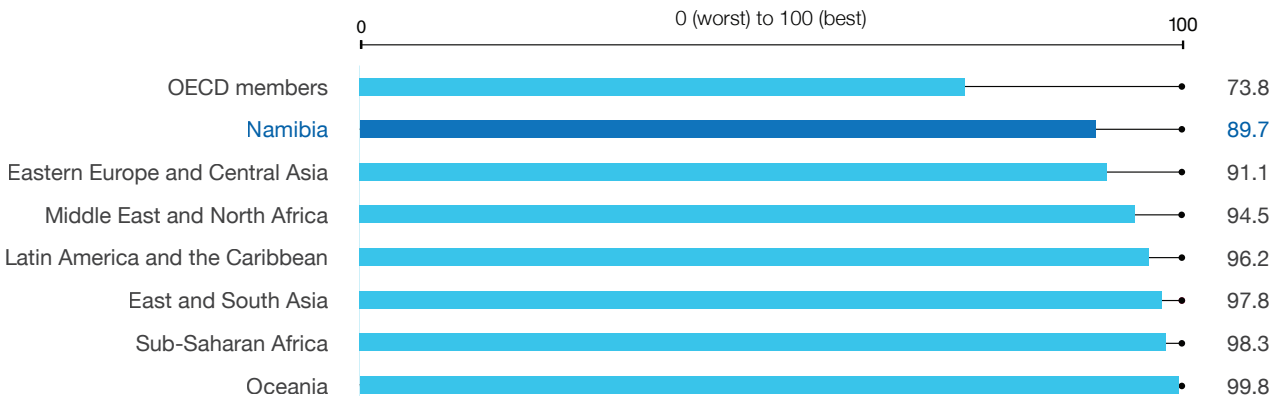
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



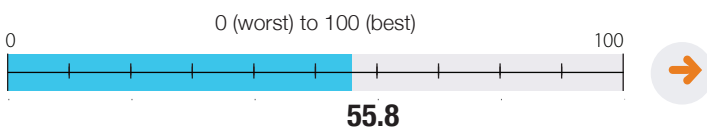
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



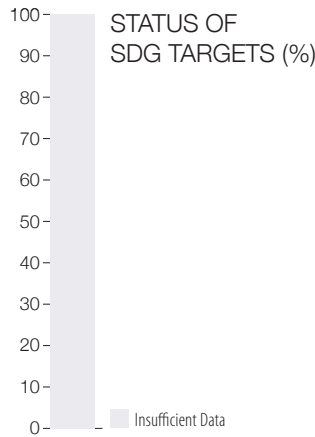
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

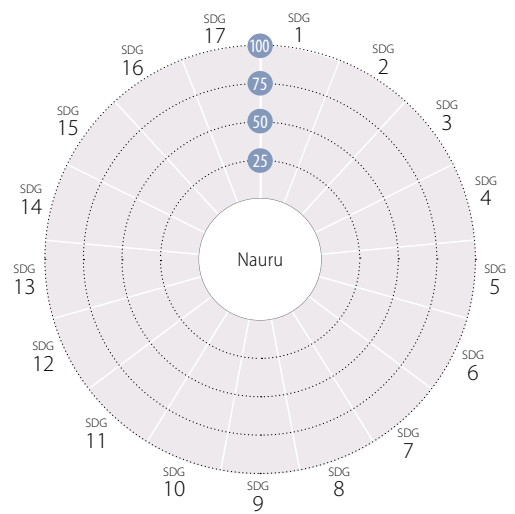
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	15.9	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	72.9	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	28.8	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	53.0	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	18.0	2020	●	↔	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	76.0	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.8	2022	●	↔	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2016	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	2013	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.2	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	↔
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2014	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.5	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	41.4	2018	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.9	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	25.8	2019	●	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	214.6	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.5	2021	●	↔	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.4	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.0	2021	●	↔	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.1	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	457.0	2021	●	↔	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.5	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.9	2021	●	↔	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.9	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6	2019	●	↔	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.0	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	142.5	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	2020	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	34.8	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.6	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	2021	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	63.9	2016	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.2	2013	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	62	2019	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.0	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2022	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	81.2	2022	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	68.9	2018	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.2	2022	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.7	2022	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.9	2021	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.6	2021	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.4	2013	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.5	2021	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	107.8	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	3.2	2016	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.1	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	41	2022	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	44.2	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	78.1	2016	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	84.3	2020	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.0	2021	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.3	2020	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.9	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	31.6	2020	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.0	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,501.1	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.8	2022	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy									
Population with access to electricity (%)	56.3	2020	●	→					
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	46.8	2020	●	→					
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.7	2019	●	→					
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	20.2	2019	●	→					
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth									
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.6	2021	●	●					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3	2018	●	●					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	71.4	2021	●	↑					
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.6	2023	●	→					
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	28.9	2018	●	●					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



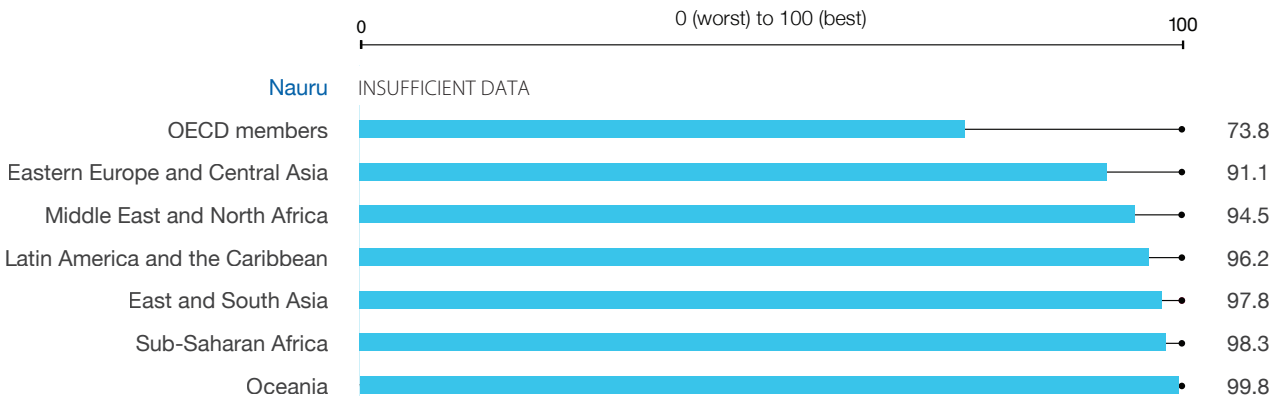
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



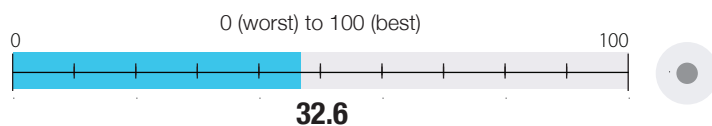
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



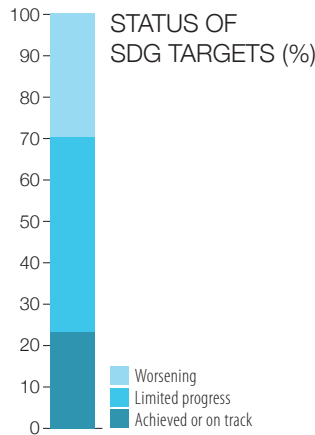
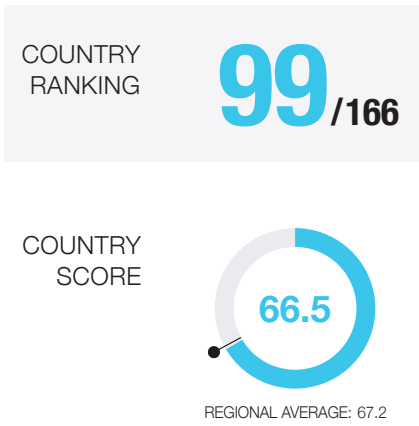
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

52%

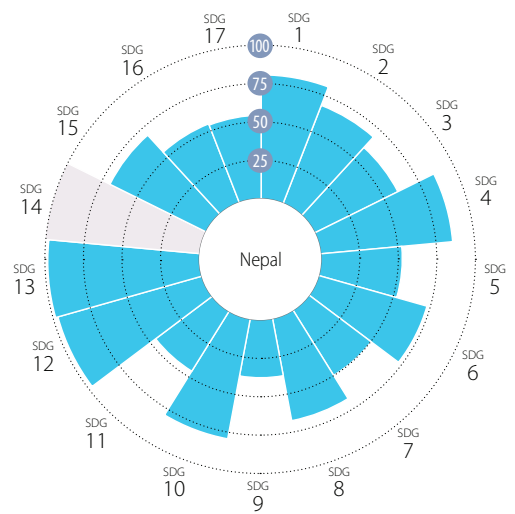
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Population using the internet (%)	83.9	2021	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	* 2.5	2020	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	32.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.8	2022	●	↗	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0	2007	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	61.0	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.8	2019	●	↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	2016	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.7	2021	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.6	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	193.0	2021	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.8	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	94.0	2015	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.4	2007	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	18.5	2022	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.0	2020	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.7	2020	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	86.6	2019	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	42.5	2007	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.5	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.9	2013	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	65.6	2017	●	●	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	15.3	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – (Not explicitly named in table)				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	2019	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.6	2019	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	16.0	2021	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG18 – (Not explicitly named in table)				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2021	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.6	2022	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



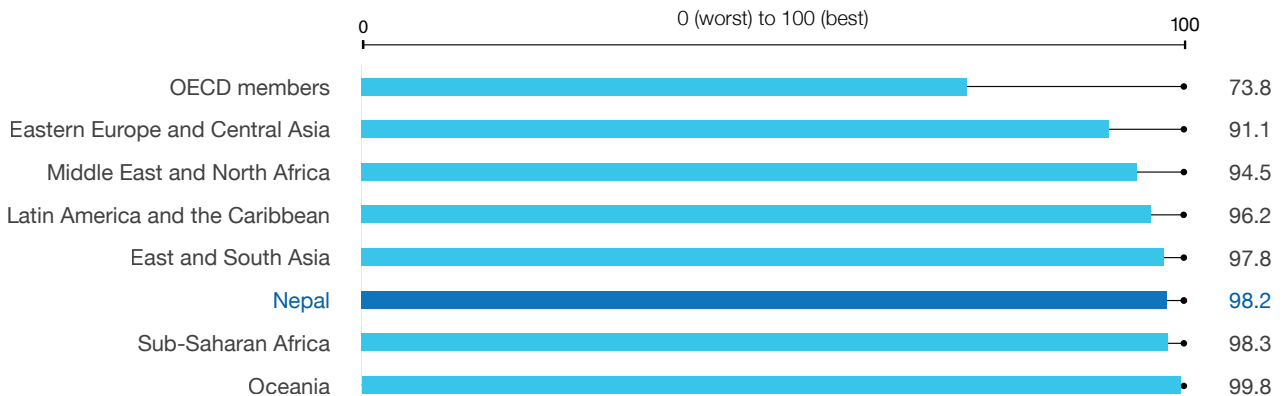
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



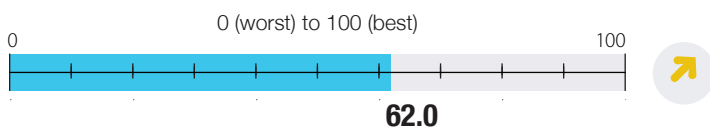
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



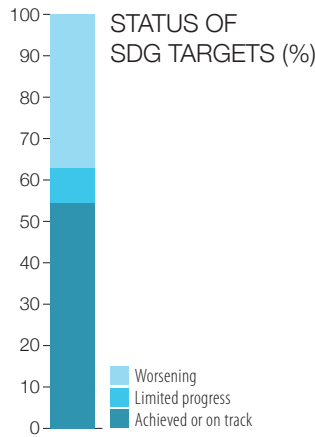
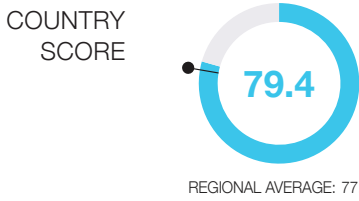
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

3%

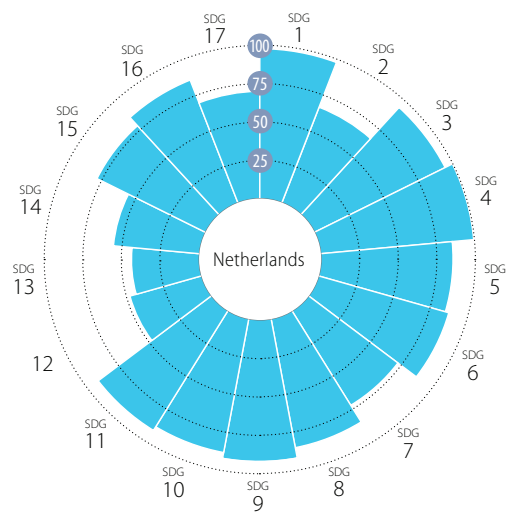
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.7	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	16.6	2023	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.5	2020	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.7	2022	●	↔
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.7	2022	●	↔
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.1	2016	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.2	2021	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.4	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	174.4	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.2	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.2	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	229.0	2021	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.5	2019	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	177.9	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.3	2019	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.9	2019	●	↔
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	63.0	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.2	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	53	2019	●	↔
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2022	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	70.8	2022	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.9	2021	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.2	2021	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	61.9	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	66.9	2021	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	53.9	2022	●	↔
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	32.7	2021	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.1	2020	●	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	76.6	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.3	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	486.9	2018	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	89.9	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	34.8	2020	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1	2019	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.1	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.0	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	54.0	2021	●	↔
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.0	2023	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	13.6	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	69.1	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	51.6	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	59.6	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.6	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2010	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	32.8	2010	●	●
Palma ratio	1.3	2010	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	40.3	2020	●	→
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	95.7	2019	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	52.9	2020	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0	2022	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2016	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.9	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.1	2018	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.7	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.1	2022	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2019	●	→
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	63	2022	●	↔
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	77.2	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34	2022	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	21.7	2014	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.9	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.7	2020	●	↔
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.4	2020	●	↔
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.0	2022	●	↔

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



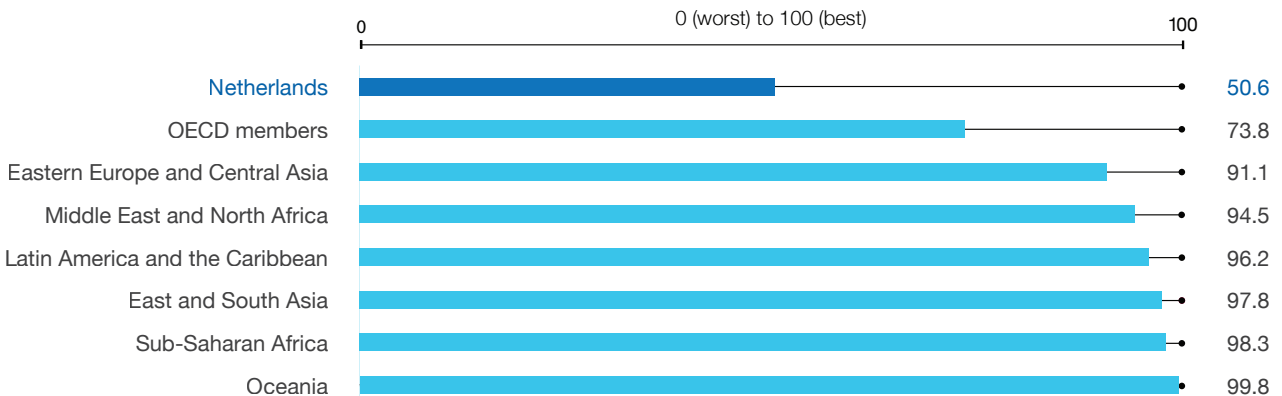
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



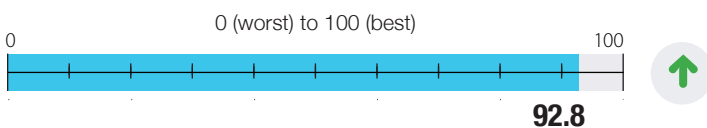
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



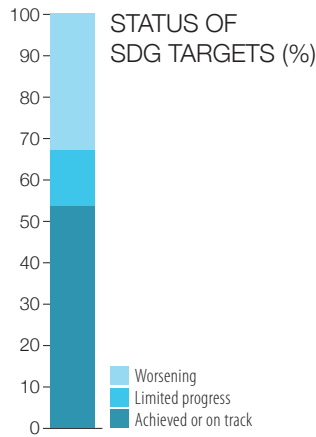
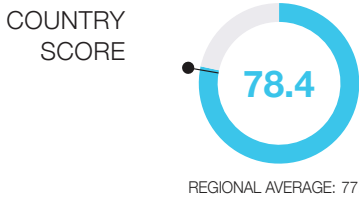
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

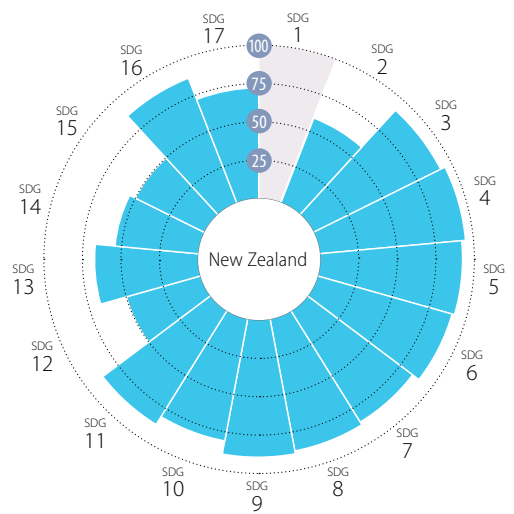
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.3	2023	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.5	2023	●	→
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.3	2020	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.4	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.9	2021	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	76.2	2021	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	47.6	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.3	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	2021	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.4	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.4	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13.2	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.0	2019	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.8	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.5	2019	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2003	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2021	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.5	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	25.6	2020	●	↓
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	14.4	2020	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.2	2020	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7	2020	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 99.8	2020	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	55.6	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	502.3	2018	●	→
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.9	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.0	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 88.5	2023	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.4	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.2	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.3	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	13.3	2020	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.7	2020	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	17.0	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)	6,241.56	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.5	2020	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)	1.3	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.5	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.7	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.7	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	121.2	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	80.2	2021	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	7.4	2021	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	92.1	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	138.7	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	68.9	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.9	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.3	2020	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.7	2020	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	49.1	2020	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	6.1	2020	●	→
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	29.3	2017	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	29.2	2019	●	→
Palma ratio	1.2	2020	●	→
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	5.9	2020	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.4	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	69.0	2022	●	↓
Population with rent overburden (%)	6.1	2019	●	↑
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	94.2	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.6	2019	●	●
Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.0	2018	●	●
SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.8	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	42.4	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	45.4	2018	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	24.5	2021	●	↓
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2021	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	8.1	2021	●	↗
CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	3.3	2018	●	↓
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* NA	NA	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	49.6	2018	●	↑
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.6	2022	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	59.5	2022	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	53.1	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	39.2	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	18.7	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.6	2022	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.3	2022	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	6.0	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2021	●	→
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	28.5	2020	●	→
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	82	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	80	2022	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	2.9	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.0	2023	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	●	↑
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	●	↑
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	64.3	2020	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.0	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.7	2022	●	↑
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	74	2021	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	70.5	2022	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	-110.9	2019	●	↓
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	92.8	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



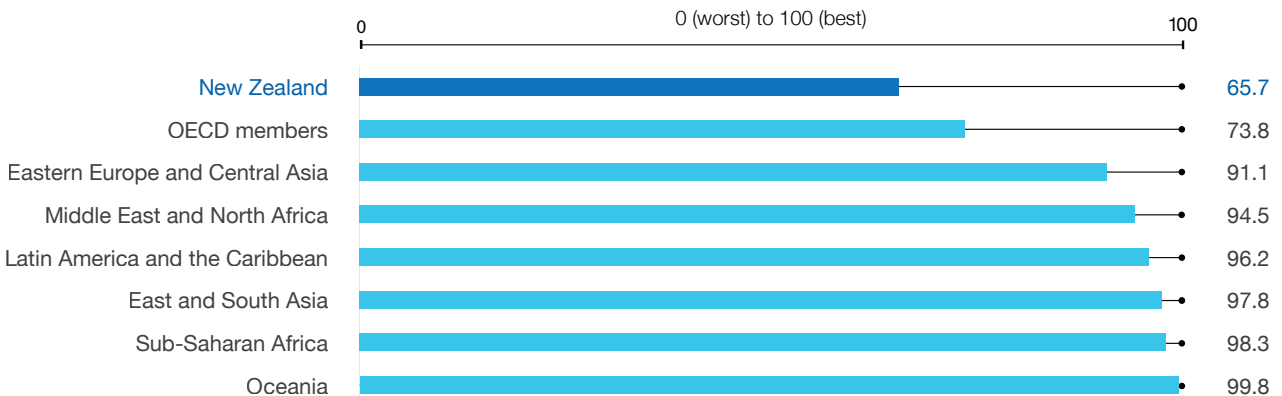
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



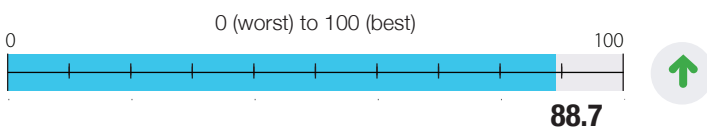
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



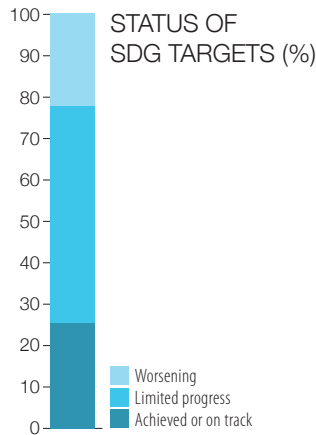
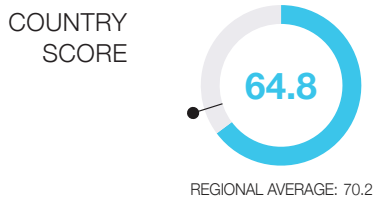
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

4%

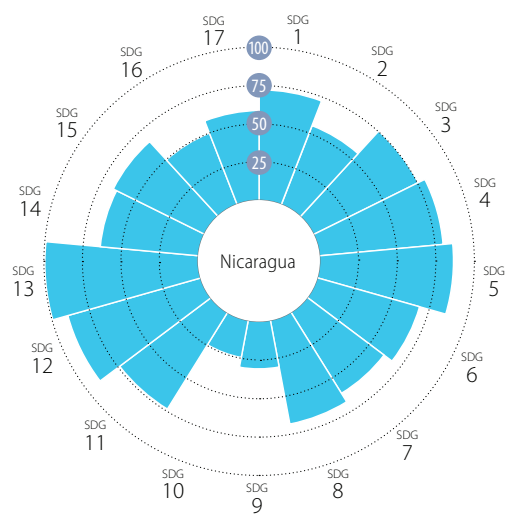
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	12.4	2020	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↕
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.8	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.7	2021	●	↕
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	130.1	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.0	2020	●	↕
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	2021	●	↕
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	2021	●	↕
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.8	2020	●	↕
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↕
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.3	2019	●	↕
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.2	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.6	2019	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.0	2019	●	↕
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.6	2020	●	↕
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.4	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2021	●	↔
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86	2019	●	↕
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	2022	●	↕
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.4	2018	●	●
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	5.3	2021	●	↔
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	9.4	2021	●	↕
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	89.6	2020	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	●	↕
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 98.8	2020	●	↕
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	45.3	2021	●	↕
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	502.7	2018	●	↔
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	13.9	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.0	2018	●	↔
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	85.6	2023	●	↕
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.9	2021	●	↕
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.1	2022	●	↕
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	49.2	2021	●	↕
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	6.7	2021	●	↕
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↕
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↕
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.0	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	79.9	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,180.77	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↕
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	82.2	2020	●	↔
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↕
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↕
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	2019	●	↔
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	29.6	2019	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.4	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.8	2021	●	↔
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↕
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	84.2	2018	●	↔
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	79.7	2022	●	↕
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.5	2021	●	↔
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	95.9	2021	●	↕
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	95.4	2021	●	↔
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↕
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	54.2	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.5	2021	●	↕
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.4	2019	●	↕
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.6	2019	●	↔
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	11.7	2020	●	↓
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	19.0	2012	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.0	2017	●	↕
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Palma ratio	1.2	2020	●	↔
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	16.8	2020	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↕
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (μg/m ³)	5.6	2019	●	↕
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↕
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	52.0	2022	●	↔
Population with rent overburden (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.9	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.2	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	13.6	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.0	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	173.3	2018	●	↔
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	31.6	2018	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.4	2021	●	↕
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.6	2021	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.0	2018	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	650.8	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	33.2	2018	●	↕
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.5	2022	●	↔
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	78.5	2022	●	↕
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	60.4	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	45.3	2019	●	↔
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.3	2019	●	↔
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.2	2022	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.2	2022	●	↔
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.61	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↕
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.6	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2019	●	↓
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	31.1	2020	●	↓
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	59	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	87	2022	●	↔
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.2	2023	●	↔
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↕
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↕
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↔
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	196.4	2020	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.7	2020	●	↕
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2022	●	↓
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	66.4	2022	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	3.2	2019	●	↕
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.7	2022	●	↕

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



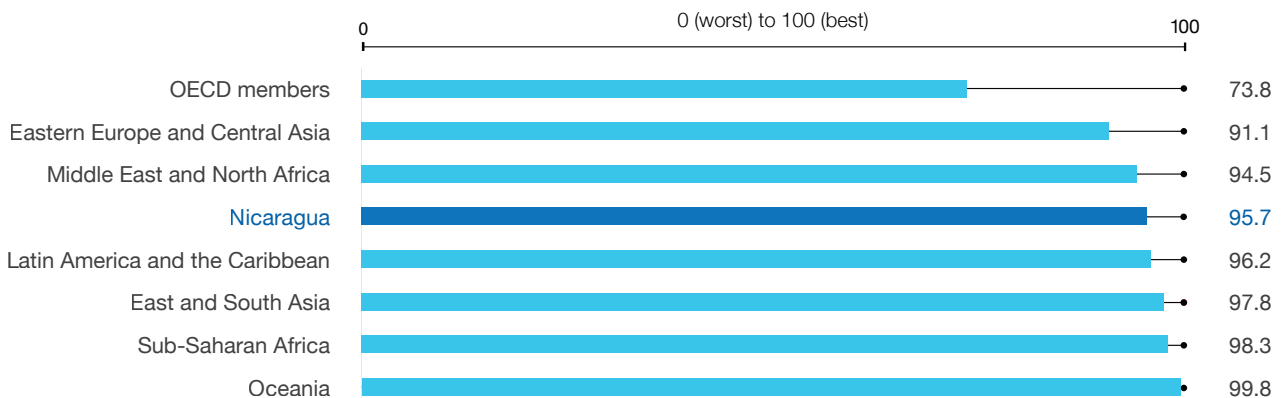
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



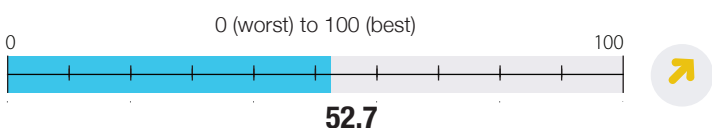
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



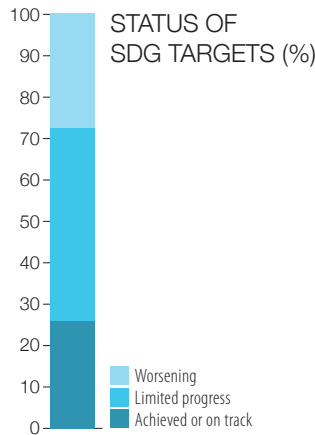
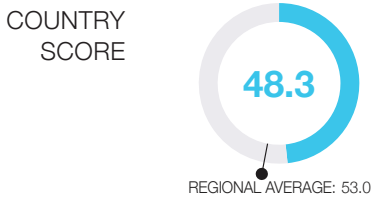
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

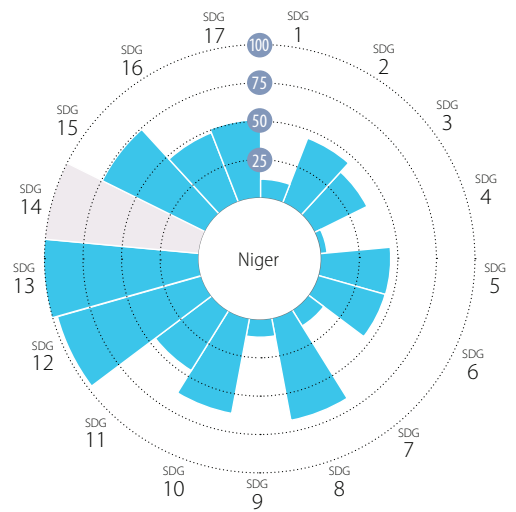
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.4	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	64.7	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	23.1	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	57.1	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	62.8	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	18.6	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2016	●	●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.9	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2	2012	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.7	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2015	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↗	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	46.2	2014	●	●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↗	Palma ratio	2.6	2014	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.6	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	67.2	2010	●	●	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	77.9	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	16.2	2019	●	↗	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.4	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.5	2020	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.3	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0	2022	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	45.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2010	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.3	2019	●	↓	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.5	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	84.5	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.3	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.9	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.0	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	33.7	2018	●	↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	102.6	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.3	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.1	2017	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.7	2021	●	↗	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.6	2010	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.3	2010	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.9	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	66.4	2010	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.2	2022	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	91.6	2015	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	28.4	2018	●	↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	27.2	2019	●	→	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	89.8	2011	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.1	2019	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	108.5	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	59.1	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	50.5	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.6	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.9	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	81.7	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2023	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	73.0	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.8	2021	●	↓	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.7	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	964.9	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2021	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	14.6	2018	●	●	
Population with access to electricity (%)	88.9	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	58	2022	●	→	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	56.2	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	84.7	2012	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	19	2022	●	↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.5	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.1	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	26.0	2021	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.9	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.0	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.5	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	18.7	2020	●	→	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.7	2022	●	↗	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



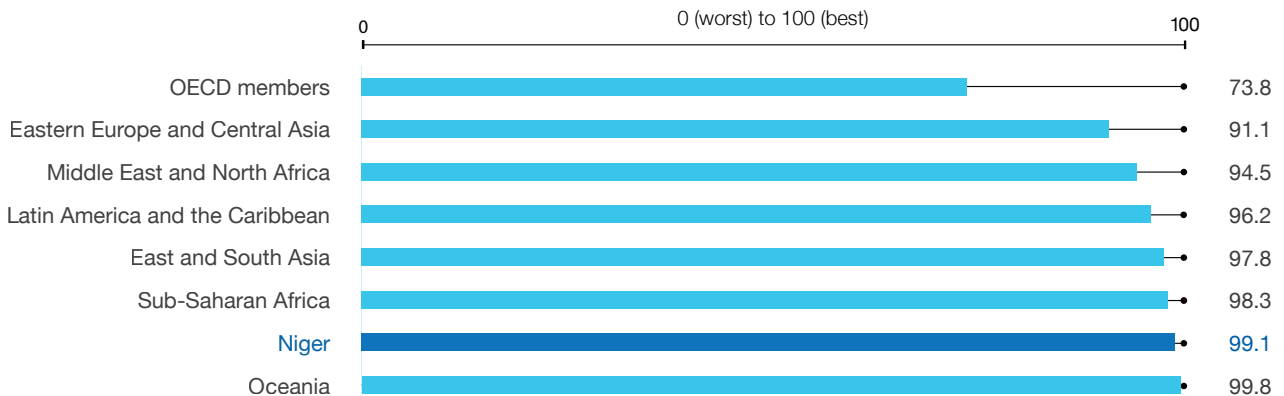
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



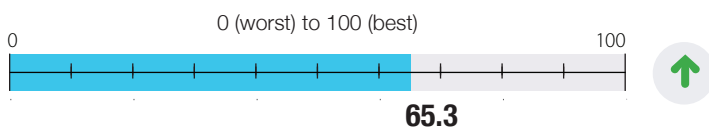
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



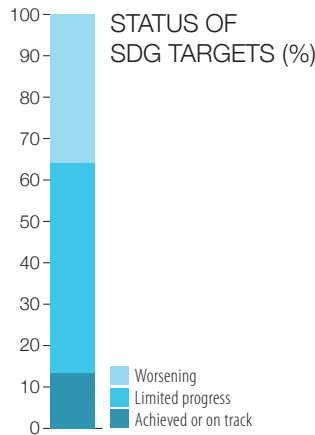
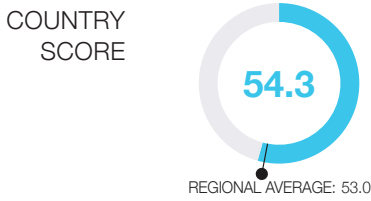
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

3%

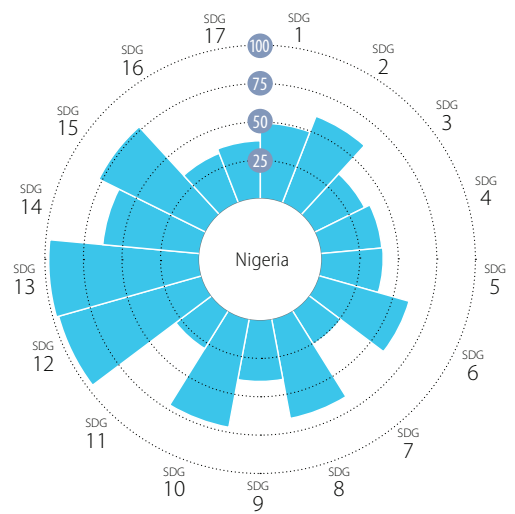
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	54.0	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	57.7	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	84.4	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	22.4	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	5.5	2021	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	47.4	2022	●	↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.9	2022	●	↗	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.5	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2021	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.4	2021	●	↓	Gini coefficient	37.3	2018	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.6	2018	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	13.9	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	70.4	2018	●	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	441.1	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	106.1	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.7	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	93.6	2020	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	115.2	2021	●	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	79.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	213.3	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.5	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.3	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	20.9	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	154.0	2016	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	43.6	2021	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	37	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5	2022	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	20.7	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	57.7	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	16.2	2021	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	47.2	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	36.9	2020	●	↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	61.2	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.2	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.9	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.7	2022	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.2	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	46.9	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	14.8	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.0	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	163.2	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.4	2012	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	56.0	2019	●	↗
Population with access to electricity (%)	19.3	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	60	2022	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2.4	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	63.9	2012	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.0	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	32	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.8	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	34.4	2012	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.2	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	66.8	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.7	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	15.5	2017	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.5	2023	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.2	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	13.5	2007	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.3	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



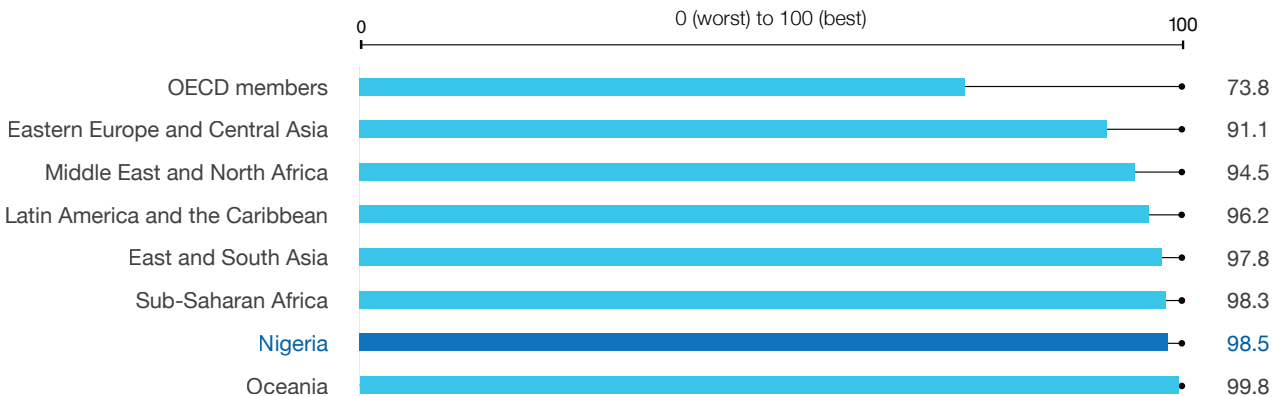
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



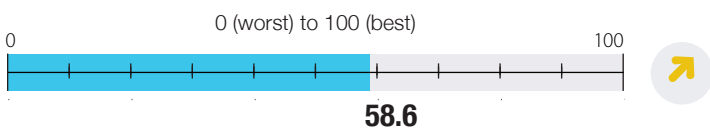
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



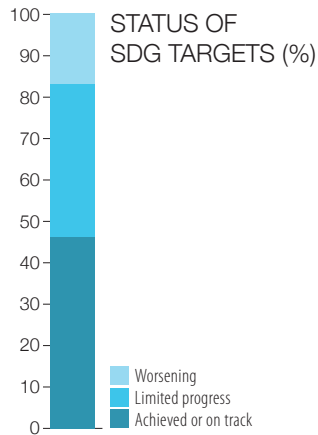
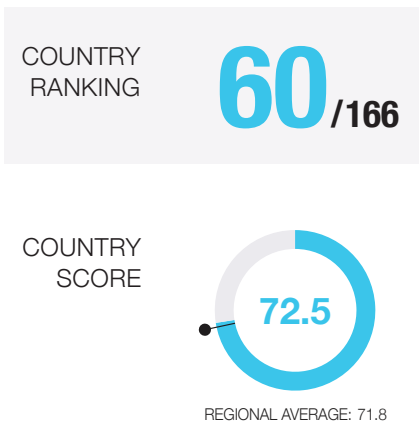
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

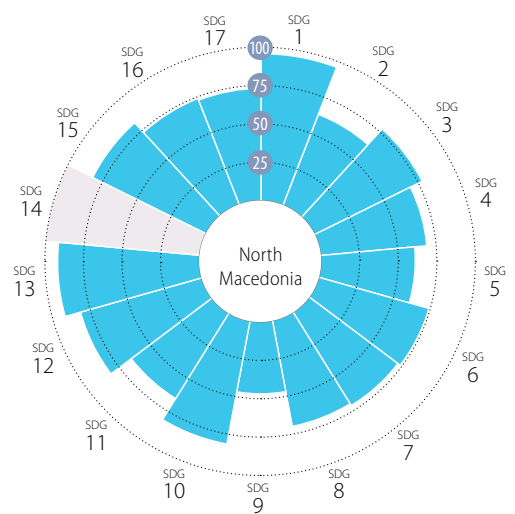
SDG – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	20.9	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	75.5	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	36.8	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	55.4	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	36.6	2021	●	↗	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.7	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	→	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.2	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.0	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.5	2020	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.9	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2007	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.0	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	35.1	2018	●	↗	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.4	2018	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	11.4	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.0	2020	●	→	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1,047.0	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	83.6	2019	●	↓	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.9	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	12.0	2020	●	↓	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	110.8	2021	●	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0	2022	●	↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	219.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2009	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.9	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.3	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165.2	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.8	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.6	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.4	2018	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	106.0	2017	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.7	2018	●	→	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	43.3	2018	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	56	2021	●	↗	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3	2022	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,018.4	2021	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	66.0	2010	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	47.1	2010	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	30.6	2022	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	75.0	2018	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.2	2018	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	16.6	2019	●	↑	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	35.6	2018	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2	2019	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	74.5	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.5	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	3.6	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.9	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.7	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	77.6	2020	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2023	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	42.7	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5	2021	●	↓	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.7	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	177.1	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	21.7	2019	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	72.4	2022	●	↓	
Population with access to electricity (%)	55.4	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	53	2022	●	↓	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	15.0	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.6	2018	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.1	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	24	2022	●	↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.5	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	31.5	2017	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.9	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.6	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	*	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↗	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.3	2021	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	↓	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.8	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	1.0	2020	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	5.0	2013	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.6	2022	●	↗	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

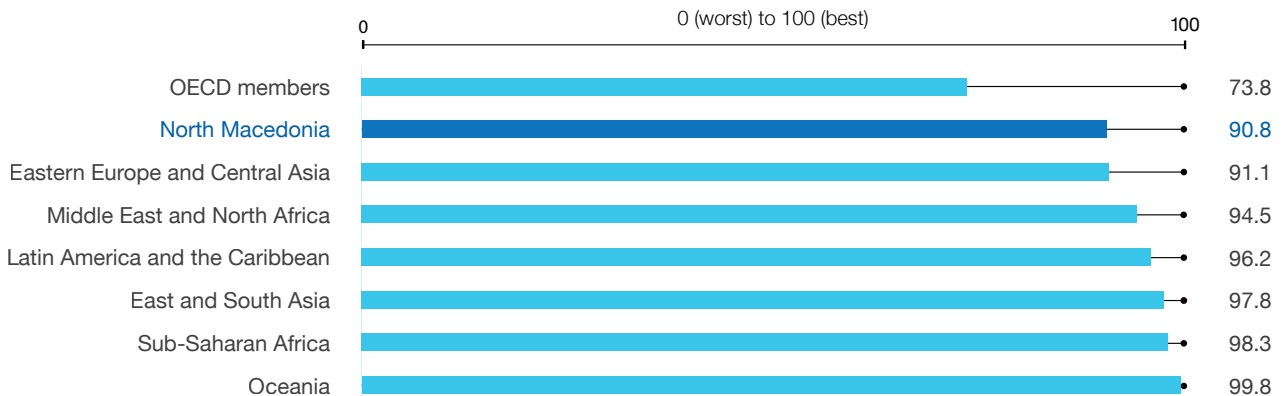


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



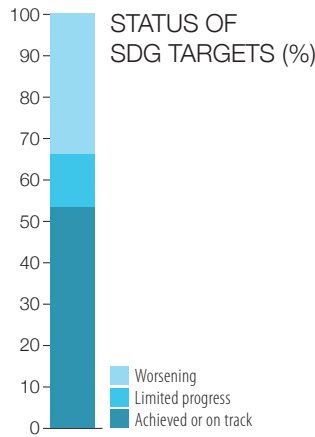
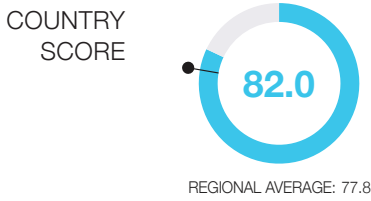
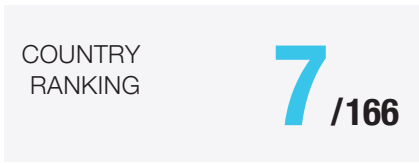
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

3%

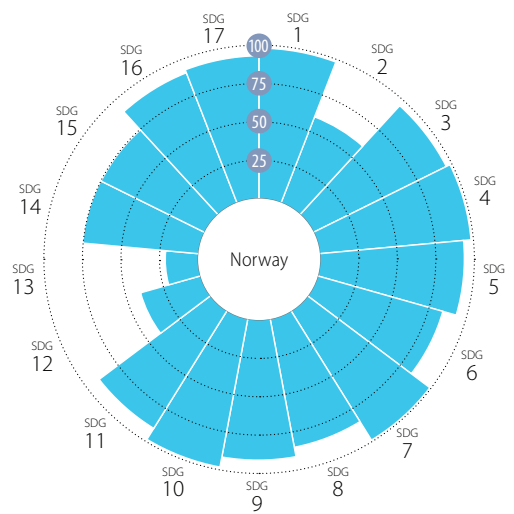
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	90.5	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.2	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	83.0	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.3	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	67.4	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.7	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4	2019	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.4	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	↗	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↗	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2020	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↗	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	29.2	2019	●	↗	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.0	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2018	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.9	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.3	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	27.1	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.0	2018	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.7	2019	●	↗	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.0	2018	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	95.6	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.5	2021	●	↗	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.2	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.8	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.3	2021	●	↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	15.6	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2018	●	↓	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.9	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68	2019	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2022	●	↗	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	34.8	2020	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.1	2022	●	↗	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.2	2020	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.6	2022	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	83.0	2020	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6	2014	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	29.6	2018	●	↗	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2019	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.3	2021	●	↗	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	8.4	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.2	2022	●	↗	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	70	2022	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	41.7	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8	2019	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.7	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	40	2022	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.3	2020	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.9	2019	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	25.3	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.8	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	74.4	2023	●	↑	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,349.8	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↗	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – Global Compact					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	78.1	2020	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↗	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	↗	SDG19 – Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure					
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	16.3	2019	●	↓	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.1	2020	●	↗	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG20 – Global Compact					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.4	2021	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.7	2018	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.7	2020	●	↗	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	85.3	2021	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	16.1	2023	●	↗	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.5	2022	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↗						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	25.3	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



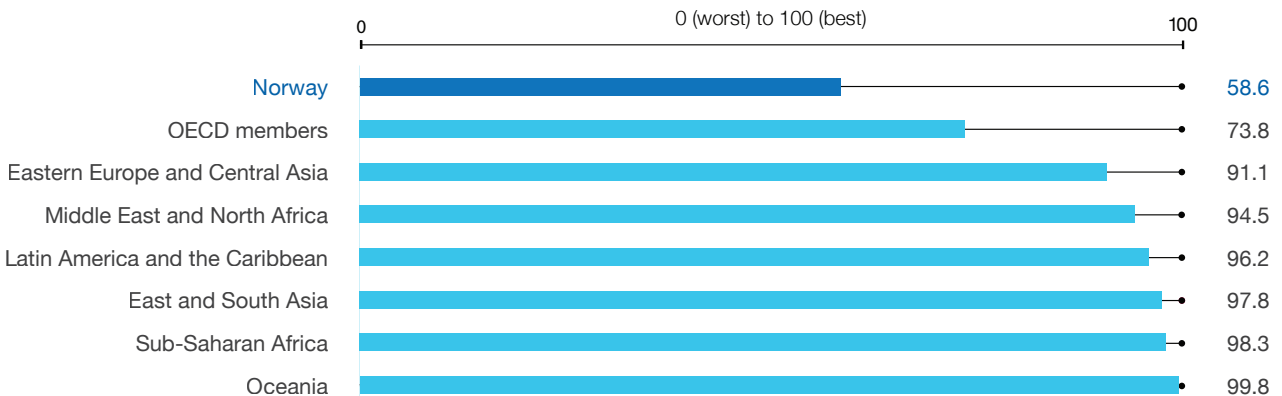
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



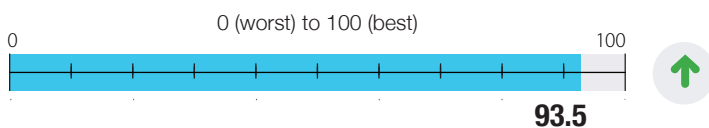
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



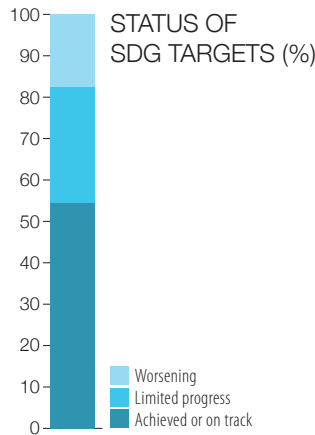
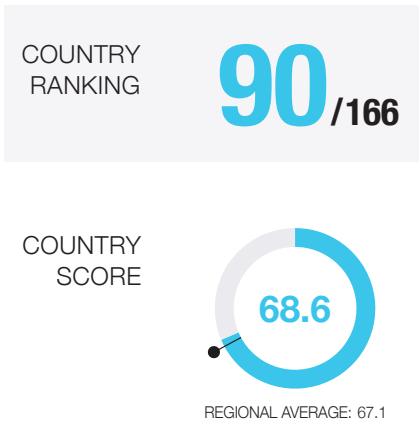
STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



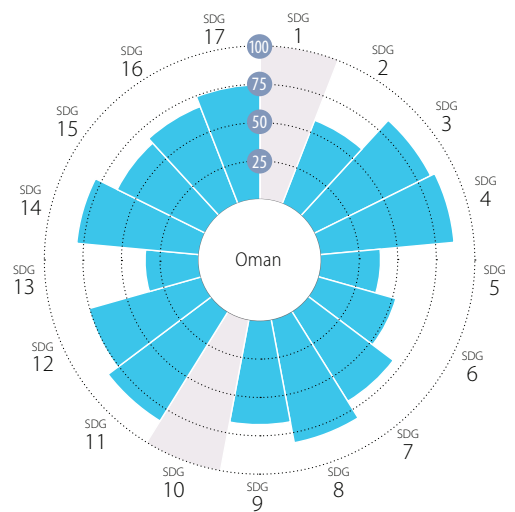
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

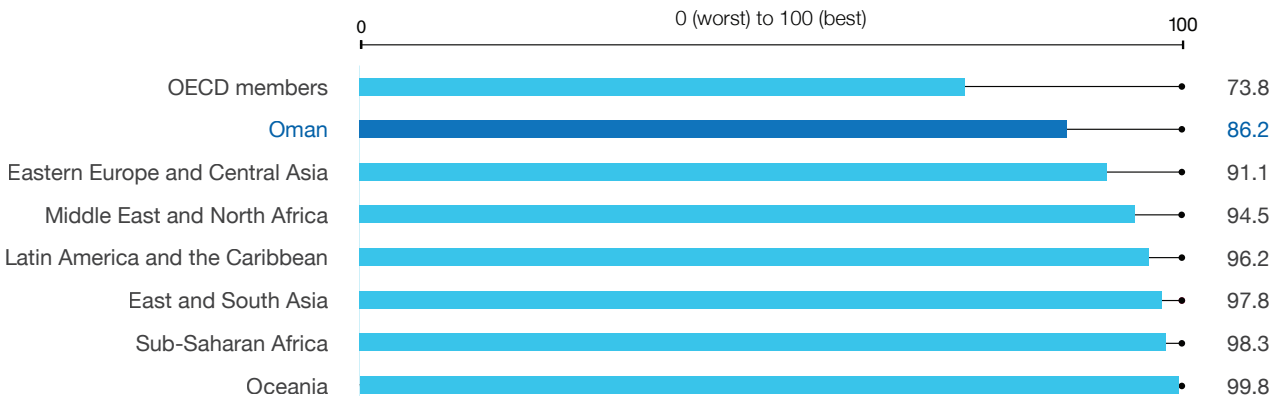


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



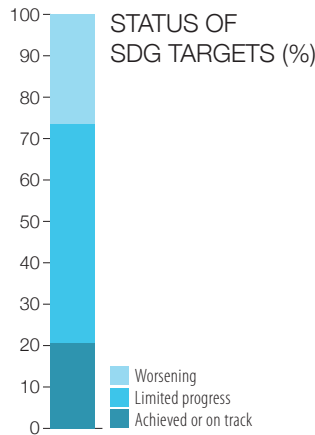
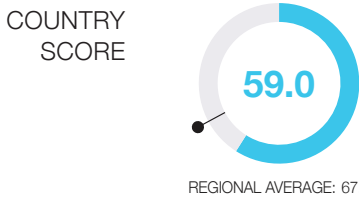
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

15%

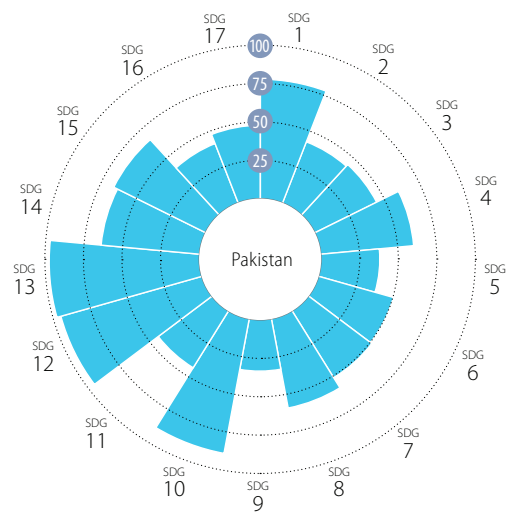
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.8	2020	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.7	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	2017	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.0	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	16.5	2021	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	5.0	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17.0	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.6	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.1	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.9	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.5	2019	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	104.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.6	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.9	2019	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.5	2020	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69	2019	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2011	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	62.7	2021	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2021	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	115.5	2021	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6	2018	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	39.6	2014	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	105.4	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	36.9	2022	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	2.3	2021	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.2	2020	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.3	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	116.7	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.4	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,789.9	2018	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	2019	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.9	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	73.6	2011	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.5	2023	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	81.1	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	81.4	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	96.4	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	112.6	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.6	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2020	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	45.1	2019	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.3	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0	2011	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2014	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.8	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.7	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.4	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	38.3	2018	●	↗
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	18.8	2018	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2021	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	18.0	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	2018	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	31,454.0	2021	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.1	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	73.6	2022	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.1	2011	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	44	2022	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2	2017	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.9	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.2	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	66.1	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

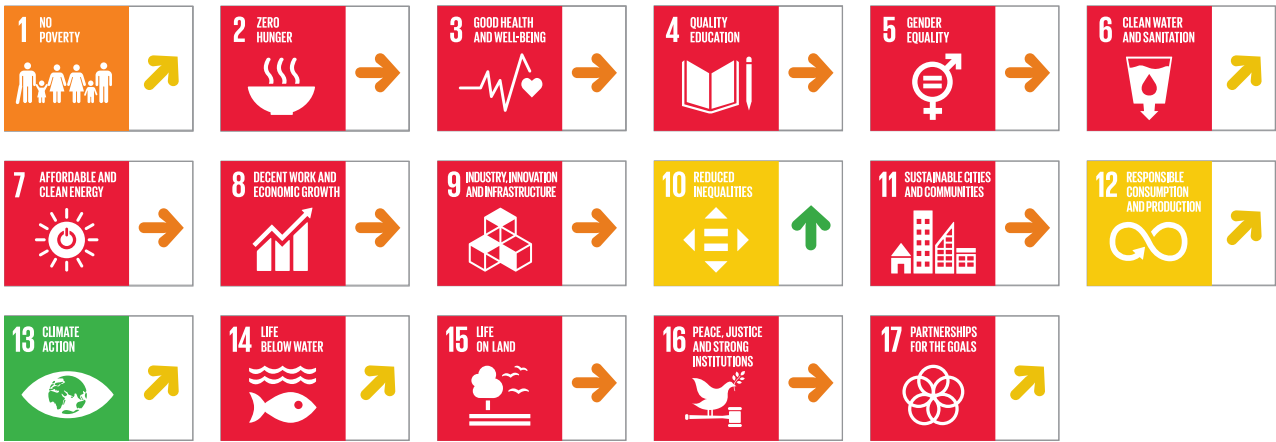
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



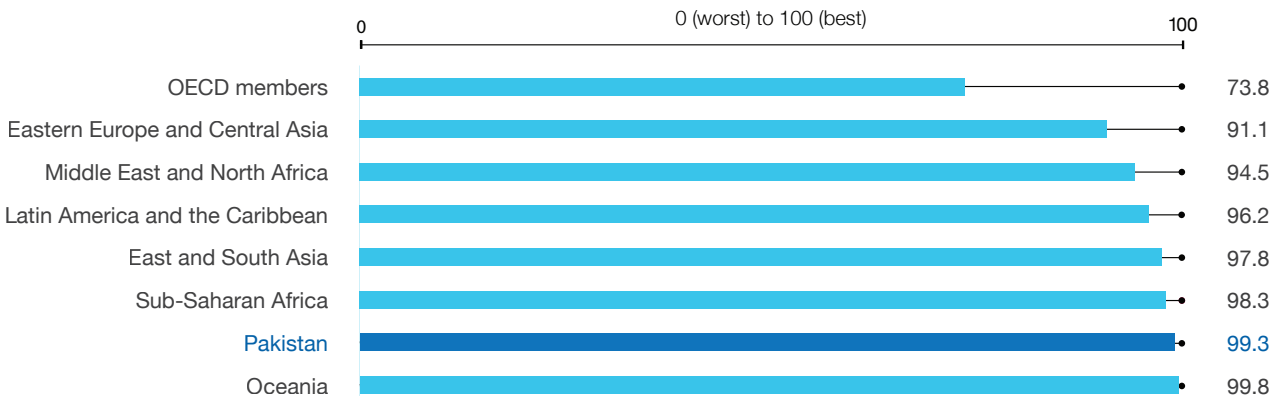
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



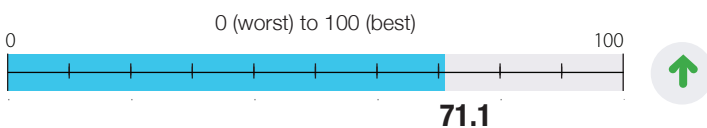
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



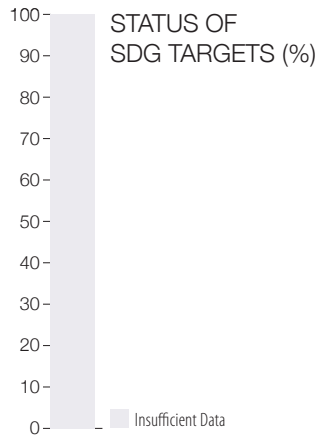
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

5%

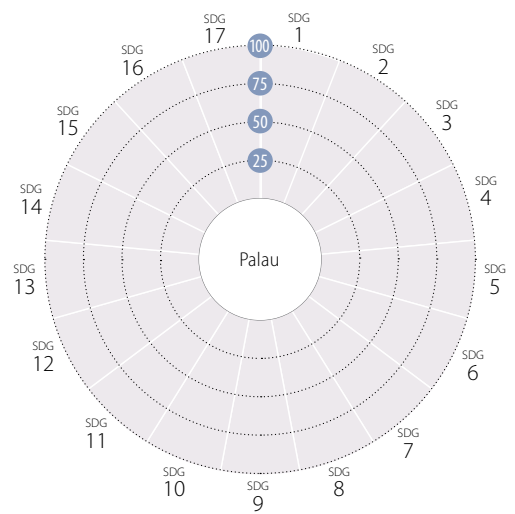
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.8	2023	●	↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	68.0	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	18.8	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	21.0	2021	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.9	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	46.5	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.0	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	2018	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	36.5	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.6	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2019	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	56.0	2020	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	57.7	2019	●	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	154.2	2020	●	↗	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2017	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	39.4	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.1	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	63.3	2021	●	↗	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.9	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	264.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	21.1	2018	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	29.4	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	192.1	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.0	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.6	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.0	2017	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	68.0	2020	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	NA	NA	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.6	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2022	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	43.9	2022	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.3	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.8	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.9	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	49.0	2019	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.7	2019	●	↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	48.5	2017	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.0	2021	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	77.4	2021	●	↑	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	65.7	2016	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	30.4	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	60	2022	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.2	2021	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.2	2018	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.1	2020	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	27	2022	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	68.4	2020	●	↗	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	11.4	2018	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	108.7	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	40.0	2023	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	256.6	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – No Targets				
Population with access to electricity (%)	75.4	2020	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	49.3	2020	●	↗	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	2019	●	→	SDG19 – No Targets				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.2	2019	●	↓	SDG20 – No Targets				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG21 – No Targets				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.0	2021	●	●	SDG22 – No Targets				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	*	NA	NA	●	SDG23 – No Targets				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.0	2021	●	→	SDG24 – No Targets				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.7	2023	●	↓	SDG25 – No Targets				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	↗	SDG26 – No Targets				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	SDG27 – No Targets				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.0	2018	●	●	SDG28 – No Targets				

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



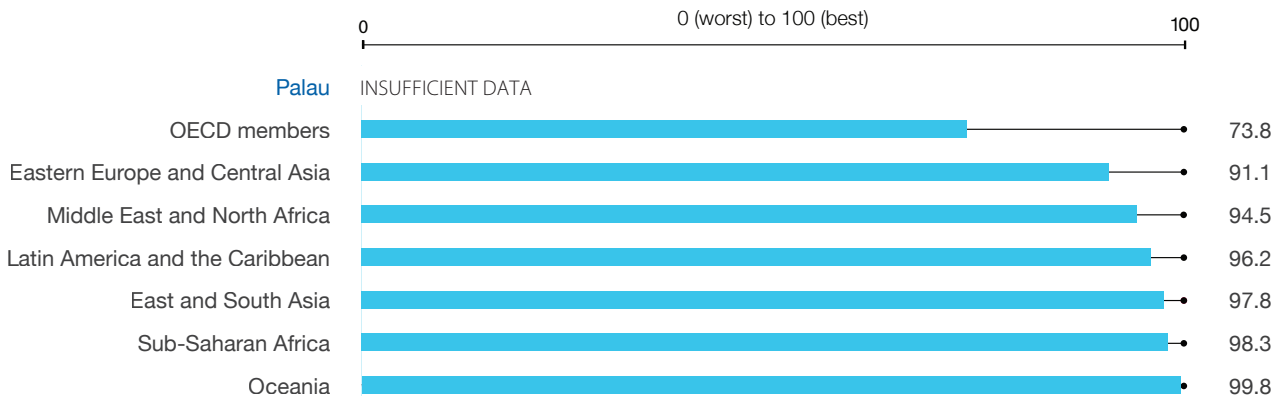
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



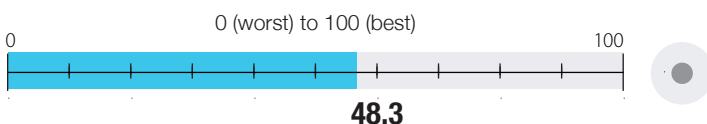
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



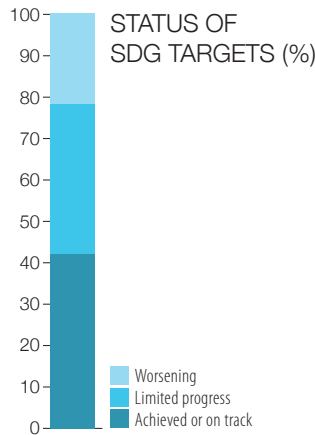
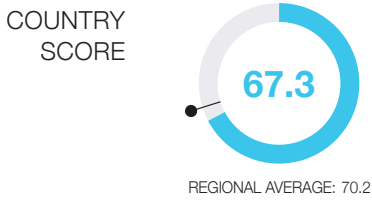
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

54%

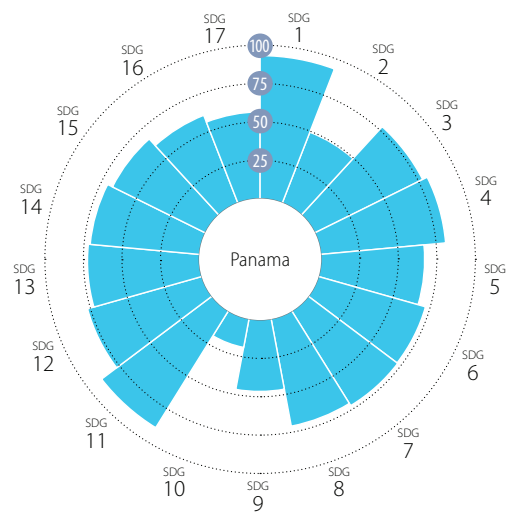
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	55.3	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.5	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.2	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	51.0	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	33.8	2017	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.2	2020	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	89.3	2020	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6	2021	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	103.8	2021	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7	2015	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 63.8	2023	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.3	2021	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.7	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	40.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	NA	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.3	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-9.9	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.6	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	27.0	2004	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2013	●	●
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	11.5	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.3	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	2016	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.1	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.9	2018	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	13.2	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.3	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	74.9	2022	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.0	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2011	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.1	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.2	2018	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	20.3	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.9	2020	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.3	2022	●	●

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

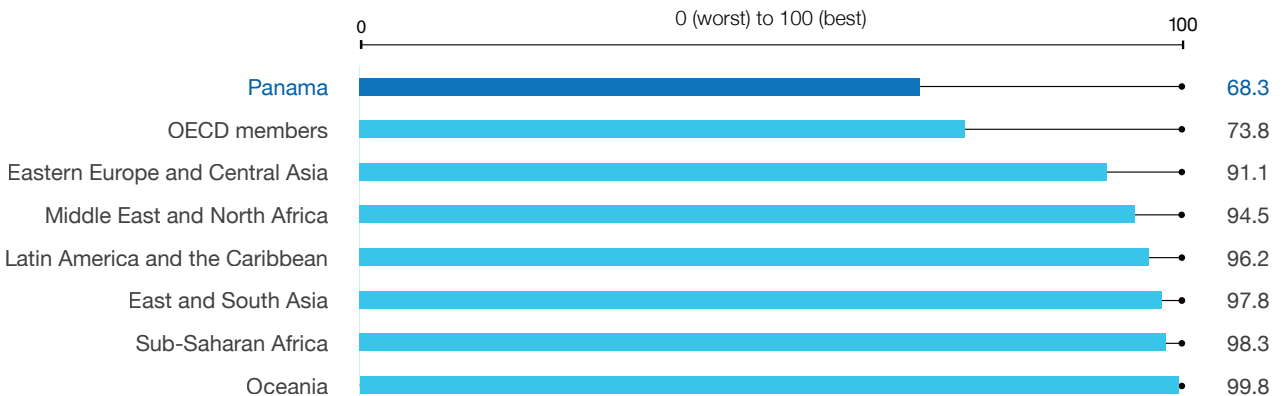


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

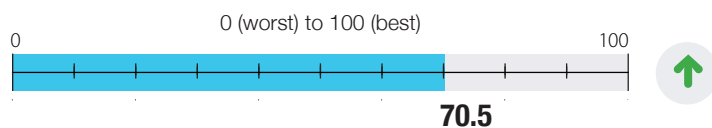


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



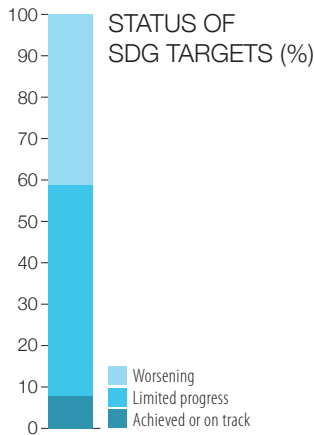
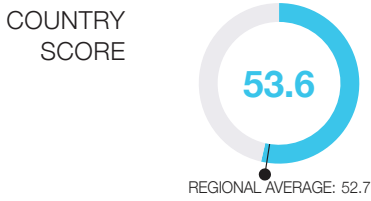
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

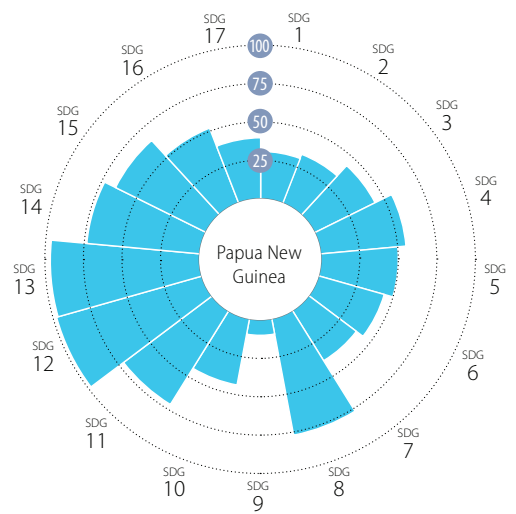
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.7	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.1	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	4.3	2023	●	↗	Population using the internet (%)	67.5	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	78.4	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.8	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.8	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 3.4	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.1	2019	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.7	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2017	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↗	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	49.8	2019	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	3.2	2019	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	253.7	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	49.5	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.5	2019	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.8	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.7	2020	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.9	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	42.0	2021	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2015	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.7	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.4	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	27.3	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	18.4	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.9	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.6	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.3	2019	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.8	2018	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	67.8	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	28.1	2018	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.0	2019	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.1	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	74	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.0	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.1	2018	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	80.5	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.1	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	69.9	2020	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.9	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9	2019	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.1	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	6.3	2019	●	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.2	2014	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.5	2019	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	105.2	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	71.8	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.5	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.9	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.4	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.4	2020	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	84.6	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.9	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.4	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	23.1	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,038.8	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.7	2021	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	41.4	2019	●	↑
Population with access to electricity (%)	96.7	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	58	2022	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	87.6	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.7	2019	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	14.4	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.3	2016	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.4	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.7	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	→
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.0	2021	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.3	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.8	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	66.3	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	72	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.5	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



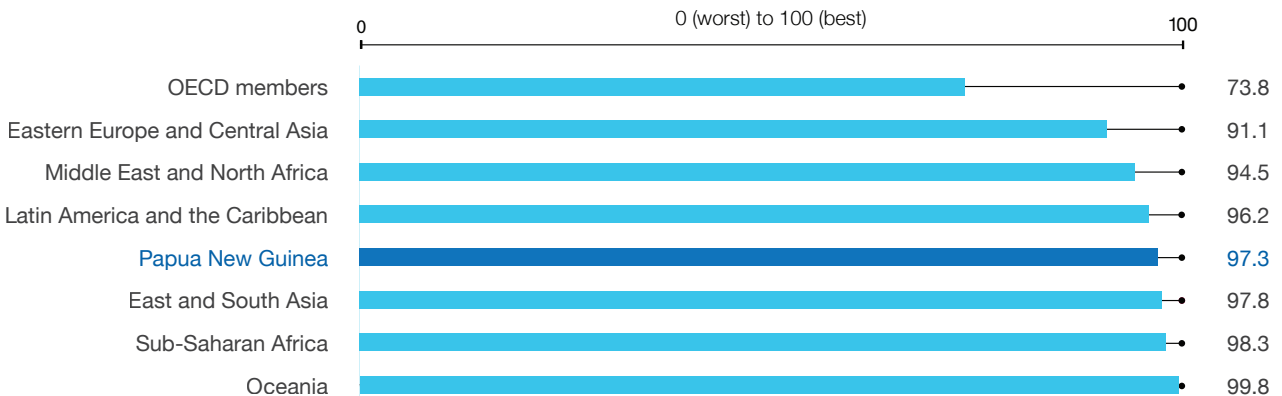
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



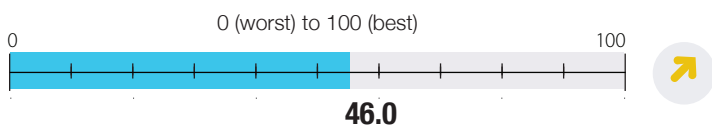
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



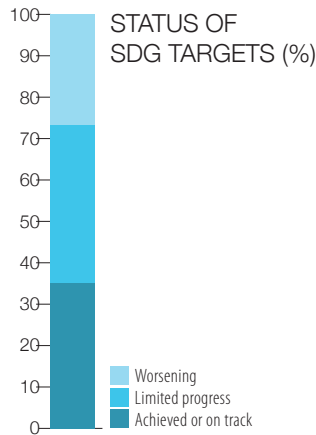
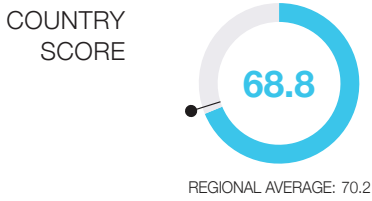
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

14%

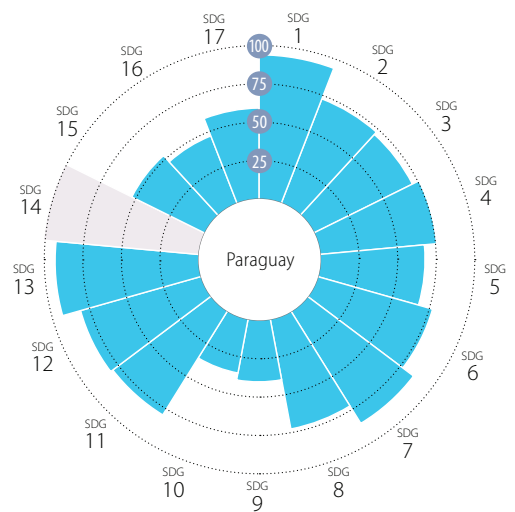
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	27.9	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	39.9	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	51.7	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	32.1	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	11.1	2021	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	21.6	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	51.2	2022	●	↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.1	2010	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.3	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2016	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.7	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	41.9	2009	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	2.1	2009	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	191.8	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.0	2019	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.2	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	52.6	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	42.8	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	424.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4	2021	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2014	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	36.0	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.1	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	189.6	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.4	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.6	2019	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.3	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.1	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	68.0	2016	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.8	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	56.4	2018	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2012	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	31	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	33	2019	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	71.4	2018	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6	2018	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.9	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	37.2	2018	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.0	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	67.9	2010	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.0	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.5	2019	●	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	49.2	2016	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.8	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	75.9	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	97.3	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.3	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	45.3	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.2	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.1	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	864.4	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.4	2010	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	38.3	2016	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	60.4	2020	●	↗	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.4	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	13.4	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.5	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.9	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.6	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.3	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.7	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.1	2020	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	13.2	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.9	2020	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.0	2022	●	↗

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



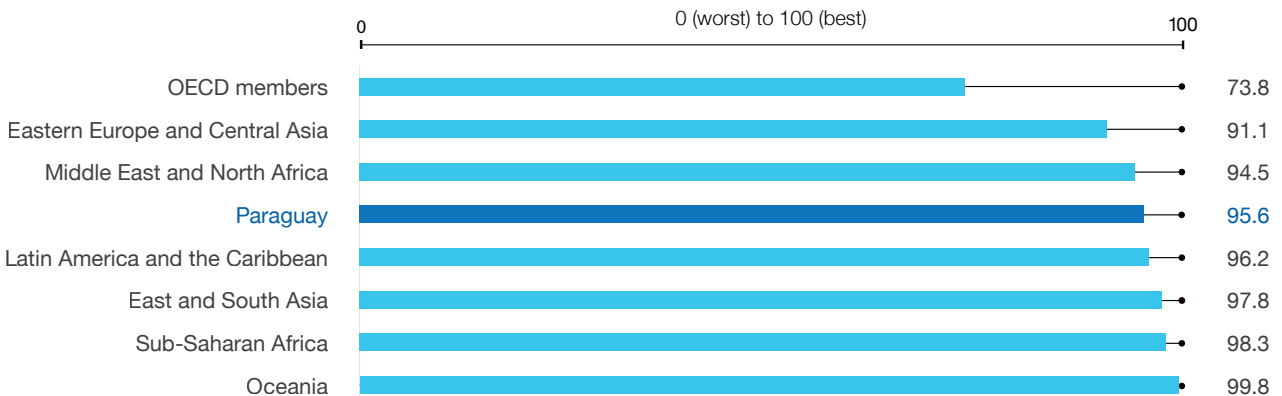
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



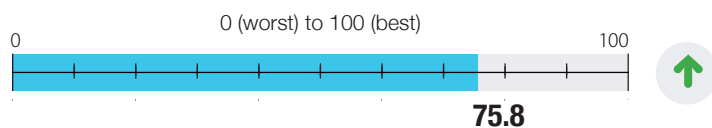
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



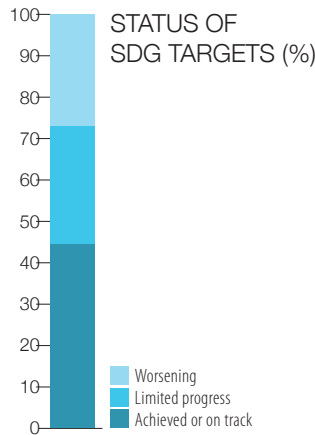
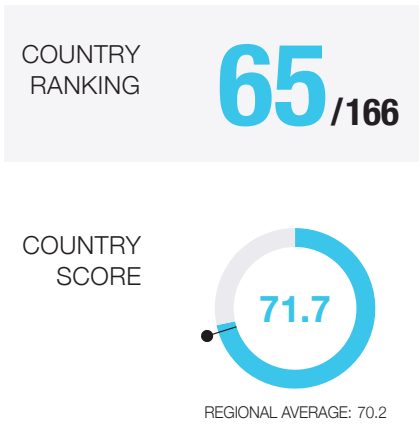
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

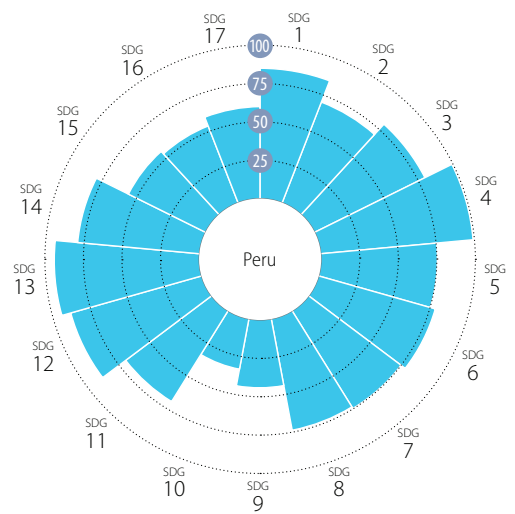
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.2	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	88.7	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	4.2	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	77.0	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.7	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	69.7	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	↔	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0	2016	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.3	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	↔	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2019	●	↔	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.8	2021	●	↔	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.3	2018	●	↔	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	15.1	2020	●	↔	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	9.5	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.7	2019	●	↑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	71.1	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2015	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.7	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.2	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.4	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0	2021	●	↔	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	73.2	2018	●	↔	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.0	2019	●	↔	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.4	2018	●	↔	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	55.6	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.0	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.8	2019	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	2021	●	↔	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	72.0	2015	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2018	●	↔	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.7	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	61	2019	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1	2022	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	75.6	2021	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.3	2022	●	↔	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	89.3	2012	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.8	2022	●	↔	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	70.8	2016	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2023	●	↔	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6	2020	●	↔	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.6	2021	●	↔	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	78.9	2016	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.8	2021	●	↔	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.9	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	69.9	2020	●	↔	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	71.4	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	49	2022	●	↔	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.3	2021	●	↔	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	71.0	2018	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6	2020	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4	2020	●	↔	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.7	2020	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.7	2020	●	↓	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.7	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,045.5	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.8	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	68.6	2020	●	↔						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.1	2019	●	↔						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	41.6	2019	●	↔						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.7	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.6	2018	●	●						
Adults 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	●	●						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.5	2023	●	↓						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↔						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	15.8	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



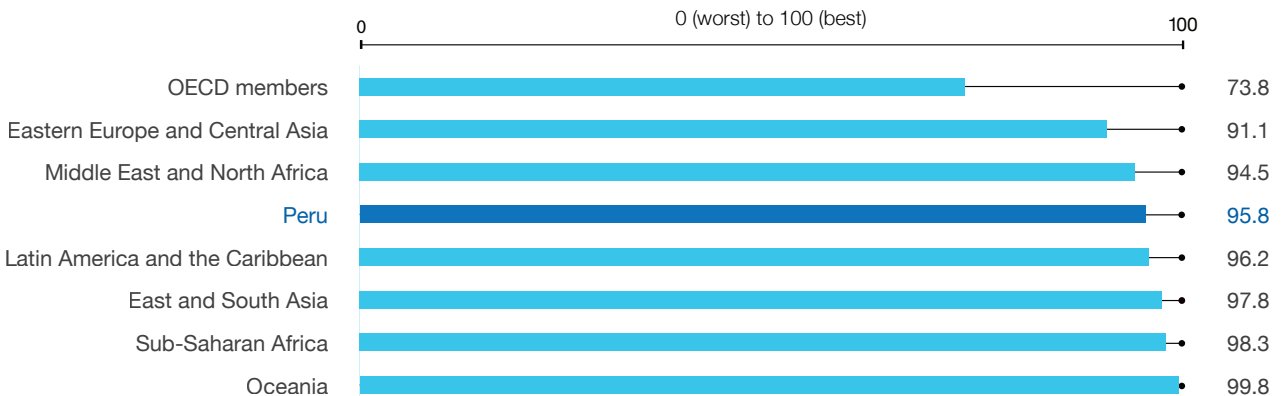
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



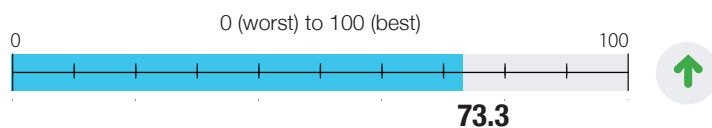
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



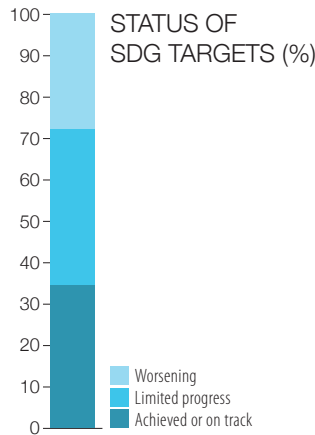
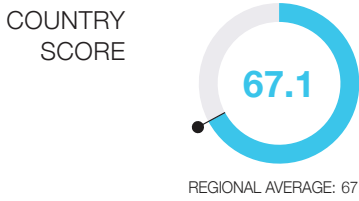
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

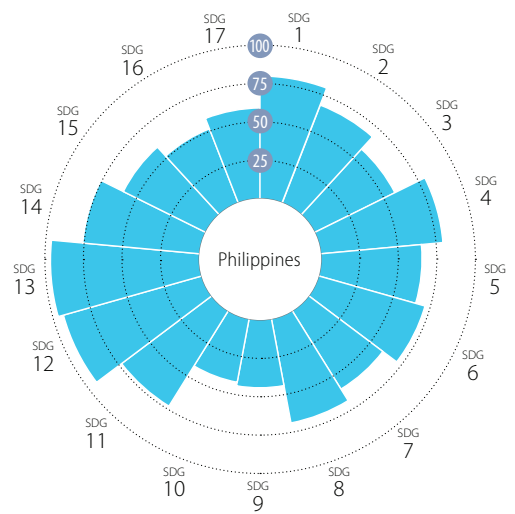
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.8	2023	●	↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	73.3	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	11.7	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	71.1	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.3	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	80.3	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.1	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.4	2021	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.4	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.7	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	↗
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2020	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.7	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	34.5	2014	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.1	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	23.3	2019	●	↗
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	68.5	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2014	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.1	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.3	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.6	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	130.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.7	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.0	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	37.9	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.6	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.9	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	49.7	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.7	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	372.4	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.5	2022	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.4	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.4	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.0	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.8	2021	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.9	2020	●	↗	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.7	2020	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.2	2021	●	↓	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	33.1	2020	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.4	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	41	2022	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.0	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.4	2020	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.1	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	78.6	2020	●	↗	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.5	2015	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.2	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	41.0	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.7	2023	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	701.5	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – No Targets				
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.3	2020	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	85.1	2020	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑	SDG19 – No Targets				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	17.9	2019	●	↗	SDG20 – No Targets				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG21 – No Targets				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.9	2021	●	●	SDG22 – No Targets				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.6	2018	●	●	SDG23 – No Targets				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	57.5	2021	●	↑	SDG24 – No Targets				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.6	2023	●	→	SDG25 – No Targets				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	SDG26 – No Targets				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↑	SDG27 – No Targets				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	14.0	2018	●	●	SDG28 – No Targets				

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



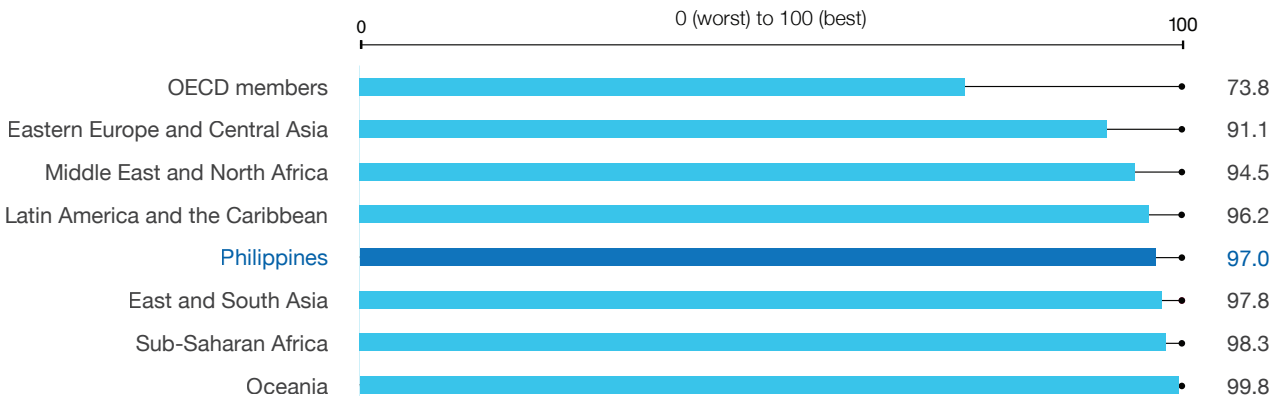
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



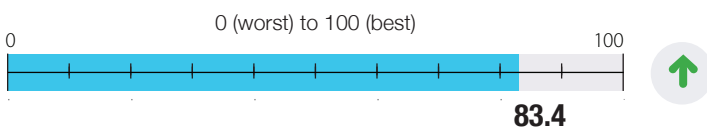
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



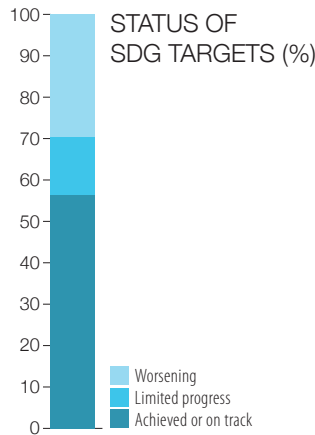
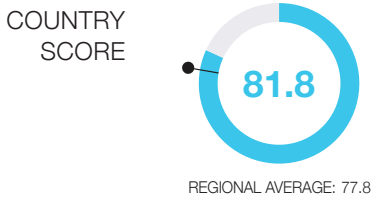
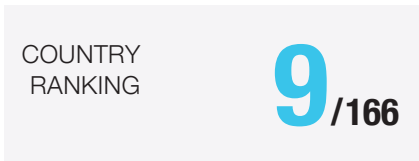
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

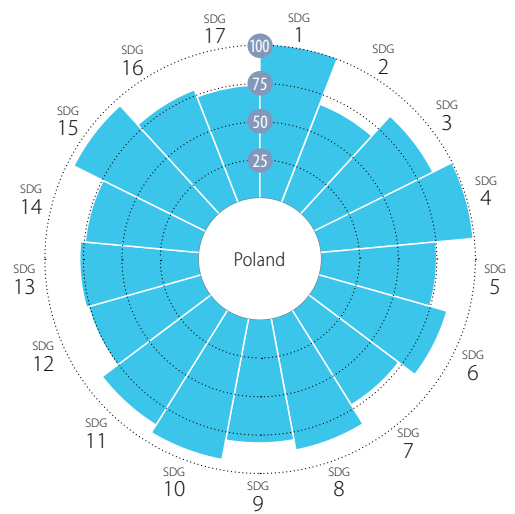
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	4.8	2023	●	↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	87.8	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	16.7	2023	●	↗	Population using the internet (%)	52.7	2021	●	↗	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	62.3	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.2	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.8	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.7	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8	2015	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.4	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2018	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.8	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	42.3	2018	●	↗	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	2.1	2018	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	5.5	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	36.6	2020	●	→	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	78.2	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	16.9	2019	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.3	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	82.3	2020	●	↗	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.7	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0	2021	●	↓	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	650.0	2021	●	↓	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2016	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.5	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.9	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	202.8	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.0	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.4	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.5	2018	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	35.6	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.6	2018	●	→	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	84.4	2017	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	57	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2021	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	145.4	2021	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	66.4	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	91.2	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.6	2022	●	↗	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	89.8	2021	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	48.8	2022	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4	2019	●	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	12.5	2018	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.1	2019	●	↑	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	56.0	2017	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.8	2019	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.1	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.1	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.0	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.8	2022	●	↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.1	2022	●	↗	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.1	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2023	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	82.3	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	●	↗	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	26.3	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.8	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	421.7	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.3	2019	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	59.2	2019	●	↗	
Population with access to electricity (%)	96.8	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	68	2021	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	48.0	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.8	2017	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33	2022	●	↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.4	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.2	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.2	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.7	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.4	2021	●	↗	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.2	2023	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.0	2020	●	↗	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	10.8	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.9	2020	●	→	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.4	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



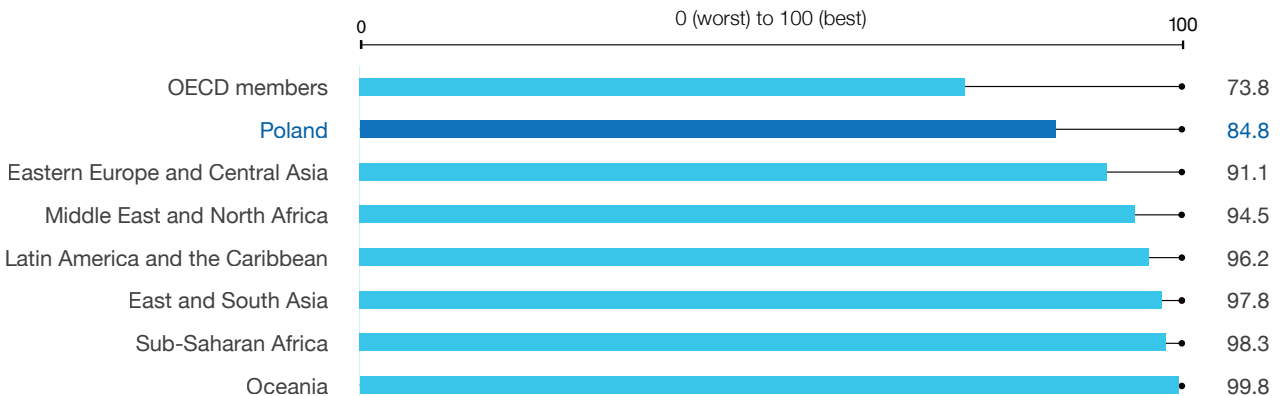
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



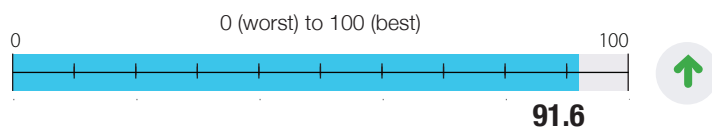
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



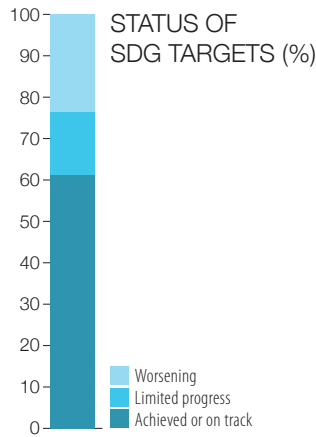
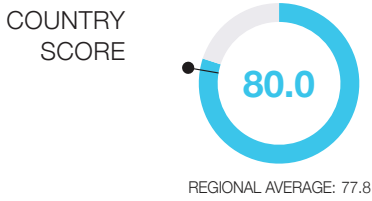
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

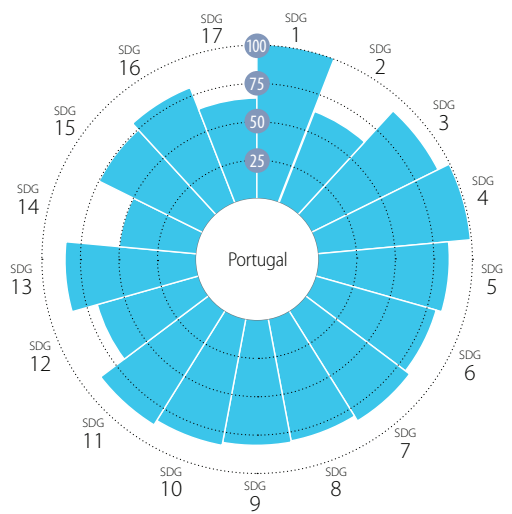
SDG	Name	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.4	2023	●	↑	
	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.7	2023	●	↑	
	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.8	2018	●	●	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	
	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	2022	●	→	
	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9	2011	●	●	
	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.1	2016	●	↓	
	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓	
	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.6	2021	●	↑	
	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	
	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	47.5	2021	●	↓	
	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.5	2020	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2.0	2020	●	↑	
	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	2021	●	↑	
	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	2021	●	↑	
	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2021	●	↑	
	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	
	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.0	2019	●	↑	
	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40.9	2019	●	●	
	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.4	2019	●	→	
	Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.3	2021	●	↑	
	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	9.4	2019	●	↑	
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	2020	●	→	
	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	2021	●	↓	
	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74	2019	●	→	
	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2022	●	↑	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.7	2020	●	↑		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	26.7	2020	●	↓		
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.1	2019	●	↑		
SDG4 – Quality Education	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.9	2020	●	→	
	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8	2020	●	↑	
	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 97.2	2020	●	↑	
	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2021	●	●	
	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.6	2021	●	→	
	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	513.0	2018	●	↑	
	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.6	2018	●	↑	
	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	13.8	2018	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 72.7	2023	●	→	
	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.9	2021	●	↑	
	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.5	2022	●	↑	
	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.3	2021	●	→	
	Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.7	2020	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	31.1	2019	●	●	
	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	61.5	2020	●	●	
	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,347.87	2018	●	●	
	Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.3	2020	●	↑	
	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.5	2020	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
	CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	2019	●	→	
	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.2	2019	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.5	2021	●	●	
	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2018	●	●	
	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	95.7	2021	●	↑	
	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↓	
	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→	
	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	42.6	2018	●	●	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	70.3	2021	●	↑		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	13.8	2021	●	→		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	
	Population using the internet (%)	85.4	2021	●	↑	
	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	205.8	2021	●	↑	
	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↑	
	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.1	2022	●	●	
	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2021	●	↑	
	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.4	2020	●	↑	
	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	7.6	2020	●	↑	
	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	1.9	2020	●	↓	
	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	24.2	2020	●	↑	
	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	43.4	2017	●	↑	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Gini coefficient	30.2	2018	●	↑	
	Palma ratio	1.0	2018	●	●	
	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	12.8	2018	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑	
	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	19.7	2019	●	→	
	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.6	2020	●	→	
	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65.0	2022	●	↓	
	Population with rent overburden (%)	7.0	2019	●	↓	
	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	95.4	2022	●	●	
	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.7	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		14.2	2018	●	●	
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		4.7	2018	●	●	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		44.7	2018	●	↓	
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		13.4	2018	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		3.4	2021	●	→	
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.6	2021	●	●	
SDG13 – Climate Action		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.6	2021	●	↓
		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4	2018	●	↓
		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	331.7	2021	●	●
	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	35.4	2018	●	↑	
	SDG14 – Life Below Water	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2022	●	↑
		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.6	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		51.0	2018	●	↓	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		36.8	2019	●	↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		1.5	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.7	2022	●	↑
	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.7	2022	●	↑	
	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	●	↑	
	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→	
	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018	●	●	
	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2021	●	↑
		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.8	2020	●	→
		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	70	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		100.0	2022	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		55	2022	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		* 0.0	2021	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		0.0	2021	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		67.7	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑	
	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	
	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	
	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	180.6	2020	●	→	
	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.9	2020	●	↑	
	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2022	●	↑	
	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	46	2021	●	●		
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	46.1	2022	●	↑		
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	5.4	2019	●	↑		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	91.6	2022	●	↑		

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



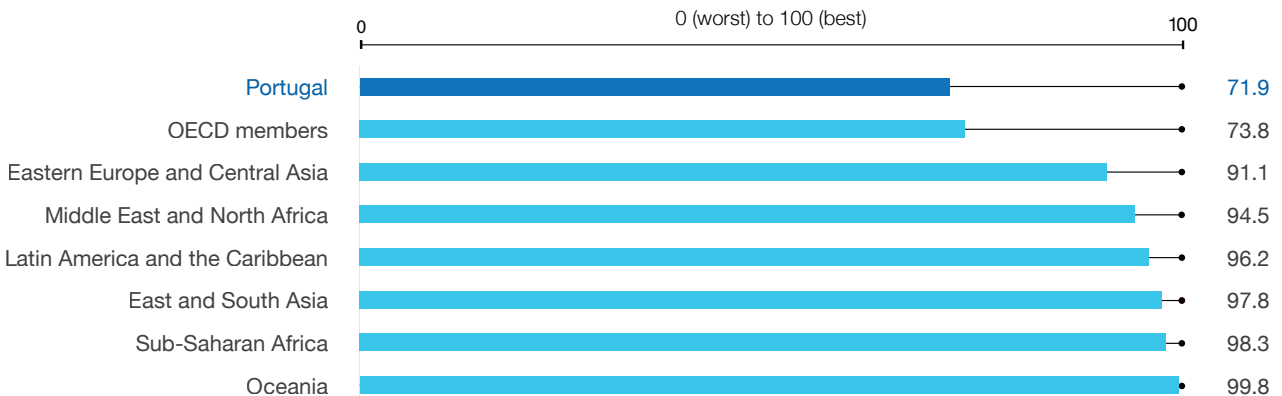
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



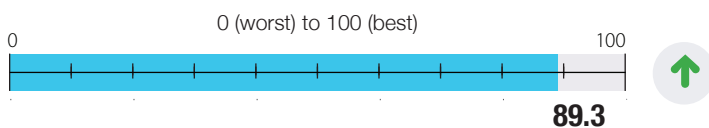
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



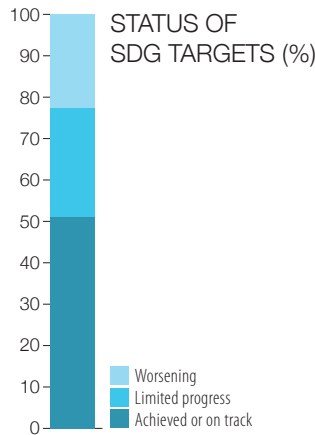
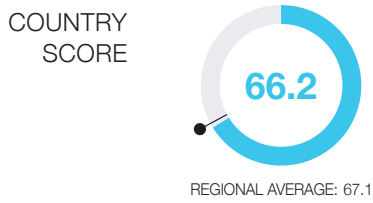
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

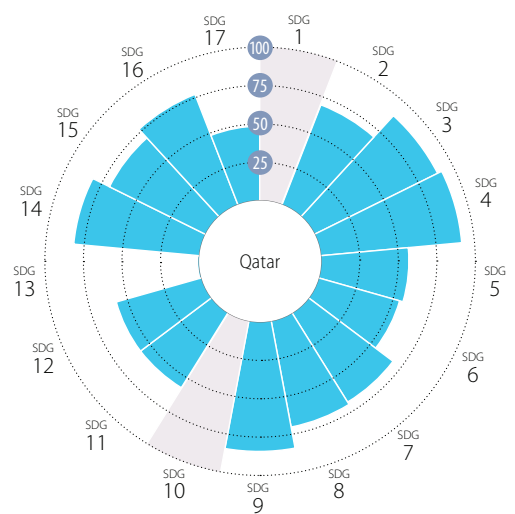
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	82.3	2021	●	↑	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	10.6	2019	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.6	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Gini coefficient	32.8	2019	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	2022	●	●	Palma ratio	1.2	2019	●	↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.1	2016	●	●	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.7	2019	●	→	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.8	2016	●	↓	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.4	2021	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	7.5	2019	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	●	●	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0	2022	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0	2020	●	●	Population with rent overburden (%)	5.7	2019	●	↑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11.8	2020	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	16.6	2019	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.7	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.3	2018	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.1	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.2	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.0	2018	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	25.6	2018	●	↓	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.0	2019	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.3	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2019	●	●	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2021	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.2	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.6	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.0	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.6	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	2018	●	↓	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.6	2020	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2021	●	↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% , worst 0–100 best)	43.8	2018	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84	2019	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.8	2022	●	→	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.2	2020	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.0	2022	●	↑	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	26.4	2020	●	↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	68.9	2018	●	↓	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	14.2	2019	●	↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	27.9	2019	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.3	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.3	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.6	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.3	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	2021	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	47.5	2021	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.0	2018	●	●	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	492.0	2018	●	↓	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	15.9	2018	●	↓	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2021	●	↑	
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	19.6	2018	●	↓	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	19.8	2020	●	→	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	*	79.1	2023	●	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	80	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.7	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.4	2022	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	62	2022	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.0	2021	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.7	2020	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.3	2021	●	●	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6	2020	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.5	2018	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.3	2019	●	●	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	92.7	2021	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	59.2	2020	●	●	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↓	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	5,551.76	2018	●	●	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.4	2020	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	49.8	2018	●	●	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	85.1	2020	●	↑	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	70.2	2021	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	2022	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	82.3	2021	●	↑	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.6	2021	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	28.2	2019	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.3	2021	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	43.3	2022	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.5	2018	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.2	2021	●	↑	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	92.7	2021	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.6	2020	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.9	2020	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	4.9	2020	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	49.8	2018	●	●	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	35.3	2020	●	↑	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	70.2	2021	●	↑	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	37.8	2017	●	→	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.0	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



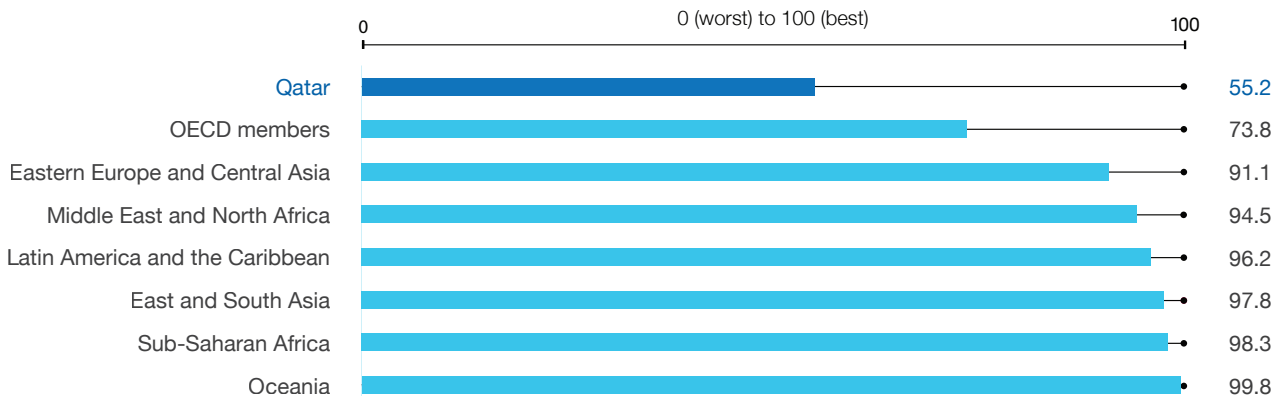
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



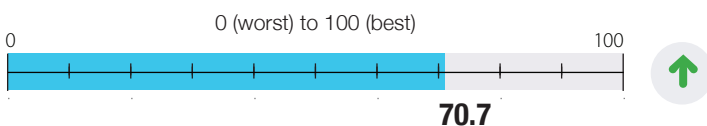
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



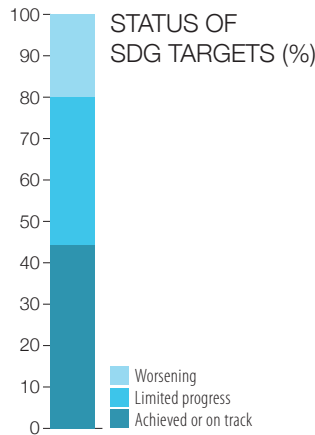
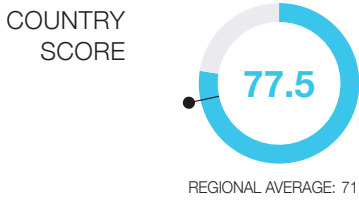
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

16%

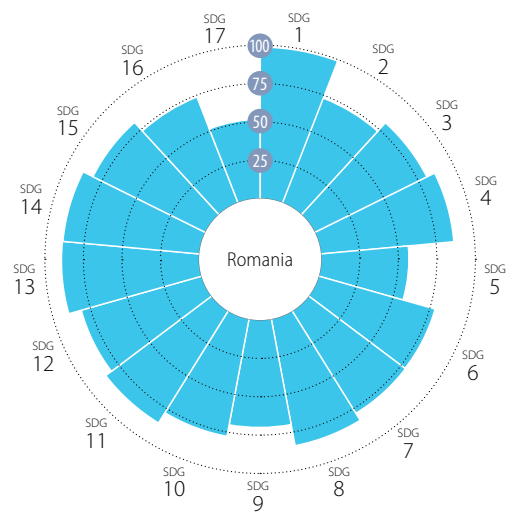
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	*	NA	NA	● ●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.1	2022	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	*	NA	NA	● ●	Population using the internet (%)	100.0	2021	● ●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2020	● ●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	144.0	2021	● ●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		4.4	2022	● ●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.4	2018	● ●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2021	● ●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	47.1	2022	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		35.1	2016	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2021	● ●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA	NA	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2018	● ●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		8.4	2021	● ●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.3	2018	● ●	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	● ●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.0	2020	● ●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	93.8	2019	● ●	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		7.6	2020	● ●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2012	● ●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		3.3	2021	● ●	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	13.6	2019	● ●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		5.3	2021	● ●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.1	2018	● ●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		42.0	2021	● ●	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.5	2018	● ●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		0.1	2021	● ●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	59.4	2018	● ●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		10.7	2019	● ●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	75.0	2018	● ●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		90.8	2019	● ●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	● ●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		7.3	2019	● ●	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)		77.2	2019	● ●	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	35.5	2021	● ●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		7.2	2019	● ●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.8	2018	● ●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		100.0	2019	● ●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	62,777.4	2021	● ●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		98	2021	● ●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		74	2019	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	2022	● ●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		6.4	2014	● ●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	73.6	2022	● ●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		88.1	2021	● ●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		98.6	2021	● ●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	● ●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		92.3	2021	● ●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.0	2019	● ●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		94.6	2017	● ●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	● ●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		68.9	2012	● ●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2021	● ●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		120.9	2021	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	36.0	2016	● ●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		62.4	2022	● ●	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	92	2012	● ●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		4.4	2021	● ●	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	● ●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		99.6	2020	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	2020	● ●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		100.0	2020	● ●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2022	● ●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		431.0	2019	● ●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	NA	NA	● ●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		70.0	2020	● ●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	NA	NA	● ●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		10,937.6	2018	● ●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.7	2022	● ●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Population with access to electricity (%)		100.0	2020	● ●	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.1	2021	● ●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		100.0	2020	● ●	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	*	NA	NA	● ●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2.0	2019	● ●	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.9	2011	● ●	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		0.0	2019	● ●	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.1	2023	● ●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	2020	● ●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		0.5	2018	● ●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2022	● ●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		255.0	2018	● ●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	NA	NA	● ●

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



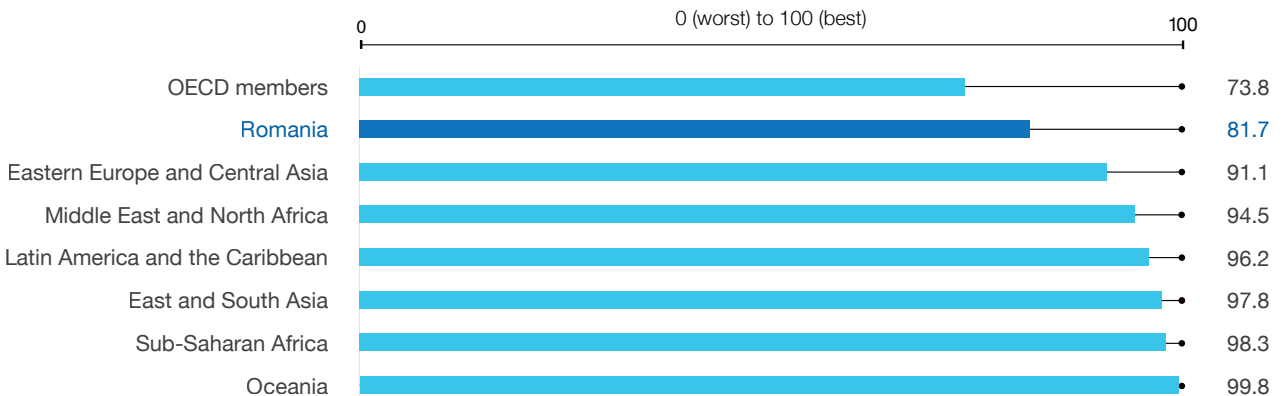
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



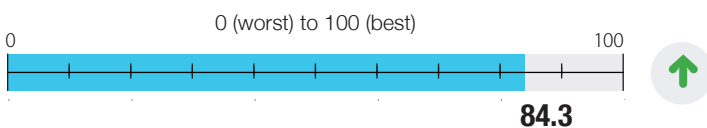
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



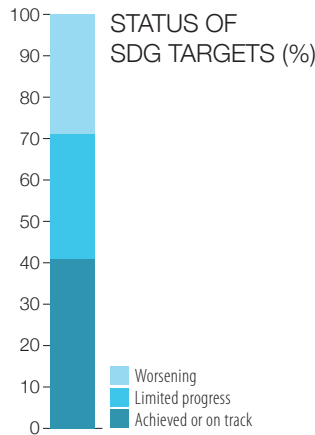
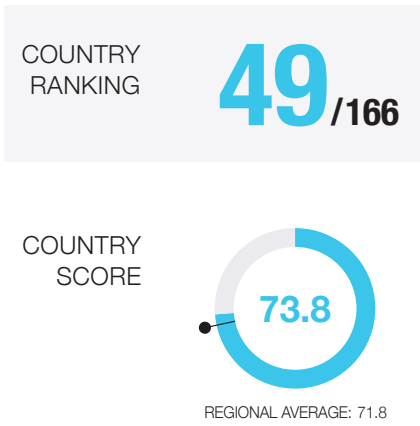
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

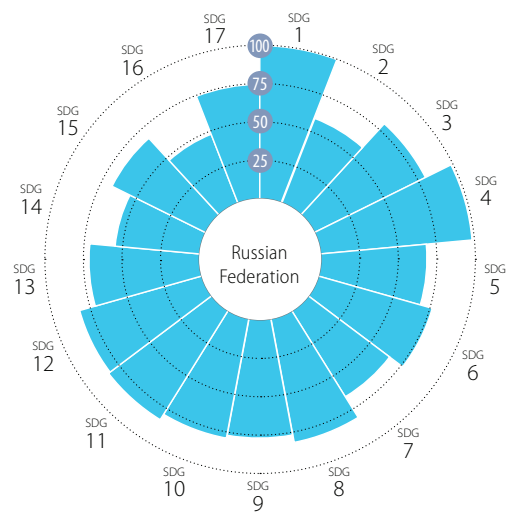
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.7	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	83.6	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	95.9	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.7	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.5	2002	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.3	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.5	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9	2021	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2020	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.2	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.2	2018	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.5	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	14.2	2019	●	↑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10.1	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2019	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.4	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.0	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	45.0	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.8	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	40.0	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	13.2	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	67.8	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.3	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.6	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	37.2	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2018	●	↓	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	93.1	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	23.7	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.6	2022	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2022	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.4	2022	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	88.3	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	87.6	2020	●	↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	86.9	2020	●	↓	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5	2021	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	46.5	2004	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.7	2020	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.9	2021	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2022	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.6	2022	●	↓	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.5	2021	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	62	2021	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.3	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.1	2020	●	↑						
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.0	2019	●	●						
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	25.7	2020	●	●						
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,948.6	2018	●	●						
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	87.7	2020	●	↑						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	→						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	23.5	2019	●	↓						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	3.3	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.3	2018	●	●						
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	2021	●	↑						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.3	2023	●	↑						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	→						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	30.6	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



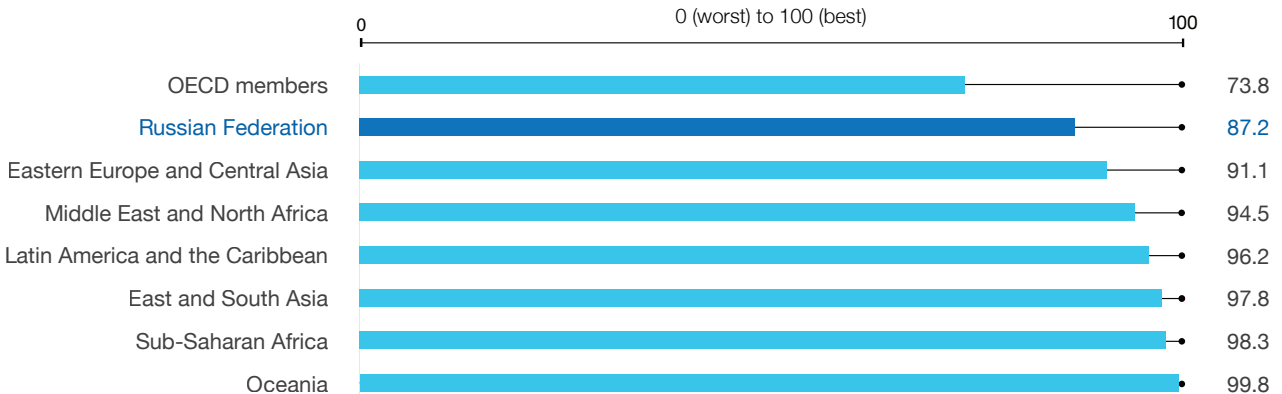
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



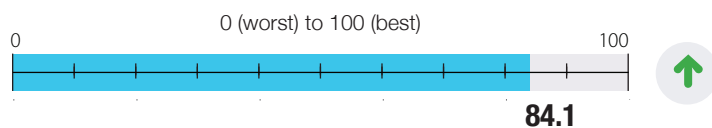
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



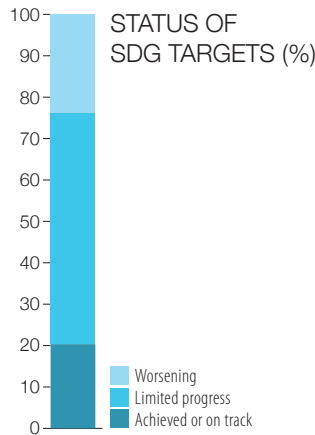
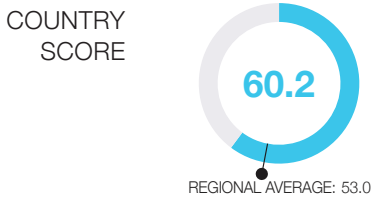
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

4%

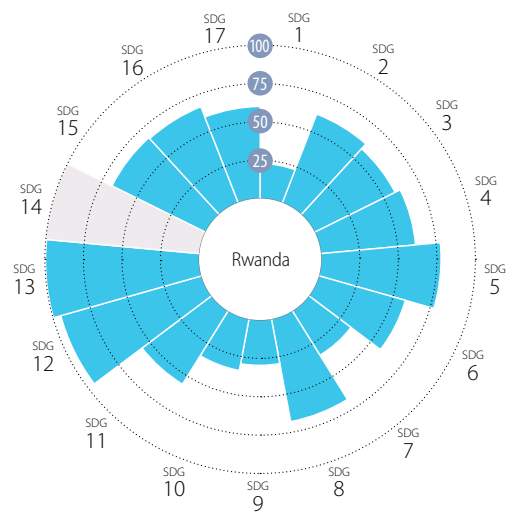
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.5	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.5	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	88.2	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	107.6	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	52.0	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.3	2005	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.1	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.1	2020	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.7	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	36.0	2020	●	↗	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	1.2	2017	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	13.7	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	15.6	2019	●	↗	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.0	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.9	2020	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.1	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	2022	●	→	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	47.0	2021	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2012	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.2	2019	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.3	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	67.1	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	13.2	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2019	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.2	2019	●	↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	41.2	2018	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	16.2	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.5	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	2020	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2021	●	→	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	12.1	2021	●	↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2018	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	9,227.9	2021	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.0	2019	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.8	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	104.0	2019	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.3	2022	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	2020	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.6	2018	●	↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	4.2	2019	●	↑	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.4	2011	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	23.4	2019	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.6	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.5	2021	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.2	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.5	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.2	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.0	2020	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2023	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.4	2020	●	↗	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.1	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.9	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.5	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,384.0	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.8	2021	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	14.1	2020	●	→	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	59	2022	●	↗	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	86.3	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	28	2022	●	↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.2	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	3.5	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.0	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	34.8	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑	
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	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.7	2021	●	●	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.1	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.8	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.7	2020	●	↑	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.1	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



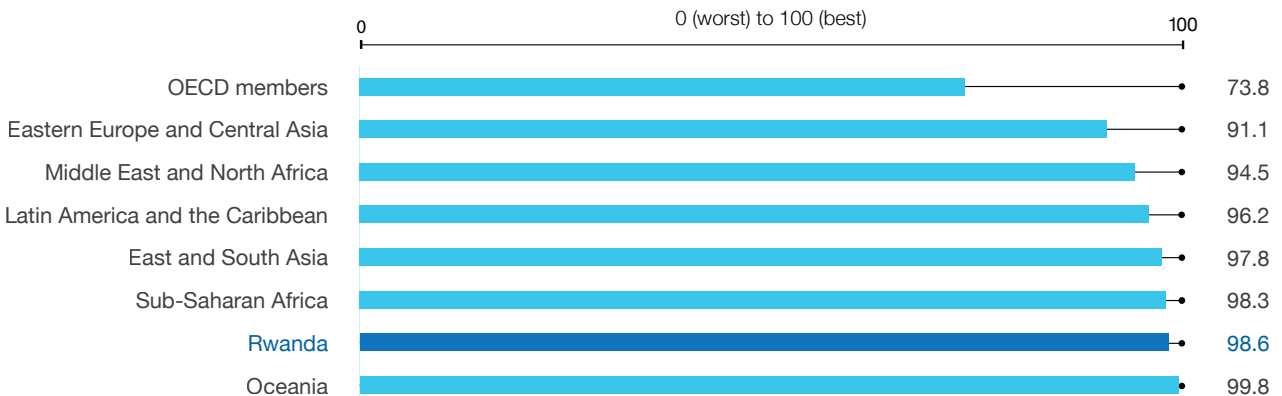
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



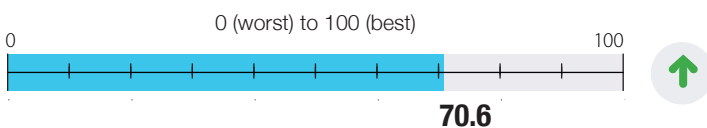
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



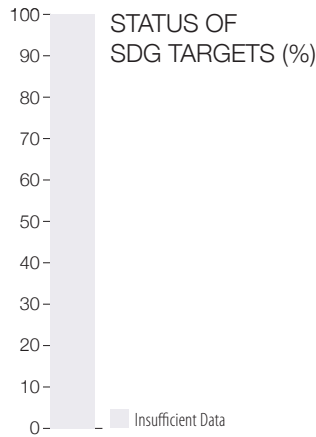
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

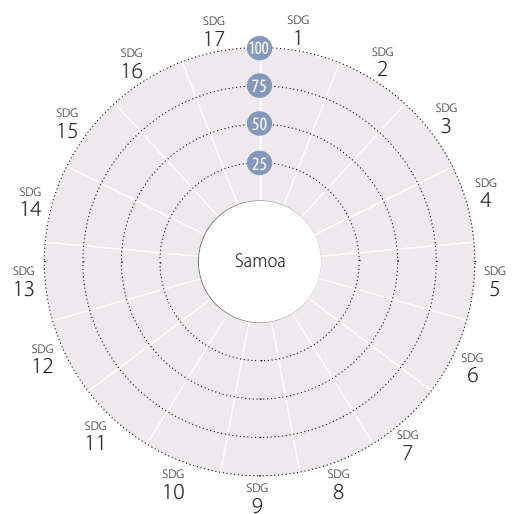
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	38.5	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	71.9	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	61.7	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	30.5	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	47.0	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	35.8	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	29.8	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.1	2020	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.8	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8	2019	●	↗
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	43.7	2016	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↗	Palma ratio	2.3	2016	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	38.3	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	258.9	2020	●	↗	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	42.3	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.5	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.8	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.4	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0	2019	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	56.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2016	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.2	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165.8	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.5	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.1	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.2	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	31.8	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.6	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.2	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	54	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3	2019	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	68.1	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.3	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	44.8	2021	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	86.9	2021	●	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.1	2019	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.5	2021	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.7	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	61.3	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.2	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.4	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	68.8	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	20.2	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	312.8	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2020	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	46.6	2020	●	↗	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	80	2019	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2.4	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	85.6	2020	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	51	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.0	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	19.0	2014	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.1	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.6	2023	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.6	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	●
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	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.7	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.8	2021	●	↗
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5.9	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.4	2020	●	↗
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.6	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

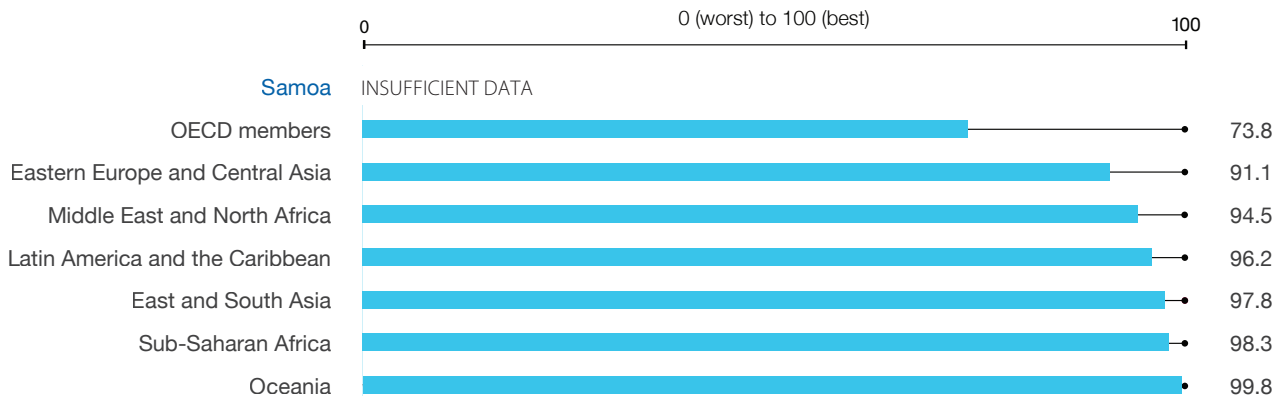


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

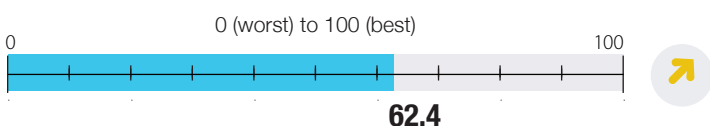


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



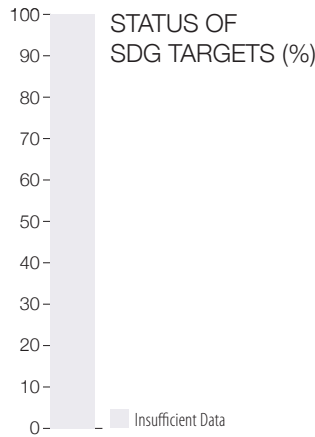
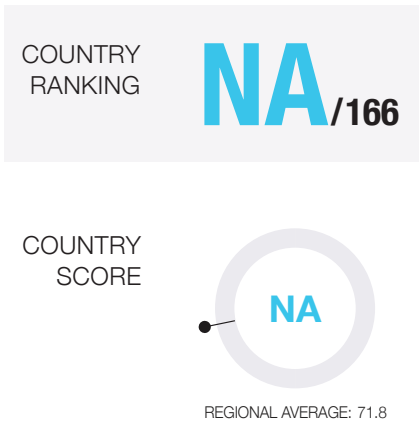
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

29%

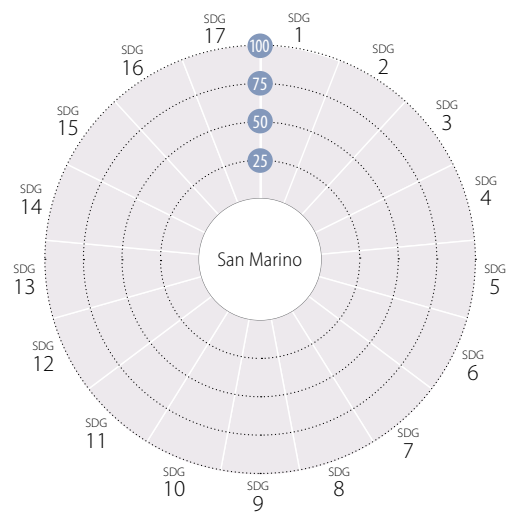
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.2	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	87.2	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	6.8	2023	●	↔	Population using the internet (%)	78.2	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.4	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	12.8	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	2019	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	47.3	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2021	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.8	2019	●	↑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	59.1	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2011	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.6	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.1	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.7	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.8	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	31.2	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145.5	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.0	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.5	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.9	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.9	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	62	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	53	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.2	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	79.8	2022	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	34.9	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.1	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.0	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	106.7	2021	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2021	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	27.0	2019	●	↓	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.8	2021	●	↑	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	6.5	2017	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.0	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	7.8	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	66.9	2020	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.8	2020	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.8	2020	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	13.9	2020	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.9	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.2	2023	●	↑	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.0	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	36.5	2020	●	→	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2	2019	●	→	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.0	2019	●	→	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.9	2023	●	↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.0	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.7	2020	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	32.5	2020	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.9	2023	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.4	2022	●	↔	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



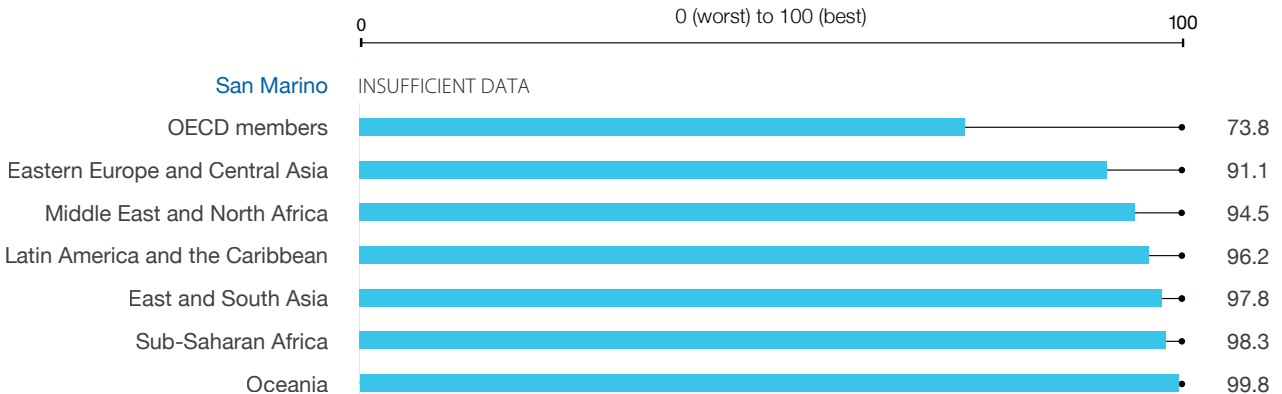
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



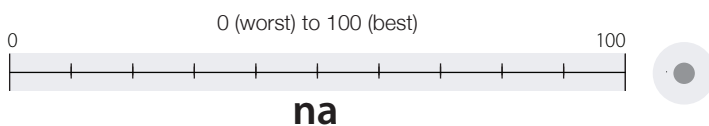
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



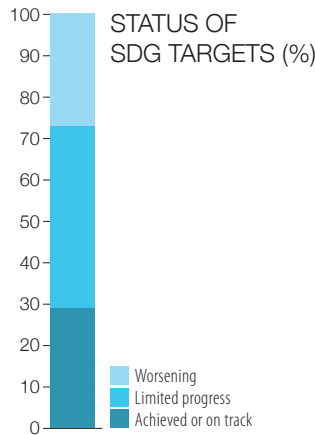
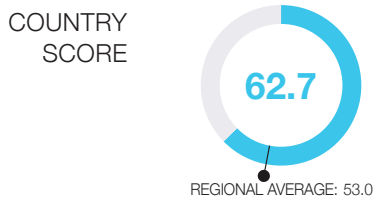
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

64%

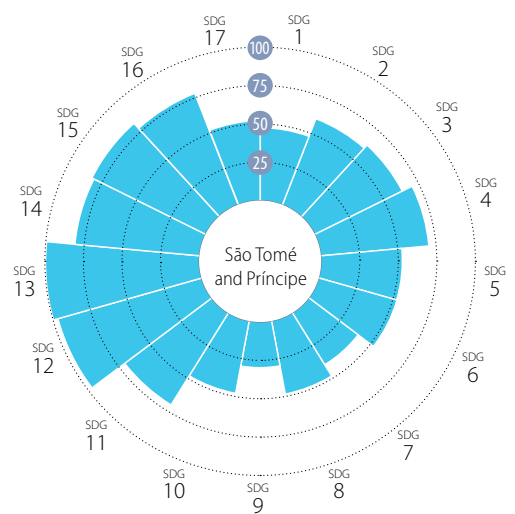
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2020	● ●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	● ●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2021	● ●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	195.0	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	1.7	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	1.4	2011	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.2	2021	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.5	2021	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	87.9	2021	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.9	2021	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.3	2021	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	NA	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.6	2020	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.6	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	74.9	2021	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	133.3	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	● ●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	● ●
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	13.3	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2016	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	6.5	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	59.1	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2011	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.2	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	● ●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



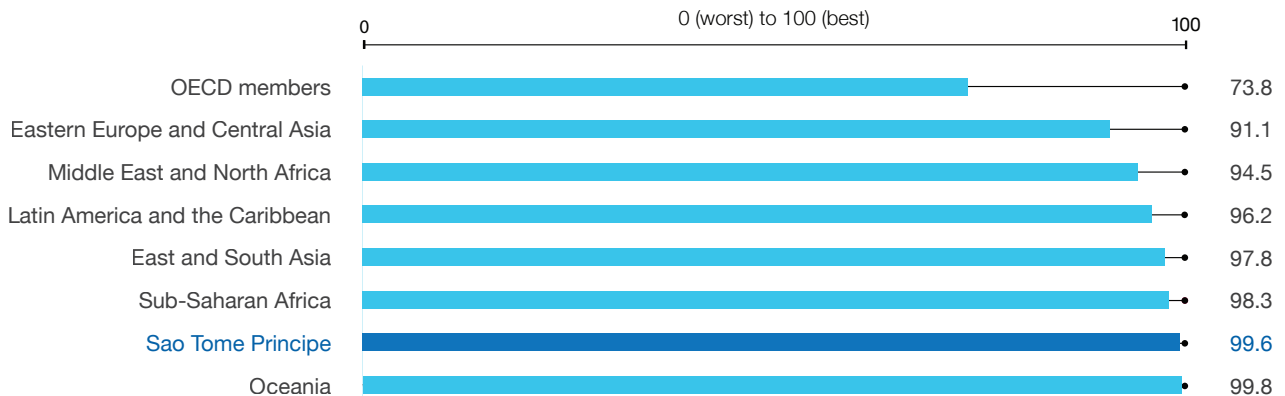
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



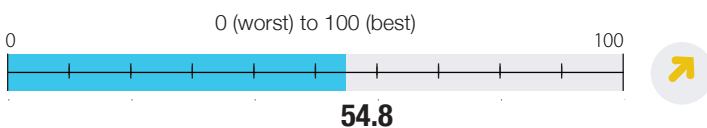
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



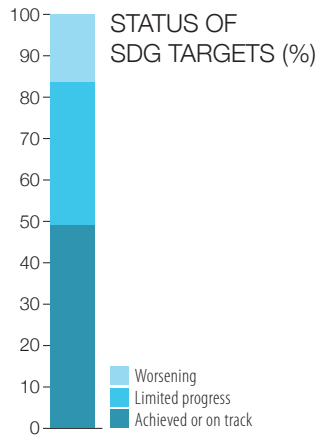
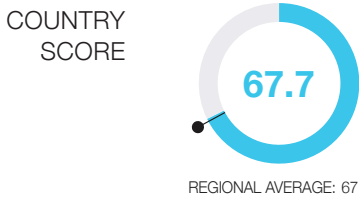
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

22%

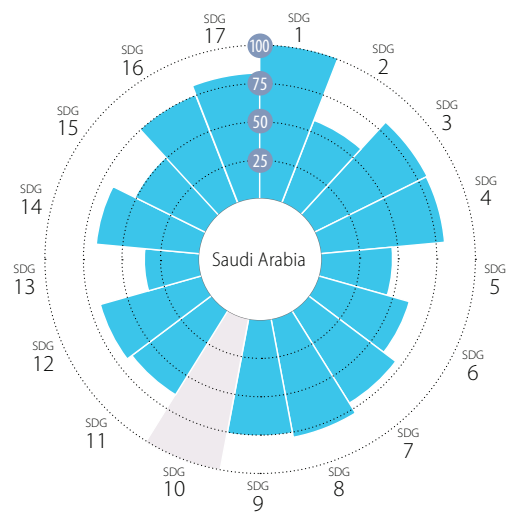
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	15.7	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	68.8	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	42.3	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	51.2	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	39.8	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.5	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.0	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	2019	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.4	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0	2021	●	↓	Gini coefficient	40.7	2017	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	2.0	2017	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	52.6	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	146.2	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	29.0	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.6	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.4	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	114.0	2021	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2014	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	225.4	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.9	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.4	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	86.1	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.8	2019	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	60	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	51.3	2015	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.0	2017	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.3	2022	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	73.5	2017	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	47.3	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.1	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	32.4	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.8	2011	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	57.7	2019	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2011	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.2	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	54.2	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.6	2021	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.3	2022	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.8	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.2	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	47.6	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.9	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	10.9	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2011	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	32.8	2018	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	76.6	2020	●	↗	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.3	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.6	2019	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	45	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.8	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	10.5	2019	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	15.5	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.5	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
* Imputed data point					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	15.6	2018	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	54.8	2022	●	↗

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



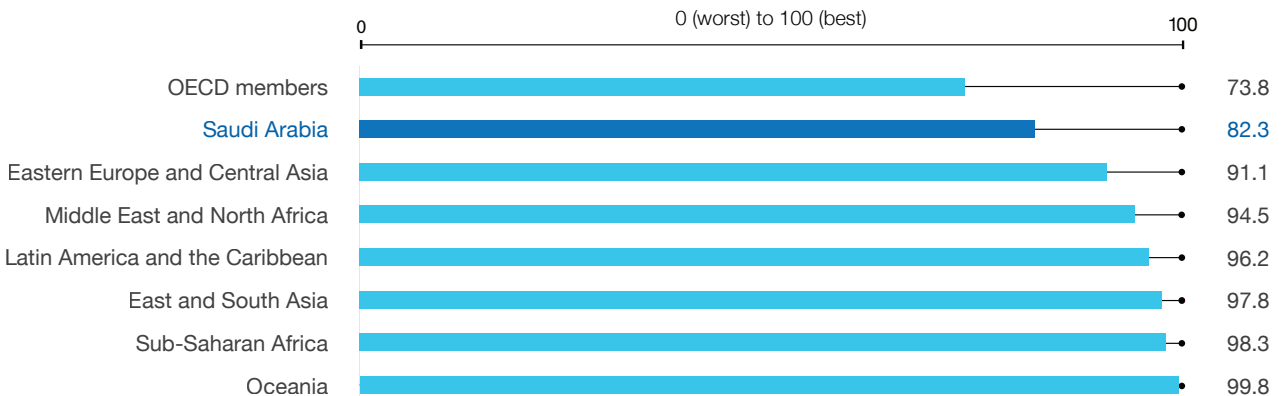
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



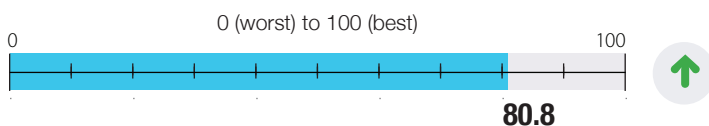
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



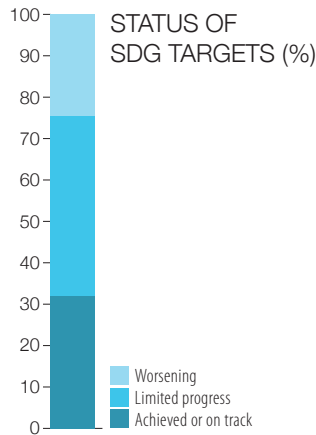
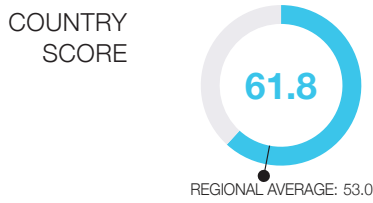
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

11%

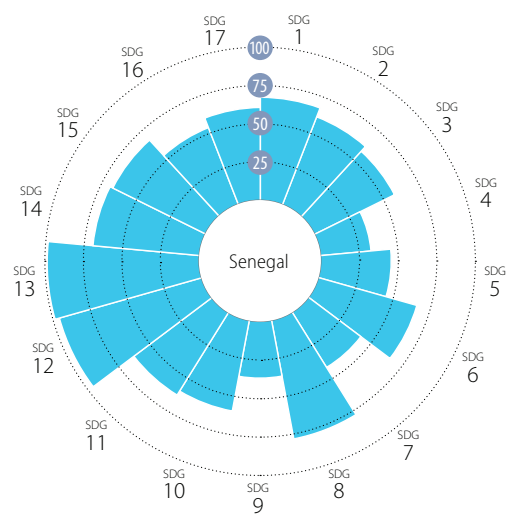
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* 0.0	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* 0.0	2023	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.7	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.4	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	35.4	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.0	2021	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16.2	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.7	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.2	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.9	2019	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.1	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.5	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	2019	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.2	2010	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.7	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74	2021	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2022	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	45.6	2021	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	2021	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.9	2021	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5	2020	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 48.1	2023	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.0	2021	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	34.7	2022	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.9	2021	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	974.2	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	37.7	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3,509.3	2018	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.6	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	74.3	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.6	2023	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	83.2	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	61.1	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	119.5	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	50.6	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2020	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	88.3	2019	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	77.0	2022	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2015	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.6	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	89.6	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.8	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	60.1	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.4	2018	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	2021	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	18.8	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9	2018	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	27,844.6	2021	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.3	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.2	2022	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	15.8	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.3	2019	●	↗
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.1	2019	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.0	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.7	2022	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.8	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2019	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	20.0	2019	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	90	2022	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.2	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	51	2022	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2016	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.4	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.7	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.7	2022	●	↑
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.8	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

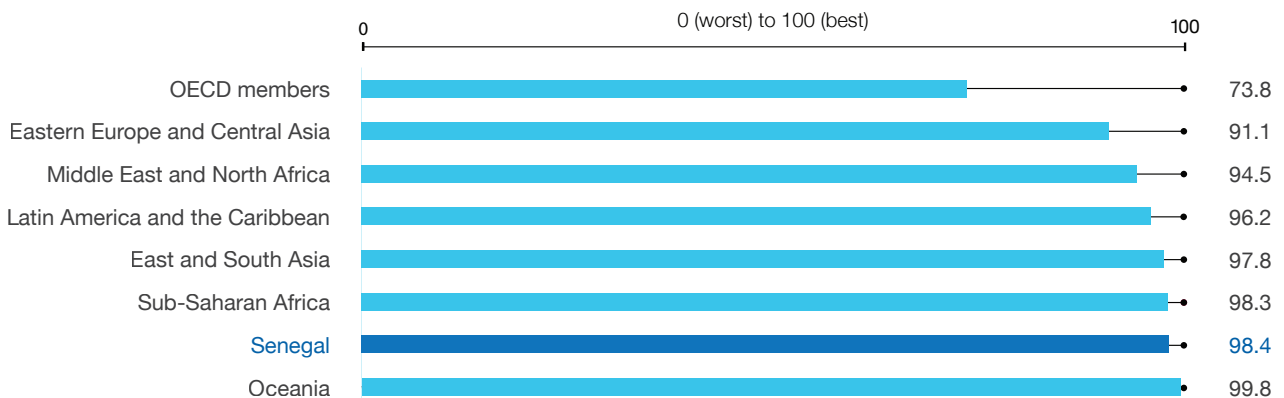


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

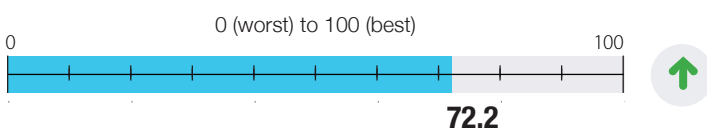


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



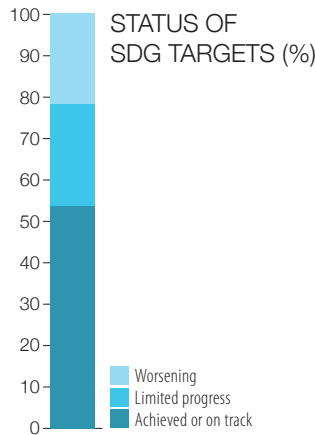
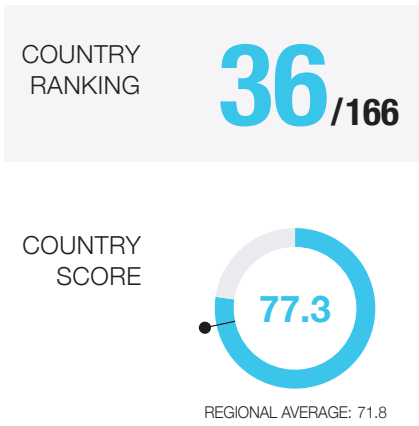
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

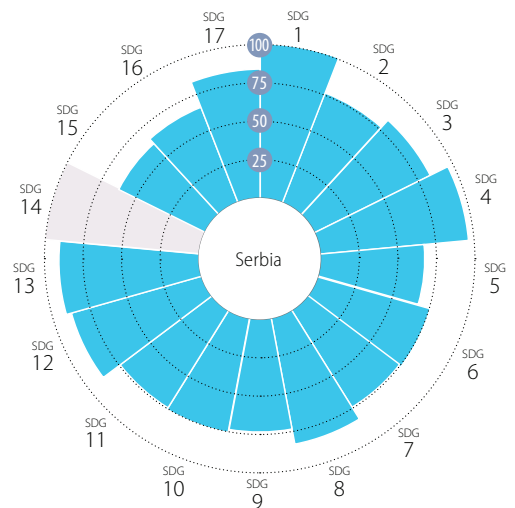
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	6.8	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	72.8	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	28.3	2023	●	↔	Population using the internet (%)	58.1	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.5	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.1	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.0	2022	●	↔	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.1	2019	●	↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.8	2016	●	↔	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	↔	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2015	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	31.6	2020	●	↔	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	41.6	2019	●	↔	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	260.9	2020	●	↔	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2016	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.1	2021	●	↔	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.6	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.7	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	113.0	2021	●	↔	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.0	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.5	2019	●	↔	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.4	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	146.4	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2021	●	↔	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.5	2019	●	↔	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.6	2019	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2021	●	↔	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	71.3	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↔	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74.5	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	49	2019	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.7	2022	●	↔	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2022	●	↔	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	43.8	2022	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	17.8	2021	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.4	2022	●	↔	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	72.6	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.9	2022	●	↔	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	41.8	2021	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2023	●	↔	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	76.4	2021	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	●	↔	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.2	2019	●	↔	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	35.2	2021	●	↓	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	42.1	2017	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	59.4	2022	●	↓	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	57	2022	●	↔	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	43.0	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	78.7	2019	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	84.9	2020	●	↔	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.2	2020	●	↔	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	56.8	2020	●	↔	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.8	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.8	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.5	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	418.3	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.2	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Population with access to electricity (%)	70.4	2020	●	↔	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	24.2	2020	●	↓	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9	2018	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	2019	●	↑	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	56.0	2021	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.6	2019	●	↔	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.4	2023	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.2	2020	●	↔	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	56.0	2021	●	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.8	2018	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.4	2023	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.2	2022	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↔						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	9.0	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



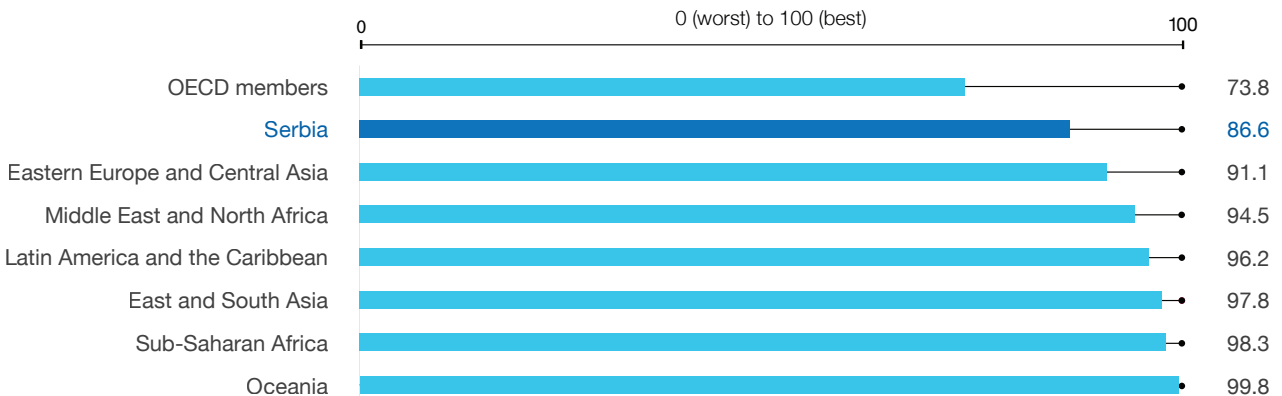
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



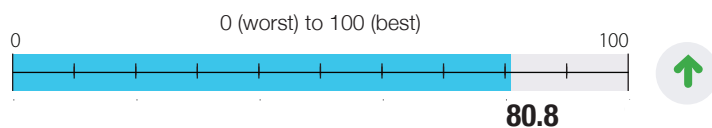
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



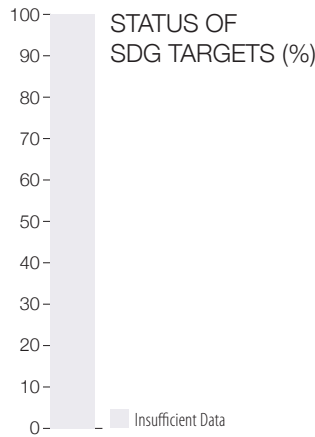
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

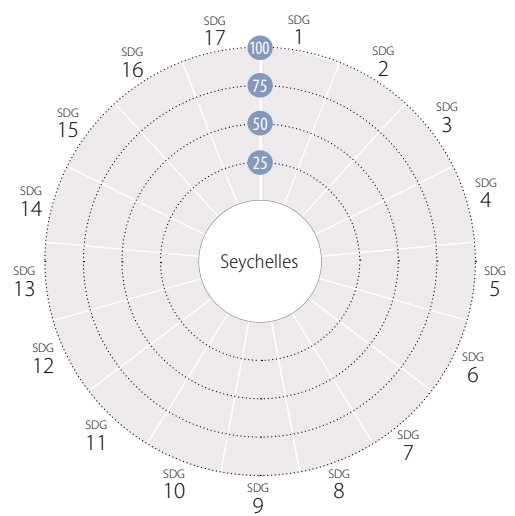
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	95.4	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.0	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	81.2	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.3	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	103.6	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.6	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2019	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.5	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.5	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.2	2021	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.9	2020	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.8	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.2	2018	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	23.8	2019	●	↗	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10.2	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2019	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.4	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.5	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.0	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.9	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.5	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.0	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	14.8	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	71.5	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.9	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.5	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.9	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.2	2021	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.0	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	●	↓	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	12.6	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71	2019	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5	2022	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.0	2021	●	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.3	2021	●	↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	95.8	2021	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2019	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8	2018	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	38.4	2019	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2021	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.7	2021	●	↗	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	18.6	2020	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.3	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	73	2022	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.2	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	2019	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.3	2020	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.9	2020	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9	2020	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	41.3	2020	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.7	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,693.5	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.8	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	79.8	2020	●	↑						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	2019	●	→						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	21.5	2019	●	→						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.6	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3	2018	●	●						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	89.4	2021	●	↑						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.3	2023	●	↑						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	29.3	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



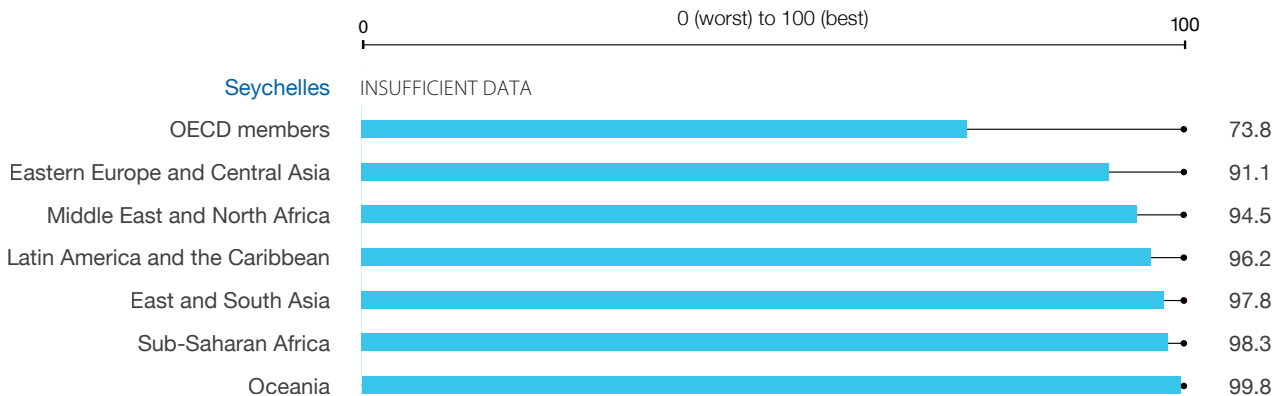
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



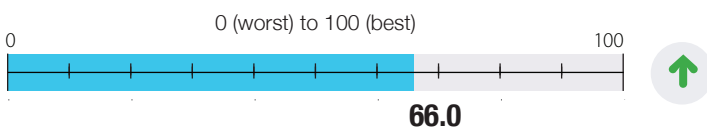
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



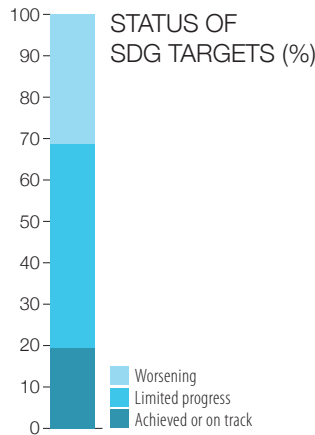
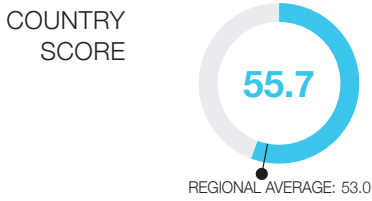
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

35%

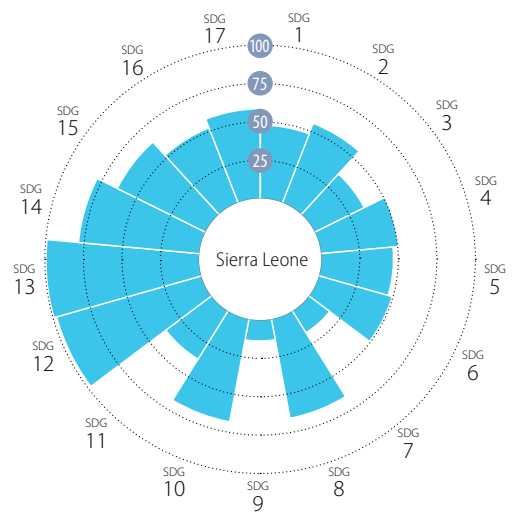
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●	Population using the internet (%)	81.6	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	* 2.5	2020	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.7	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3	2012	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.0	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2007	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2016	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.8	2019	●	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.3	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2012	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.6	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	12.6	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.9	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2021	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.1	2019	●	↓	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	43.1	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.3	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.3	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.4	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	68.3	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	2020	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.9	2022	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	77.2	2022	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.7	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.8	2022	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.9	2022	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	102.7	2021	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2020	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.5	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	13.4	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.9	2021	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.9	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	70	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	19.5	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.7	2023	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	2019	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.8	2019	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.6	2020	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG18 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.2	2021	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	68	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	66.0	2022	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



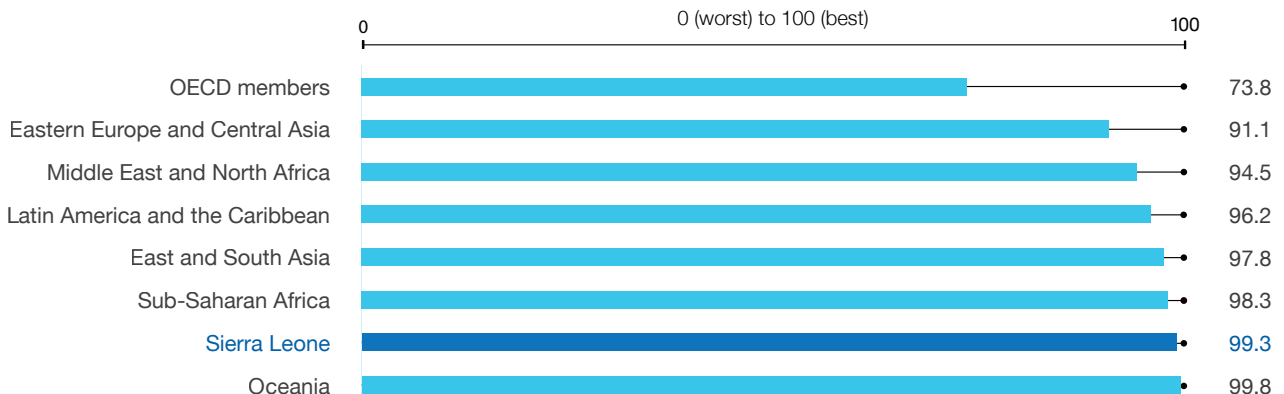
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



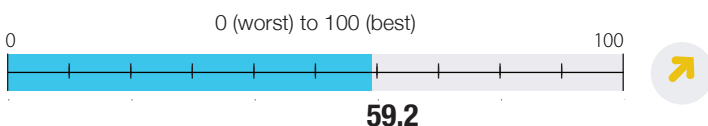
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



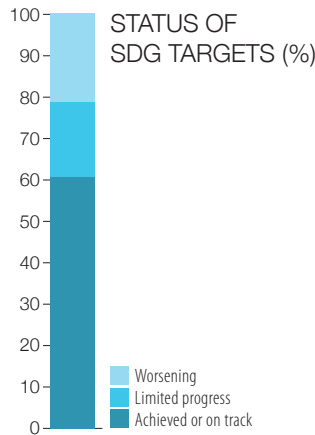
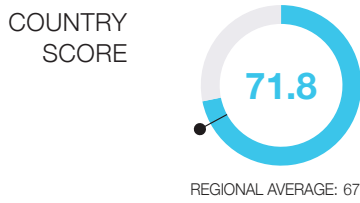
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

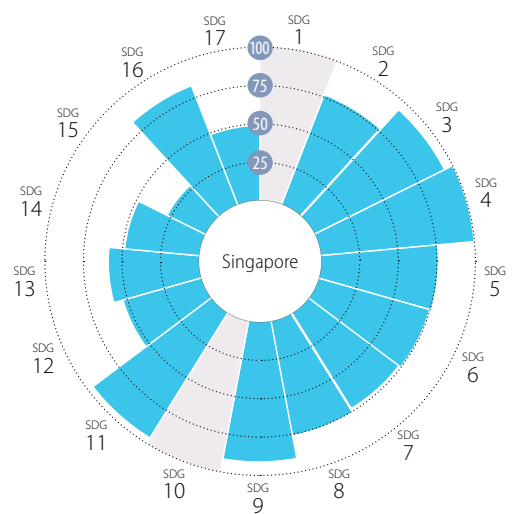
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	14.5	2023	●	↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	67.6	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	42.1	2023	●	↗	Population using the internet (%)	18.0	2020	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	27.4	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	21.2	2021	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.0	2022	●	↗	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3	2021	●	↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.7	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2021	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0	2021	●	↗	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	50.6	2020	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	22.9	2019	●	↓
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	442.8	2020	●	↗	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2004	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.9	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	104.7	2021	●	↗	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	289.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.9	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.6	2019	●	↓	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	239.0	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.0	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.8	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	102.0	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.9	2019	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	39	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.6	2022	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	38.6	2022	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	41.4	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.3	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.1	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	56.4	2021	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	71.9	2021	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.9	2021	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.0	2019	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2020	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	59.8	2021	●	→	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	30.1	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	92.0	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	52	2022	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.3	2021	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	90.4	2019	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	63.8	2020	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	16.5	2020	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	25.2	2017	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.5	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.6	2023	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	285.5	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – No Targets				
Population with access to electricity (%)	26.2	2020	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.8	2020	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	5.7	2019	●	→	SDG19 – No Targets				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	25.6	2019	●	↗	SDG20 – No Targets				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG21 – No Targets				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.4	2021	●	●	SDG22 – No Targets				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.0	2018	●	●	SDG23 – No Targets				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	28.9	2021	●	→	SDG24 – No Targets				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.7	2023	●	↑	SDG25 – No Targets				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→	SDG26 – No Targets				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	SDG27 – No Targets				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.3	2018	●	●	SDG28 – No Targets				

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



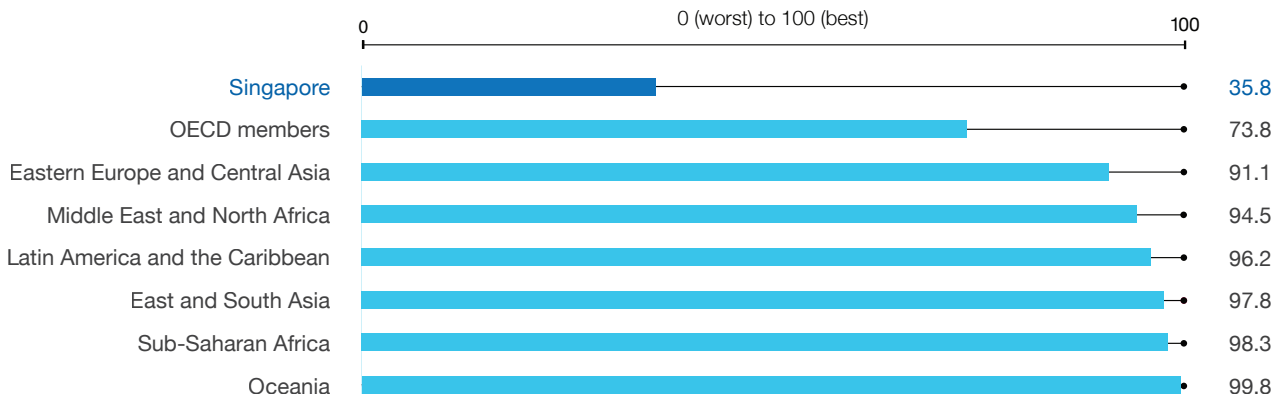
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



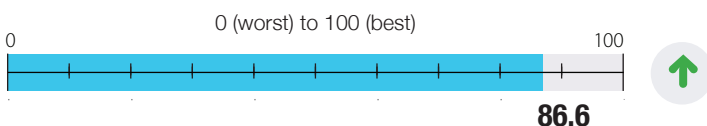
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



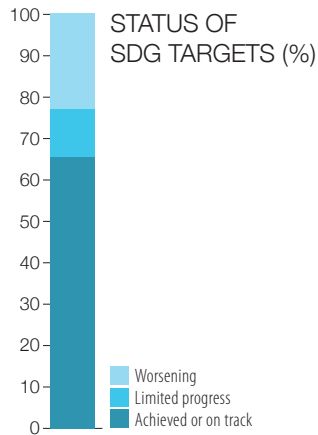
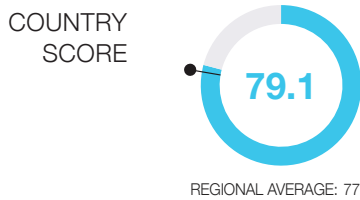
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

10%

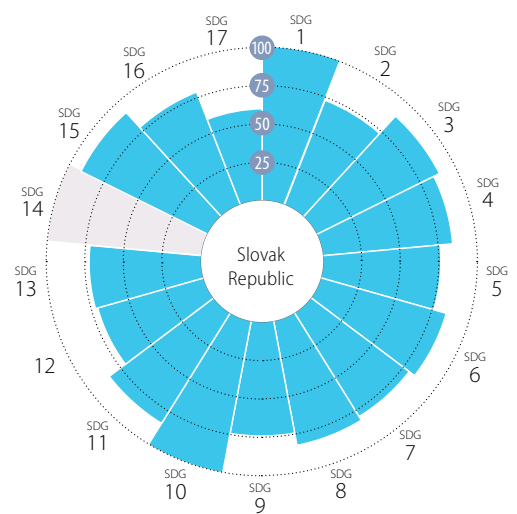
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	* 2.5	2020	● ●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0	2022	● ●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6	2000	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.1	2016	● ●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	● ●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	● ●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	● ●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	11.7	2020	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.5	2020	● ●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.7	2021	● ●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.1	2021	● ●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0	2021	● ●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	● ●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.5	2019	● ●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	23.4	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2019	● ●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.2	2019	● ●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.1	2019	● ●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	2020	● ●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	● ●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86	2019	● ●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2022	● ●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.9	2020	● ●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	● ●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100.4	2020	● ●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	2020	● ●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 77.8	2023	● ●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.9	2021	● ●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.4	2022	● ●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.8	2021	● ●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	● ●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	● ●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	82.2	2019	● ●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2020	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	5,508.5	2018	● ●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	● ●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	● ●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.7	2019	● ●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.8	2019	● ●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	3.2	2021	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2018	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	97.6	2021	● ●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.1	2023	● ●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	● ●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2018	● ●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	296.2	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.9	2022	● ●	
Population using the internet (%)	91.1	2021	● ●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	147.5	2021	● ●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.1	2018	● ●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	79.1	2022	● ●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.1	2021	● ●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.9	2019	● ●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	● ●	
Palma ratio	NA	NA	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	● ●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	19.0	2019	● ●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	● ●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	93.0	2021	● ●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2019	● ●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.9	2019	● ●	
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	34.7	2018	● ●	
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.4	2018	● ●	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.8	2018	● ●	↑
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	65.1	2018	● ●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.7	2021	● ●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.5	2021	● ●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.5	2018	● ●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.3	2022	● ●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	52.0	2022	● ●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	● ●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2019	● ●	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.2	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.1	2022	● ●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	● ●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.1	2021	● ●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	12.6	2018	● ●	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2021	● ●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	10.5	2020	● ●	↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	95	2022	● ●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	2020	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	83	2022	● ●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.7	2016	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	47.9	2023	● ●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	● ●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	● ●	↑
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	● ●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.0	2021	● ●	↗
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	● ●	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	85	2021	● ●	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.6	2022	● ●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

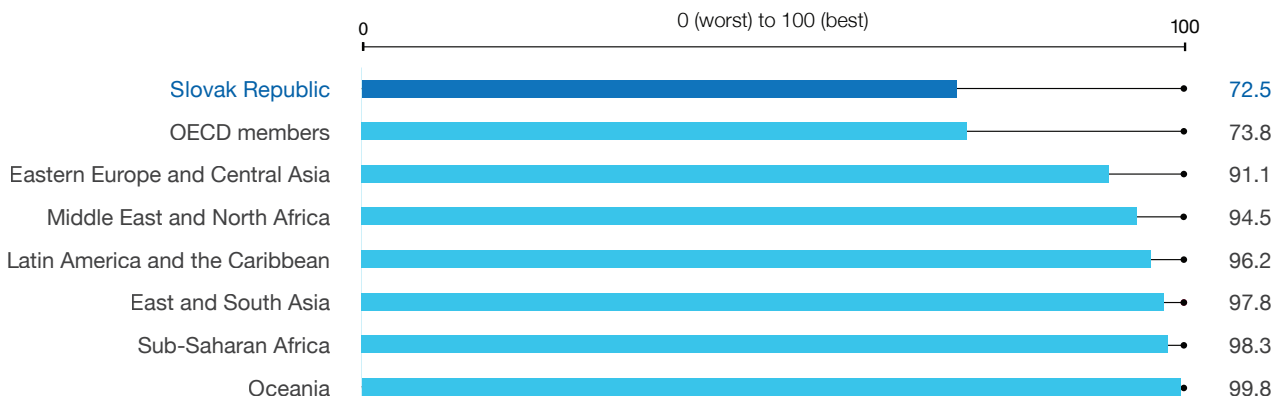


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

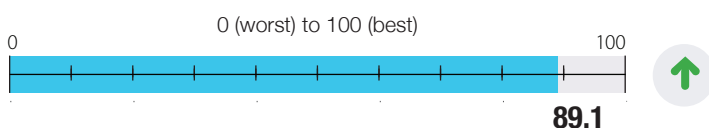


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



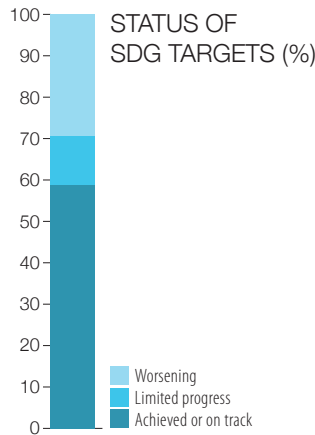
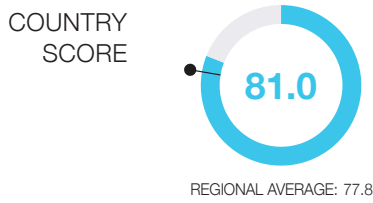
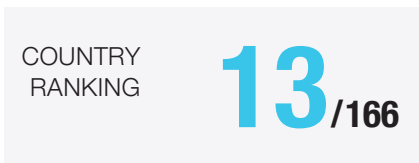
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

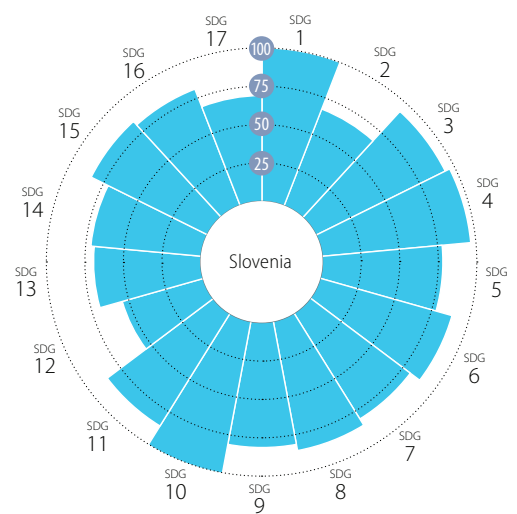
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.4	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	88.9	2021	●	↑	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	7.8	2019	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.7	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	●	→	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.8	2020	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	24.8	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2021	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.9	2020	●	↓	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		20.5	2016	●	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	7.2	2020	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.4	2017	●	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	1.8	2020	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		6.0	2021	●	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	10.5	2020	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.6	2018	●	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.2	2017	●	→	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		49.2	2021	●						
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.3	2020	●						
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.8	2020	●	↑	Gini coefficient	23.2	2019	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	0.7	2019	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.6	2021	●	↑	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	6.6	2019	●	↓	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.5	2019	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	16.9	2019	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	30.3	2019	●	●	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.2	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.1	2019	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.0	2022	●	→	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.2	2019	●	↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	3.4	2019	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	26.9	2019	●	↓	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.2	2022	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2	2020	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	12.8	2019	●	●	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77	2019	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	14.1	2018	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1	2022	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.2	2018	●	●	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.2	2020	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.9	2018	●	→	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	26.6	2020	●	↓	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	27.5	2018	●	↑	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	21.0	2019	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.4	2021	●	↑	
					Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2021	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG13 – Climate Action					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	87.1	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.5	2021	●	↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.1	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5	2018	●	↓	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	77.0	2020	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	82.9	2021	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	36.0	2018	●	↗	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	39.5	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	469.3	2018	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	18.5	2018	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	29.3	2018	●	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	*	78.6	2023	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.8	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.3	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.3	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.6	2022	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2023	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.7	2021	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.7	2021	●	↗	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.4	2018	●	●	
					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2021	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8	2020	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.8	2020	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.5	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	67	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.4	2019	●	●	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2020	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	44.7	2020	●	●	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	53	2022	●	→	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,602.57	2018	●	●	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2	2020	●	●	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	81.9	2020	●	↓	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.2	2023	●	→	
					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	192.7	2020	●	↓	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	17.6	2019	●	↗	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.4	2020	●	↑	
					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2022	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.2	2021	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55	2021	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9	2018	●	●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	53.2	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)	95.6	2021	●	↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	1.0	2019	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.1	2022	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	→						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	96.3	2018	●	●						
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	69.5	2021	●	↑						
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.3	2021	●	↑						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



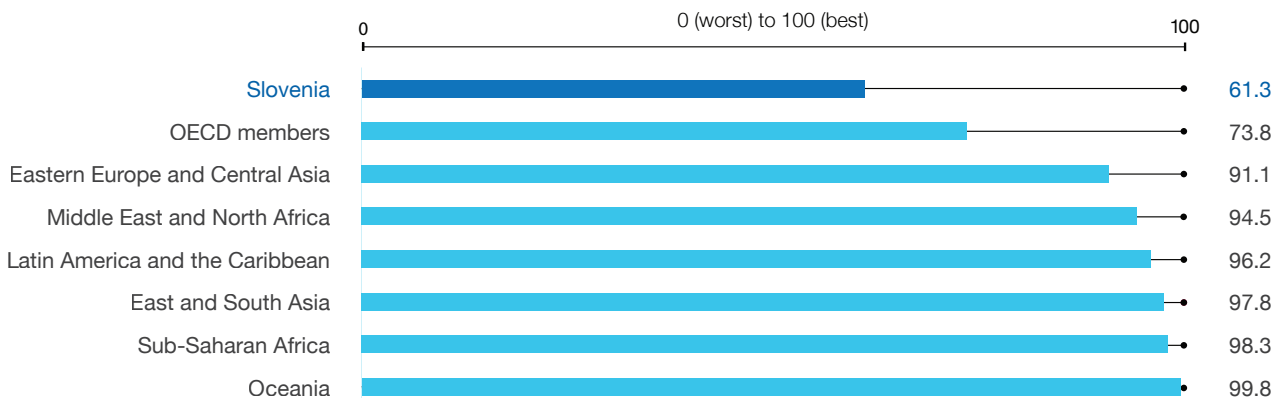
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



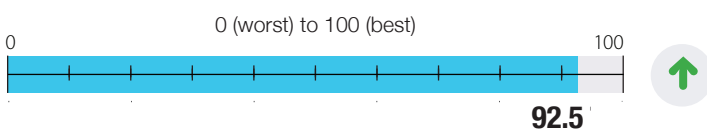
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



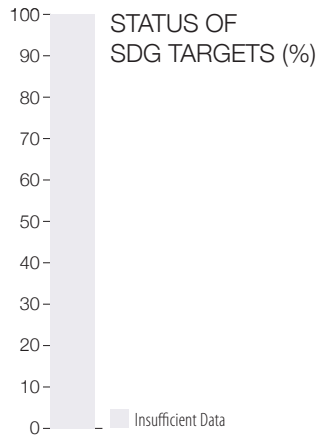
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

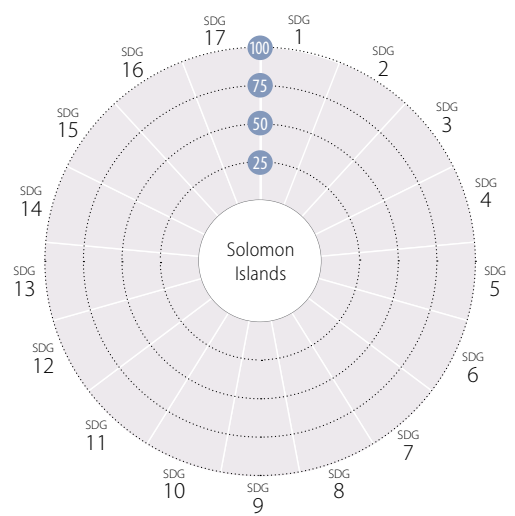
SDG	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.3	2023	●	↑	
	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.4	2023	●	↑	
	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	7.4	2019	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	
	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●	
	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●	
	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2	2016	●	↓	
	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓	
	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.9	2021	●	↑	
	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	
	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	57.9	2021	●	●	
	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	90.5	2020	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.5	2020	●	↑	
	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.3	2021	●	↑	
	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	2021	●	↑	
	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.3	2021	●	↑	
	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.5	2019	●	↑	
	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18.8	2019	●	●	
	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.1	2019	●	↑	
	Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.3	2019	●	↑	
	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.3	2020	●	↑	
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2012	●	●	
	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2021	●	↓	
	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	80	2019	●	↑	
	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2022	●	↑	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.3	2020	●	↑		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	27.5	2020	●	↓		
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.4	2019	●	↑		
SDG4 – Quality Education	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.5	2020	●	→	
	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.1	2020	●	→	
	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2014	●	●	
	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	48.0	2021	●	↑	
	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	503.7	2018	●	→	
	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	13.0	2018	●	→	
	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	14.6	2018	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 78.8	2023	●	↑	
	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.5	2021	●	↑	
	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.6	2022	●	↓	
	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.7	2021	●	↑	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.2	2018	●	●		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5	2020	●	↑	
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.1	2020	●	↑	
	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.4	2019	●	●	
	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	92.2	2020	●	●	
	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	5,415.96	2018	●	●	
	Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.3	2020	●	↑	
	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	71.5	2020	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
	CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	2019	●	↑	
	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	20.9	2019	●	↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.8	2021	●	●	
	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2018	●	●	
	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.1	2021	●	↑	
	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑	
	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	→	
	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	105.2	2018	●	●	
	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	71.5	2021	●	↑	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.4	2021	●	↑		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	
	Population using the internet (%)	89.0	2021	●	↑	
	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	90.8	2021	●	↑	
	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	●	→	
	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	26.4	2022	●	●	
	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.7	2021	●	↑	
	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.1	2020	●	→	
	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.4	2020	●	↑	
	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	7.1	2020	●	→	
	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	25.7	2020	●	↑	
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	33.3	2017	●	↑		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Gini coefficient	24.4	2019	●	↑	
	Palma ratio	0.8	2019	●	↑	
	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	13.0	2019	●	→	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑	
	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	15.4	2019	●	↑	
	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●	
	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	2022	●	→	
	Population with rent overburden (%)	3.4	2019	●	↑	
	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.1	2022	●	●	
	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.1	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		11.6	2018	●	●	
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		8.0	2018	●	●	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		33.0	2018	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		43.0	2018	●	↓	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		63.7	2021	●	↓	
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.3	2021	●	●	
SDG13 – Climate Action		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.9	2021	●	→
		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.8	2018	●	↓
		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tCO ₂ /capita)	16.3	2021	●	●
	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	57.1	2018	●	↑	
	SDG14 – Life Below Water	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.7	2022	●	→
		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	80.5	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	NA	●	●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		38.4	2019	●	↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		6.6	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.1	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.9	2022	●	→
	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.1	2022	●	→	
	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2023	●	→	
	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.2	2018	●	●	
	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2021	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		27.7	2020	●	→	
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)		90	2022	●	↑	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		100.0	2022	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		56	2022	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		* 0.0	2021	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		0.0	2016	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		70.6	2023	●	→	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.7	2021	●	↑	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.6	2021	●	→	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	
	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	69.7	2020	●	→	
	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.6	2020	●	↑	
	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2022	●	→	
	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	52	2021	●	●	
	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	35.9	2022	●	↑	
	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.4	2019	●	↑	
	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	92.5	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

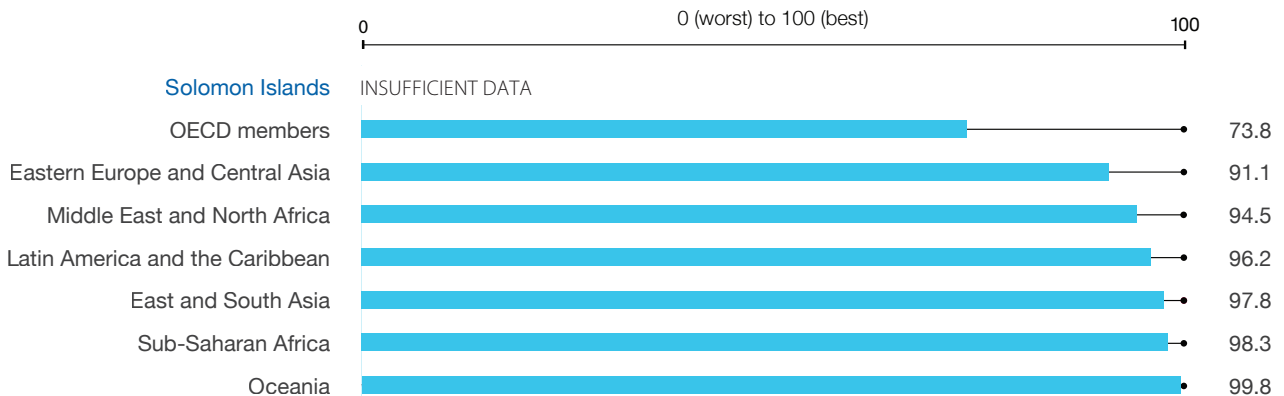


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

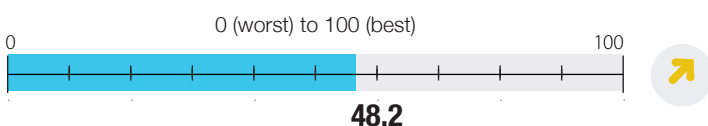


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



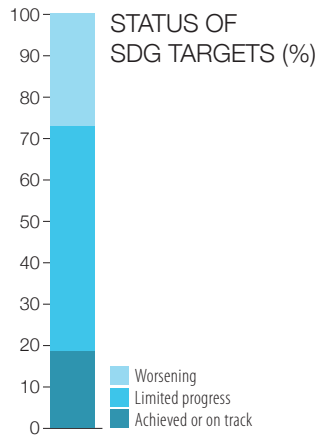
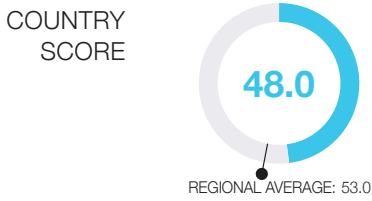
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

31%

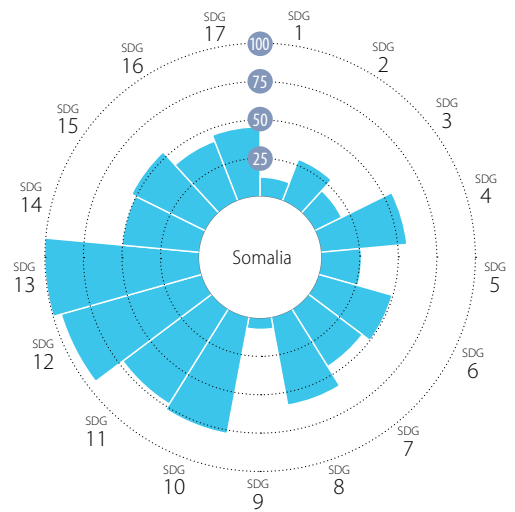
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	38.5	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	52.4	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	71.3	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	36.1	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	18.1	2020	●	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	18.1	2021	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	29.8	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.5	2015	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.5	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.2	2019	●	↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	122.2	2020	●	↗	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2013	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.6	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.8	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	65.0	2021	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	39.2	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	281.2	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2013	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.5	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.3	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2021	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	78.0	2013	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.2	2015	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	50	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.2	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.8	2022	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	65.6	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.8	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.4	2019	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	70.5	2019	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	38.0	2015	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.7	2008	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	48.2	2017	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	96.3	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.0	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	88.0	2015	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.3	2020	●	↓	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	42	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.8	2020	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	17.9	2015	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.2	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Population with access to electricity (%)	73.3	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.8	2021	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.1	2020	●	→	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.8	2019	●	→	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.3	2019	●	→	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.5	2023	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.8	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	16.4	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.6	2020	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.5	2023	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.2	2022	●	↗
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



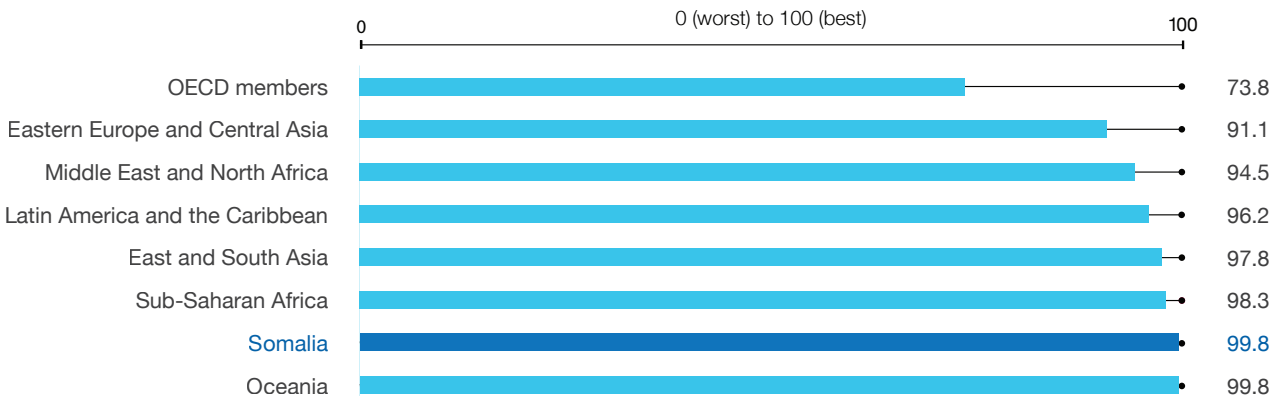
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



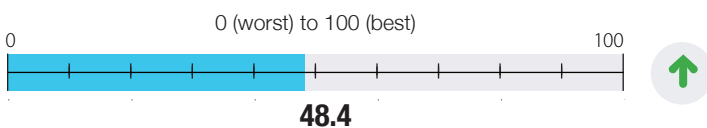
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



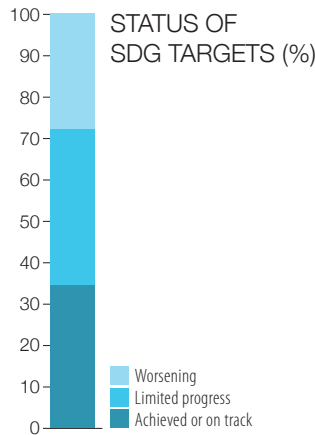
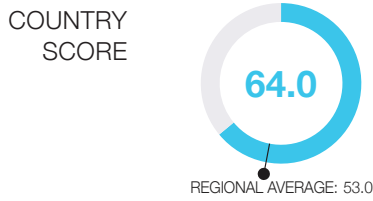
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

21%

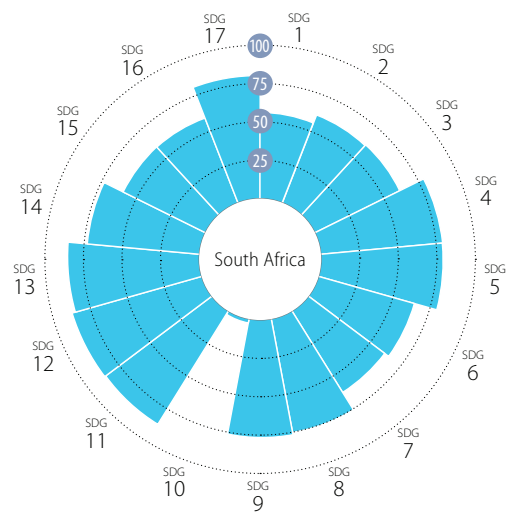
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	56.2	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	52.8	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	72.8	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	2.0	2017	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	2.6	2021	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	53.1	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.0	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.3	2009	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.3	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2021	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.5	2021	●	↓	Gini coefficient	36.8	2017	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	620.7	2020	●	↗	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	32.9	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36.0	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.2	2020	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	111.8	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0	2016	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	250.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2016	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	30.4	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	237.9	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.4	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	56.5	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.8	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	118.0	2017	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	31.9	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	27	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7	2016	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.0	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	75.7	2016	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.0	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	2.1	2018	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.9	2019	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	45.1	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.4	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	56.5	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.3	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	24.5	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.9	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	85.9	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	49.7	2020	●	↓	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	85	2016	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.2	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	5.9	2006	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	12	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	34.5	2019	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.9	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.2	2023	●	↗
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	15.5	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	38.7	2014	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.4	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.0	2020	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.4	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

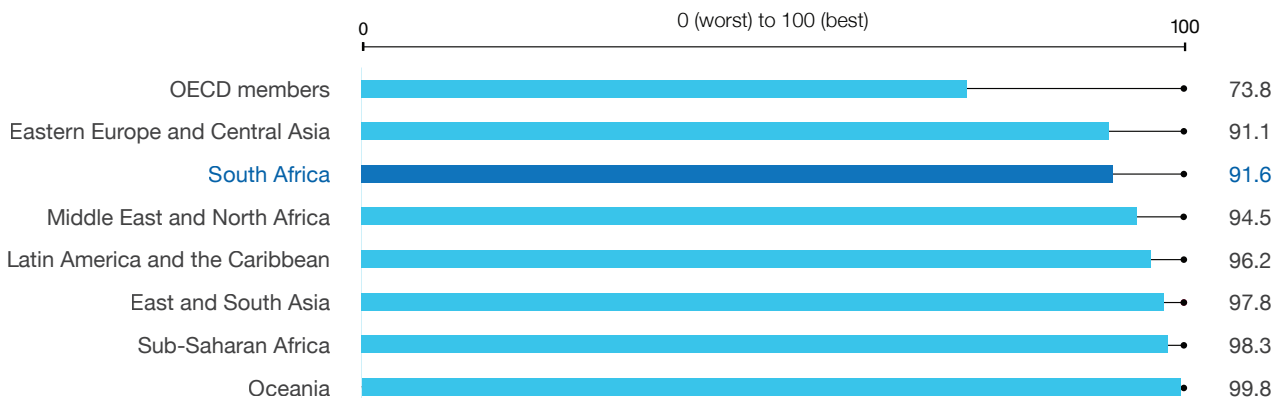


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

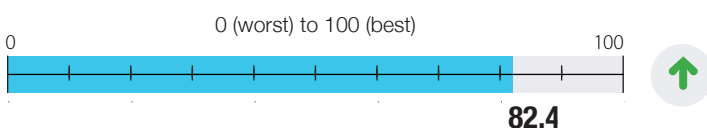


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



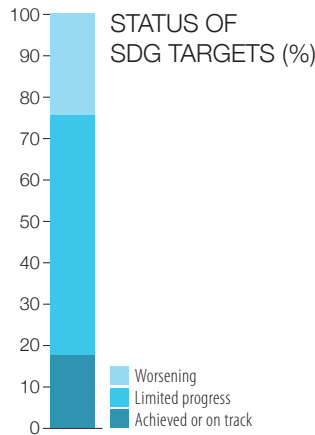
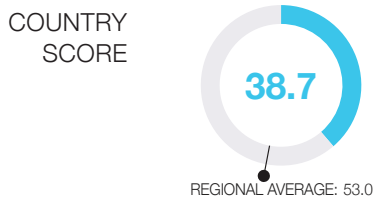
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

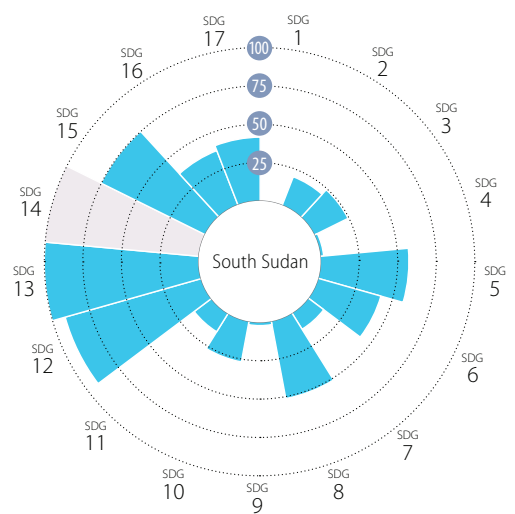
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	21.6	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.6	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	34.4	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	72.3	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.9	2020	●	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	115.7	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.8	2022	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.8	2017	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	51.1	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.3	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2019	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.1	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	24.2	2020	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	95.6	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	24.3	2019	●	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	126.8	2020	●	↗	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2011	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.0	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	32.8	2021	●	↗	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	38.7	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	513.0	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.2	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	38.0	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.5	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	74.9	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.2	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.3	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.4	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	43.9	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.7	2016	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2,522.3	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2021	●	↗	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67	2019	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.7	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6	2021	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.6	2022	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	73.1	2020	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.5	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	88.3	2020	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.8	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	80.4	2019	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4	2019	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.7	2016	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	41.9	2021	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	79.5	2021	●	↓	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	34.0	2021	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.6	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	32	2021	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.6	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	88.6	2017	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.9	2020	●	↗	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.9	2021	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	78.5	2020	●	↗	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	63.6	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.9	2020	●	↓
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	21.7	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	49	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	455.1	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.4	2022	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Population with access to electricity (%)	84.4	2020	●	↓	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.0	2021	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	86.8	2020	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.8	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1	2019	●	→	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	85.4	2021	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.6	2019	●	→	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	29.9	2023	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.0	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.9	2021	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.8	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	85.4	2021	●	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.9	2020	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	29.9	2023	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	49	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.4	2022	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	15.7	2018	●	●					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



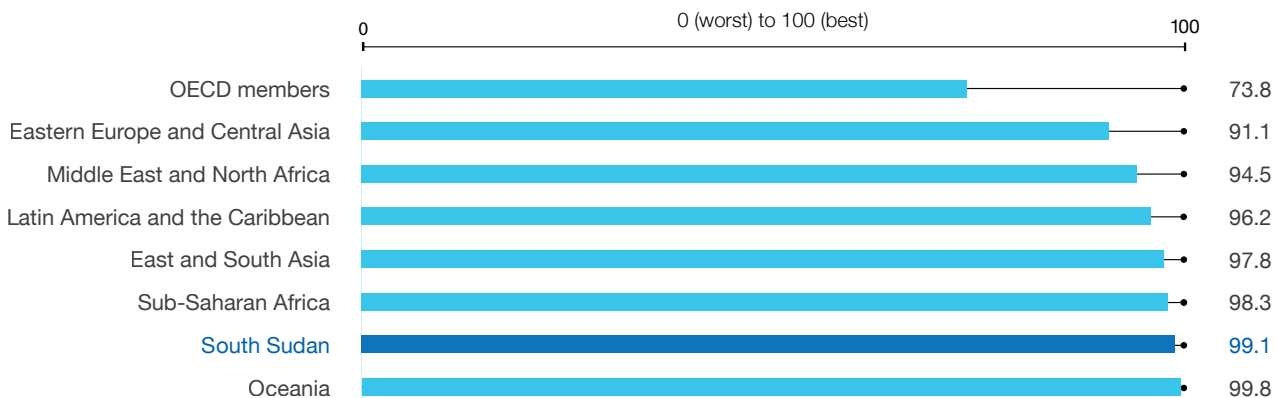
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



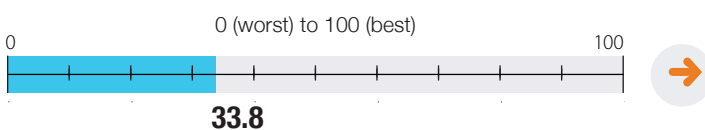
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



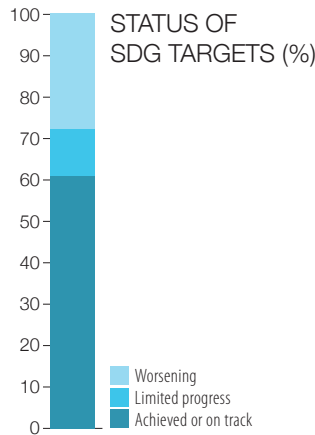
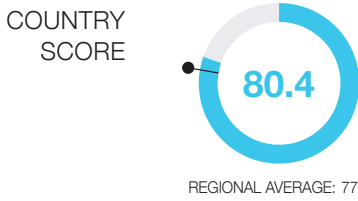
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

16%

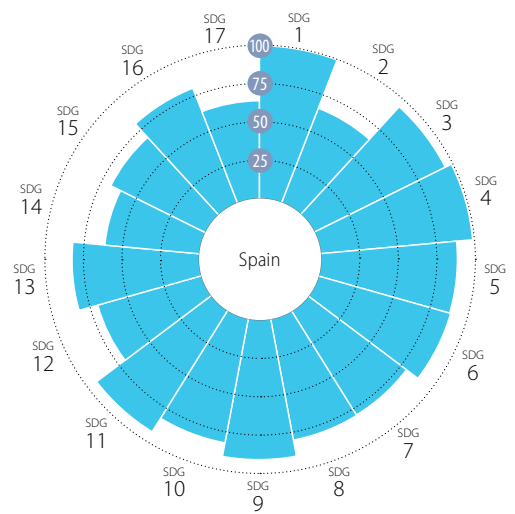
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	76.5	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	28.2	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	91.6	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	6.5	2020	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	6.3	2021	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.9	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7	2010	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA	NA	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2021	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2021	●	↓	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	94.2	2016	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	46.1	2019	●	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1,223.0	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2013	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	39.6	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	98.7	2021	●	→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	227.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.3	2021	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.1	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.8	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.1	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	134.5	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	36.7	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.8	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	158.1	2008	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	19.4	2010	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	49	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	32	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.8	2017	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	20.6	2015	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	37.6	2015	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.6	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	10.2	2015	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2023	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	47.9	2018	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	5.6	2010	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	14.1	2012	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	76.9	2021	●	→	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	99.8	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	42	2017	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	32.4	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	35.4	2010	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	41.0	2020	●	↓	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.0	2020	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	15.8	2020	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.2	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.2	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	447.4	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.8	2022	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Population with access to electricity (%)	7.2	2020	●	→	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-14.1	2015	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.0	2020	●	→	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	*	NA	NA	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.2	2019	●	↑	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	5.8	2021	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.3	2019	●	→	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.7	2023	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-14.1	2015	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.0	2020	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	*	NA	NA	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	5.8	2021	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	12.7	2023	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.8	2022	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2018	●	●					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



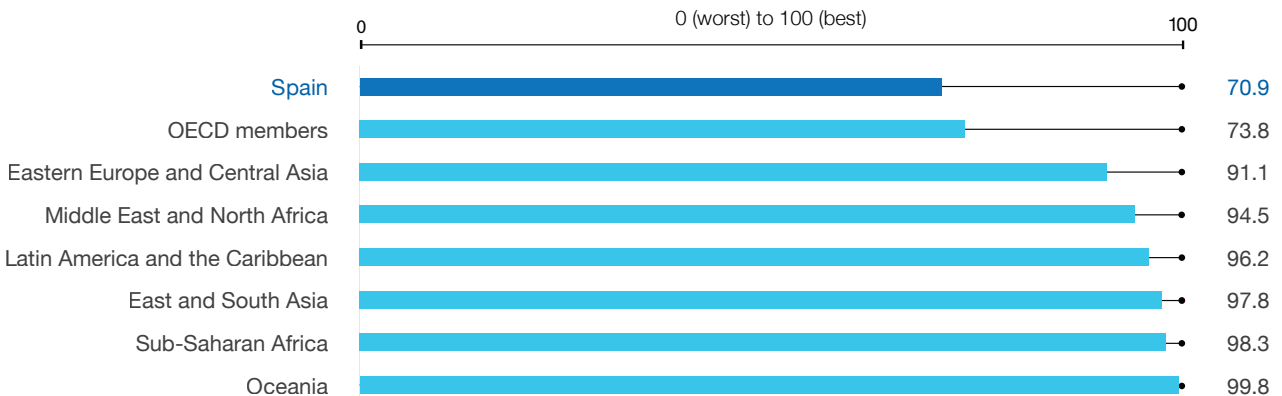
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



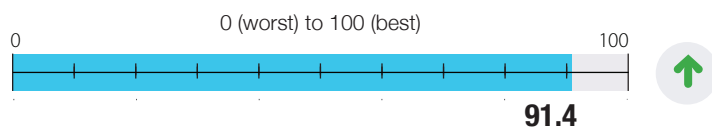
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



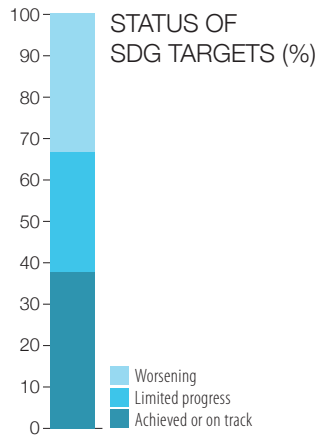
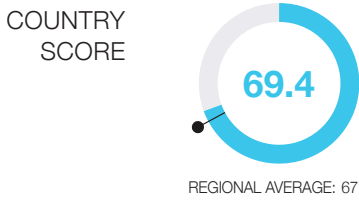
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

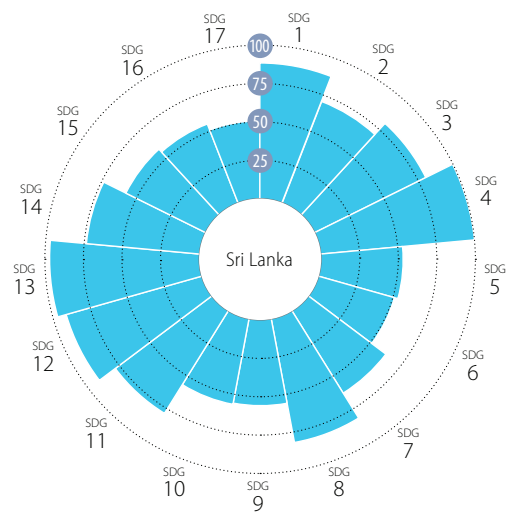
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	2023	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9	2023	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	14.7	2019	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.8	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.2	2021	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	45.8	2021	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	13.5	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.4	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.8	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.0	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.2	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.6	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.1	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.9	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.2	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.0	2019	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	5.1	2020	●	→
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	16.5	2020	●	→
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	19.8	2020	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.8	2020	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1	2020	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	95.7	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6	2020	●	→
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	48.7	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	486.7	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.0	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	21.3	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 86.6	2023	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.5	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.1	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	43.4	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.1	2020	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2020	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9	2020	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	40.2	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	91.1	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)	2,384.55	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.6	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.7	2020	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	17.3	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.3	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	54.3	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	62.7	2021	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	19.4	2021	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.5	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	93.9	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	107.3	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	55.8	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.4	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.4	2020	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	7.4	2020	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	6.8	2020	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	14.0	2020	●	↑
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	29.6	2017	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	34.3	2019	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.2	2019	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.6	2019	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	9.4	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65.0	2022	●	↓
Population with rent overburden (%)	11.1	2019	●	↑
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	93.3	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.0	2019	●	●
Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.1	2018	●	●
SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.0	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	43.3	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.3	2021	●	↑
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2021	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	4.9	2021	●	↗
CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	1.6	2018	●	↓
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	97.2	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	45.9	2018	●	↑
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.9	2022	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	68.1	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	32.1	2018	●	↗
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	51.5	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.0	2019	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.3	2022	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.6	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	16.1	2021	●	→
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	80	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	60	2022	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.4	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.4	2023	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	118.0	2020	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.4	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2022	●	↗
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	65	2021	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.6	2022	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	21.1	2019	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	91.4	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



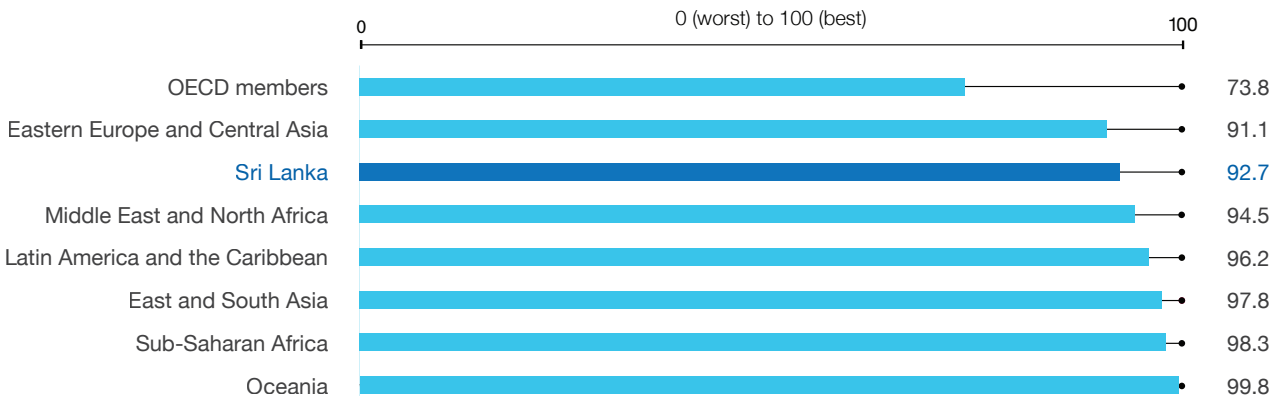
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



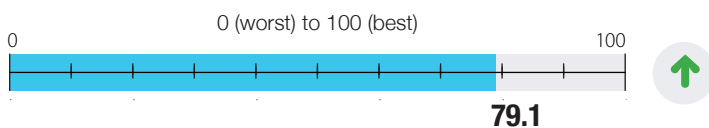
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



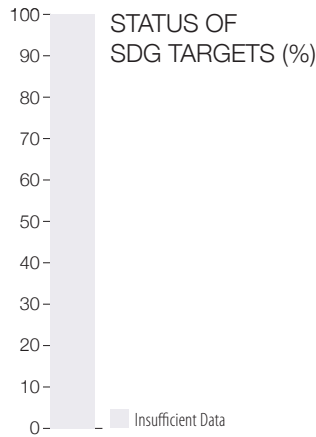
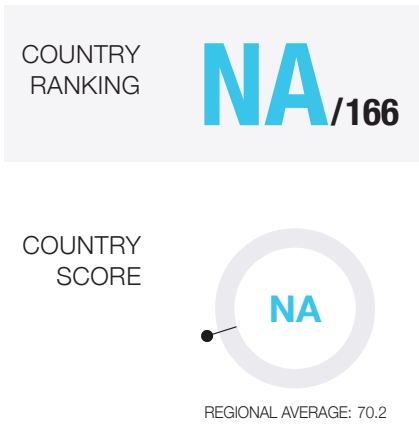
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

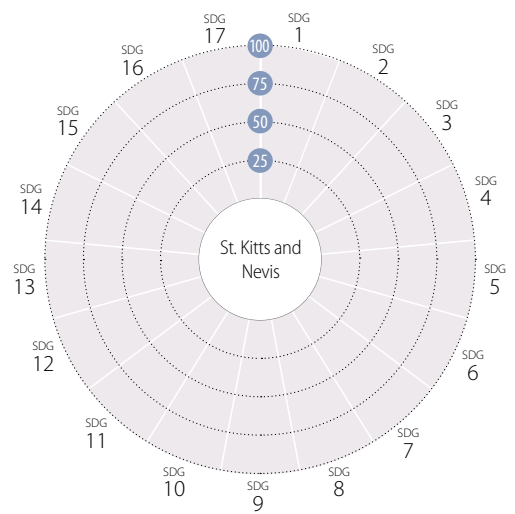
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	3.0	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	95.8	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.1	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	66.7	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.0	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.4	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.9	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	36.0	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.1	2016	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.2	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2018	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.6	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	39.3	2016	●	●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.8	2016	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.4	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	28.8	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	7.2	2019	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	79.0	2020	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.7	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.0	2022	●	↓	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	63.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2016	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.2	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.3	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	91.7	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	6.1	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.7	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.1	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.9	2019	●	↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.8	2018	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.0	2015	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	14.4	2018	●	↓	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	2016	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.0	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5	2018	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.0	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100.5	2020	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.8	2022	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9	2020	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	11.7	2018	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.9	2019	●	→	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	74.3	2016	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.0	2019	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	46.8	2022	●	↓	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	5.4	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.7	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.9	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.2	2020	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.56	2023	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.7	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	90.8	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	4,413.6	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.4	2019	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	69.0	2018	●	●	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	55	2022	●	↓	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	32.2	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	97.2	2007	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36	2022	●	↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	24.6	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.8	2016	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.9	2023	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	89.3	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.2	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.8	2020	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	25.9	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	8.6	2020	●	↓	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	79.1	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

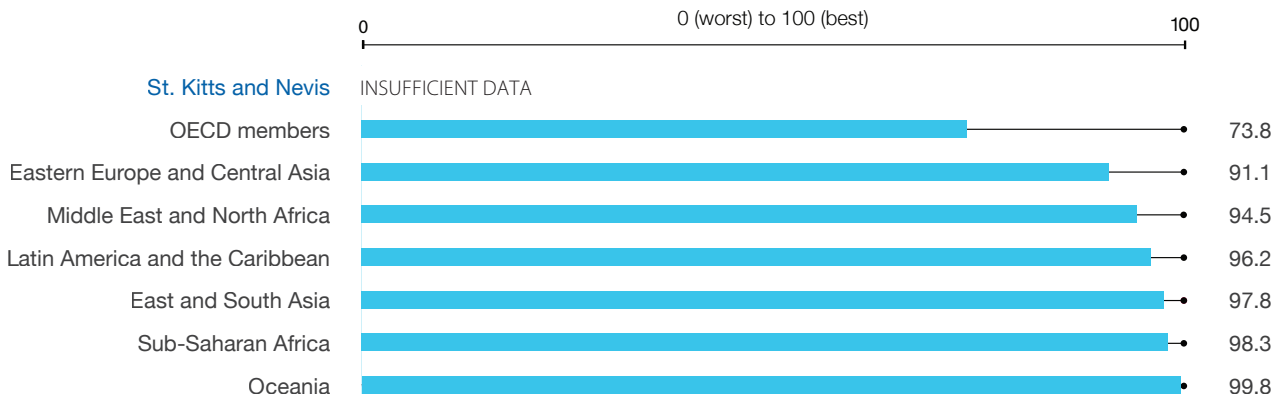


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

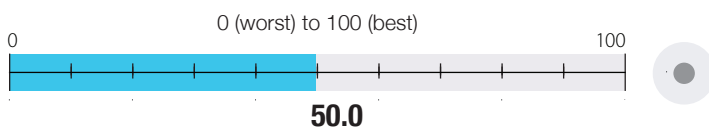


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



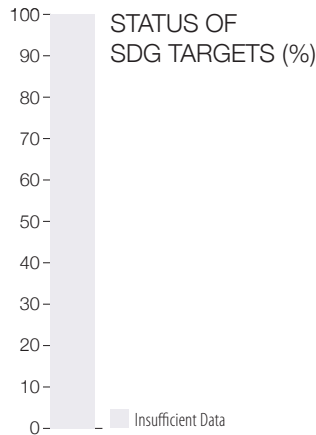
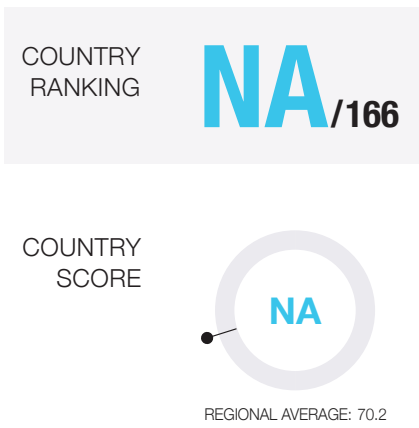
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

44%

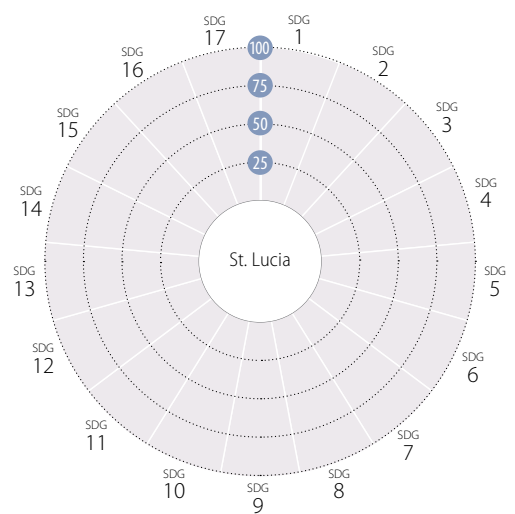
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	* 2.5	2020	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.9	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.8	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.6	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	46.1	2007	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.1	2021	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1	2021	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	111.2	2016	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 75.3	2023	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.0	2021	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.6	2017	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.0	2017	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.8	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.6	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.6	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.3	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	79.5	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	101.7	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.9	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	11.8	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	2015	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	12.4	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.0	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.7	2022	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.7	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	97.0	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	41.3	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.8	2022	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	29.4	2021	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	75.0	2017	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.2	2021	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	50.0	2022	●	●

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

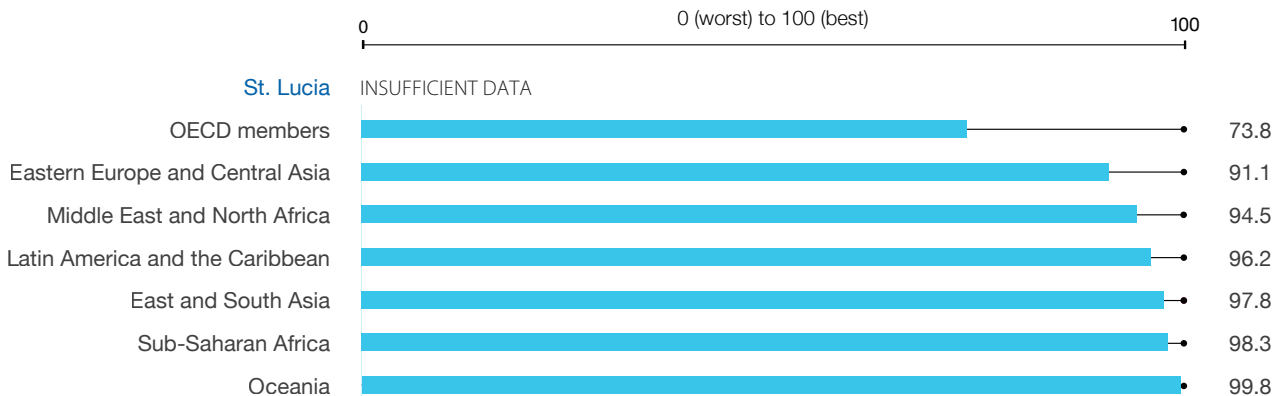


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

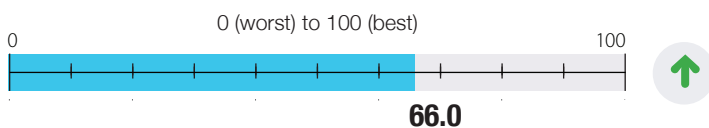


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



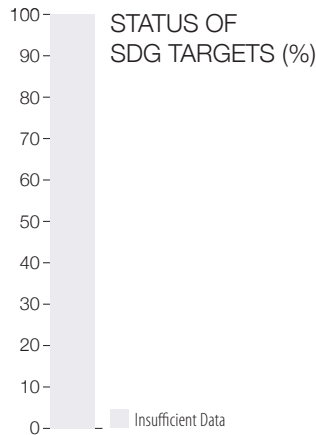
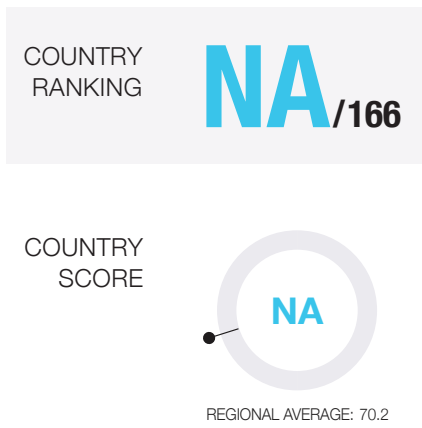
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

26%

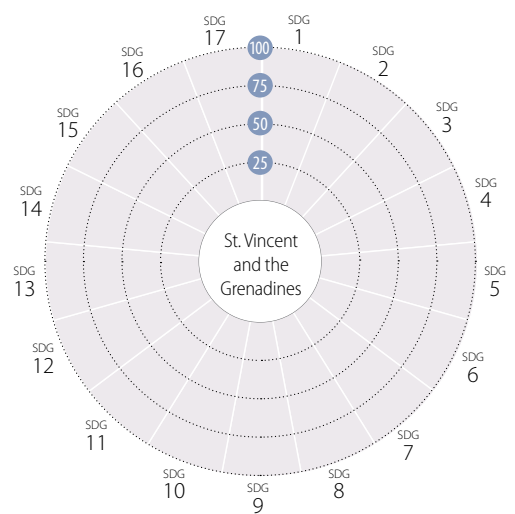
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	7.0	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.6	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	13.3	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	78.1	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	51.8	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.7	2012	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.7	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↗	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	5.6	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	21.0	2019	●	↗	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	73.3	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2015	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.0	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.7	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.8	2021	●	→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.7	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	27.7	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2020	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.8	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	2019	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.7	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	25.3	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	72	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.2	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.2	2022	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.2	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2023	●	↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.8	2020	●	↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	81.3	2020	●	↓	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2012	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.4	2011	●	↗	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	39.0	2021	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.2	2021	●	↑	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	70.3	2020	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.0	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.1	2021	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	92.0	2012	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.9	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.1	2021	●	●	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	83.4	2020	●	→	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	14.3	2019	●	●	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.0	2020	●	●	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	16.3	2023	●	↗	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.4	2020	●	→	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	94.3	2020	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↓	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.4	2017	●	●	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.3	2019	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.1	2021	●	●	Gini coefficient	51.2	2016	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Palma ratio	3.5	2016	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	16.3	2023	●	↗	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	21.0	2019	●	↗	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.5	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

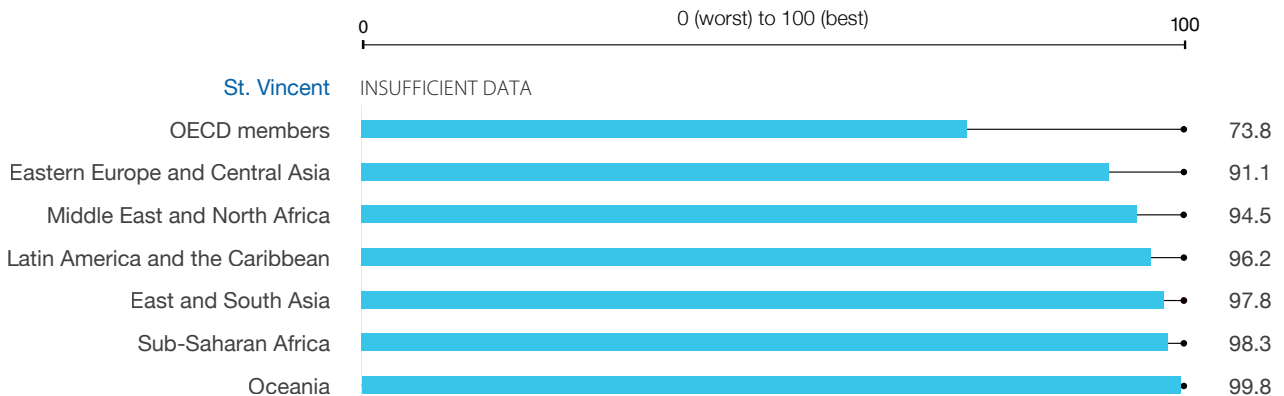


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

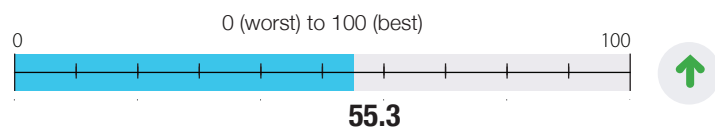


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



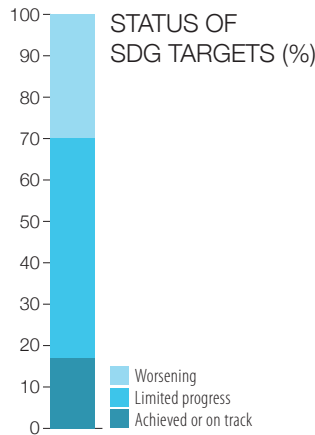
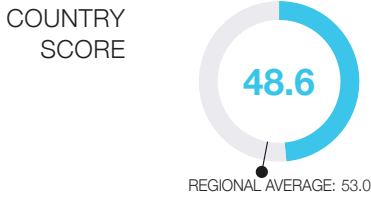
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

33%

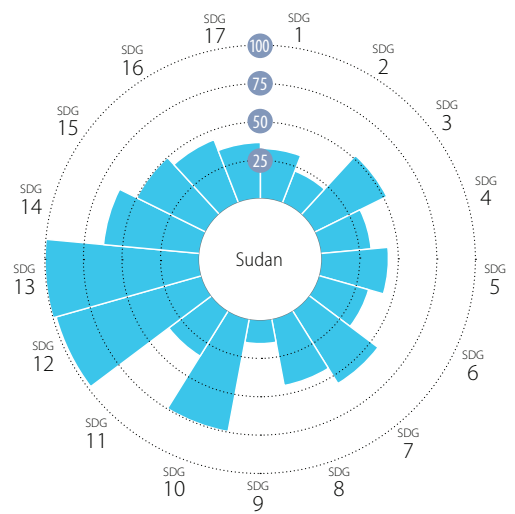
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.0	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●	Population using the internet (%)	84.9	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.6	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	93.3	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.7	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2002	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	30.3	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	21.1	2019	●	↔
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	61.8	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2015	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.5	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.3	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.7	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.7	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.7	2019	●	↔	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	34.4	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.0	2021	●	↓
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.4	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.2	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.0	2021	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	47.2	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.6	2016	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73	2019	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.3	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	61.0	2022	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	78.9	2018	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.6	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.0	2018	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 79.5	2023	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	30.7	2021	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.7	2021	●	●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	57.8	2020	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.6	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.2	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.1	2018	●	●	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	60	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.2	2018	●	●	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.9	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.0	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – No Targets				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	94.2	2020	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	2019	●	→	SDG19 – No Targets				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.5	2019	●	→	SDG20 – No Targets				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG21 – No Targets				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2021	●	●	SDG22 – No Targets				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG23 – No Targets				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG24 – No Targets				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	18.8	2023	●	→	SDG25 – No Targets				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	SDG26 – No Targets				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG27 – No Targets				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG28 – No Targets				

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



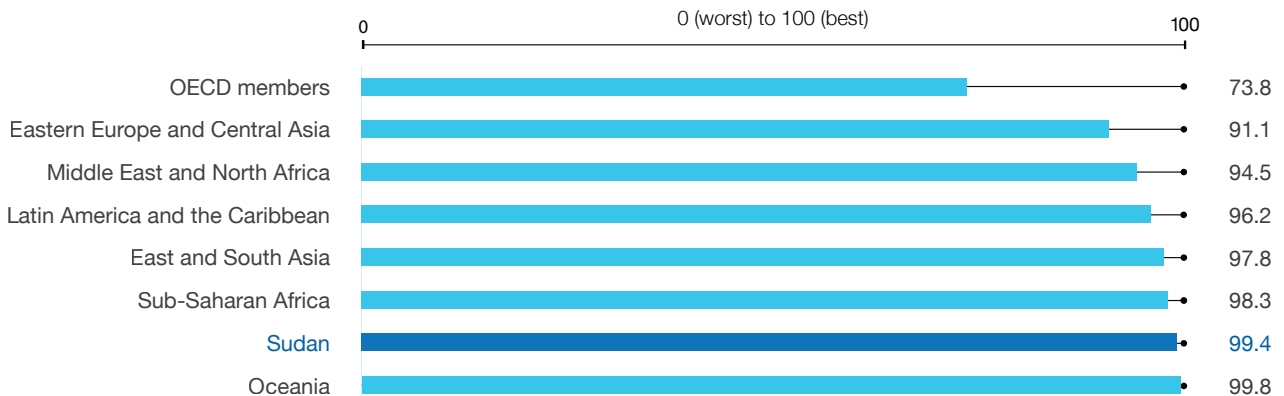
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



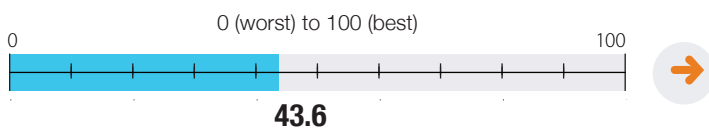
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



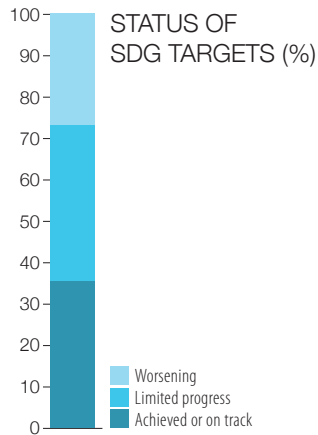
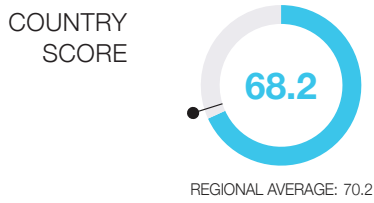
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

7%

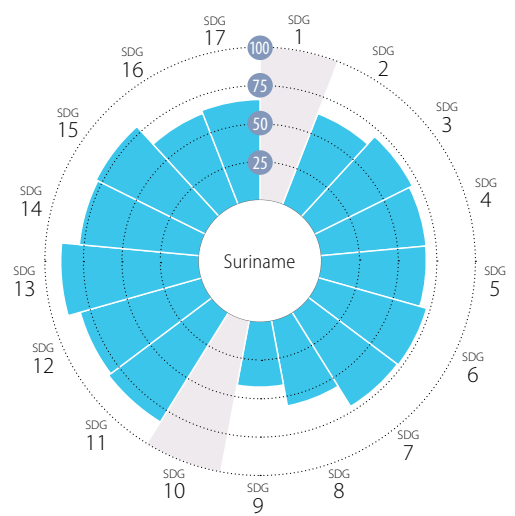
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	25.4	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	37.8	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	60.1	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	28.4	2020	●	↗	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.8	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	42.0	2021	●	↗	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	36.0	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3	2014	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA	NA	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2011	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2005	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6	2021	●	↓	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	73.7	2020	●	↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	58.7	2019	●	↓	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	270.4	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2015	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.7	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.1	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.9	2021	●	↗	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.4	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	58.0	2021	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.8	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145.3	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.8	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.2	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2021	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	86.8	2013	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.7	2014	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	40.6	2018	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.0	2022	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1	2014	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.4	2022	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	39.9	2018	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	67.1	2018	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	50.8	2018	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2023	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.0	2018	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	30.2	2014	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.3	2021	●	↗	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	20.4	2014	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	42.8	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	71	2014	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.5	2018	●	●	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	67.3	2014	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.4	2020	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	22	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.9	2020	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	18.1	2014	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	118.7	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2013	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	40.8	2023	●	↗	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	230.2	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – No Targets					
Population with access to electricity (%)	55.4	2020	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	54.7	2020	●	↗	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	↑	SDG19 – No Targets					
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	23.2	2019	●	↓	SDG20 – No Targets					
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG21 – No Targets					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-9.4	2021	●	●	SDG22 – No Targets					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.0	2018	●	●	SDG23 – No Targets					
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	●	●	SDG24 – No Targets					
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	18.5	2023	●	↓	SDG25 – No Targets					
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	●	SDG26 – No Targets					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	SDG27 – No Targets					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	●	SDG28 – No Targets					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



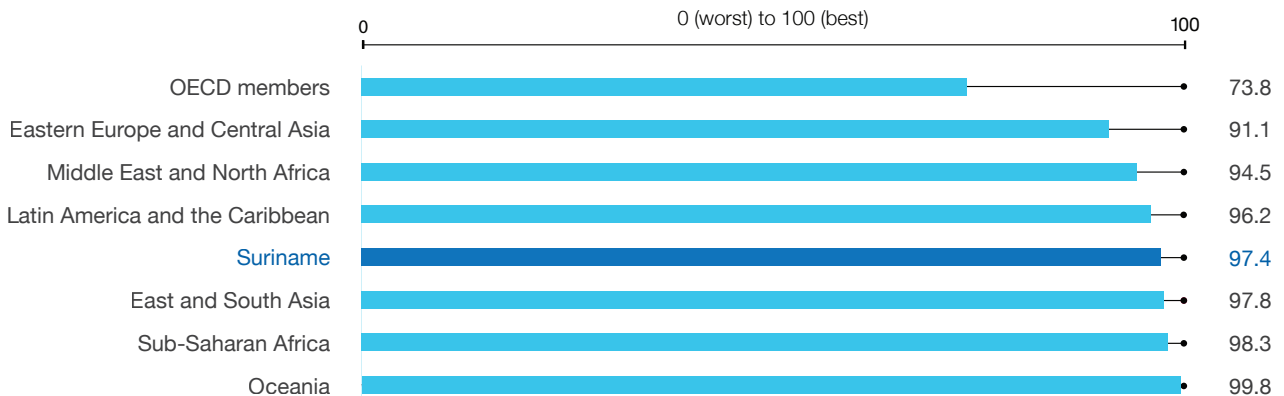
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



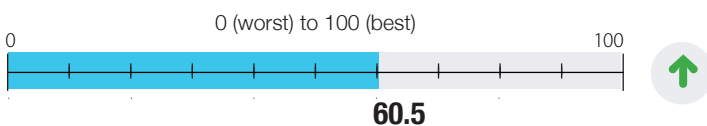
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



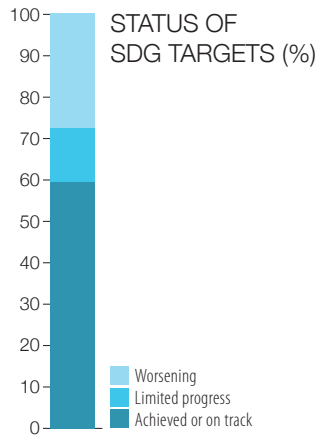
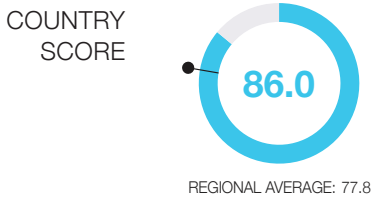
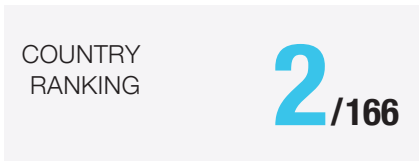
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

16%

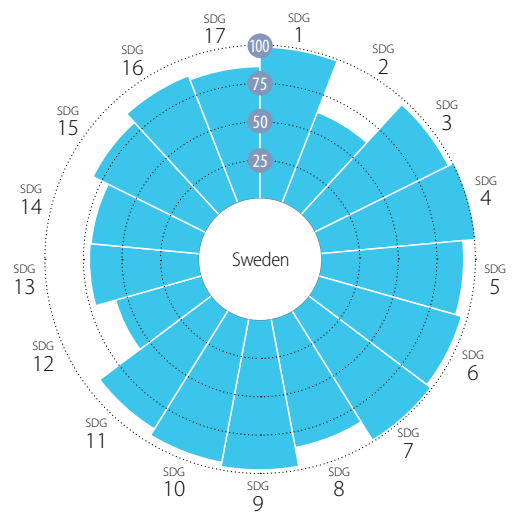
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	72.6	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	●	●	Population using the internet (%)	65.9	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.2	2020	●	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	79.0	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.6	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.5	2018	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.4	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.6	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	15.8	2020	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	23.6	2019	●	↔
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	96.5	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2010	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.7	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.4	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.2	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	29.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7	2021	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.7	2019	●	↓	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	51.0	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	2021	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.3	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.5	2019	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.6	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	55.8	2019	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.4	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	58	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.2	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2012	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	79.7	2022	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.4	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.2	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	82.7	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.4	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	44.7	2021	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9	2021	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	57.5	2018	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.7	2021	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.8	2021	●	↑	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	29.4	2020	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	69.6	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	60	2012	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.4	2021	●	↔	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.3	2018	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.0	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	40	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.0	2020	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.3	2018	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.0	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.2	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.6	2023	●	→
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population with access to electricity (%)	98.2	2020	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↔
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	94.5	2020	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2019	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.1	2019	●	↔	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.4	2020	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG18 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-9.2	2021	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2018	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* 25.7	2012	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.2	2023	●	↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.5	2022	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



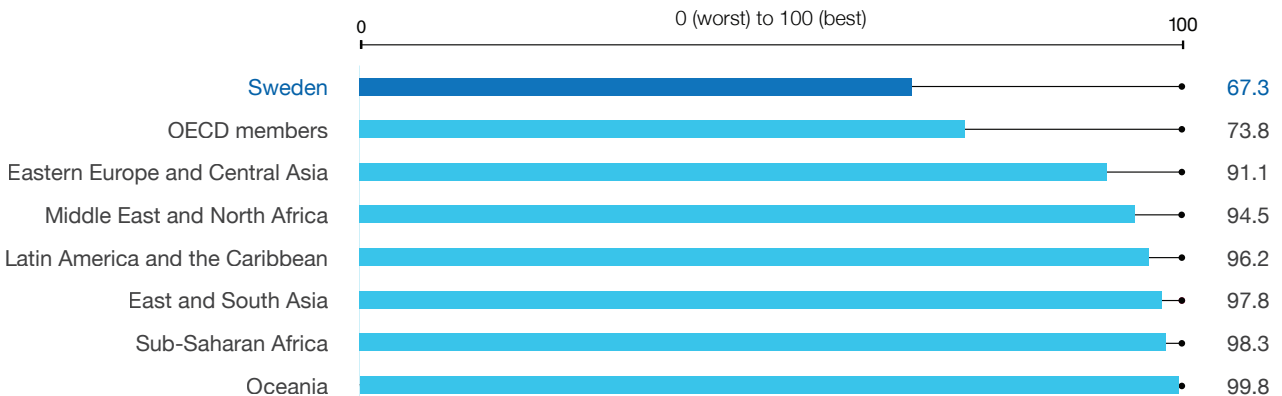
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



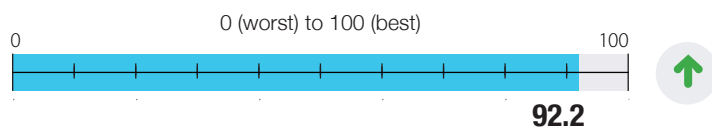
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



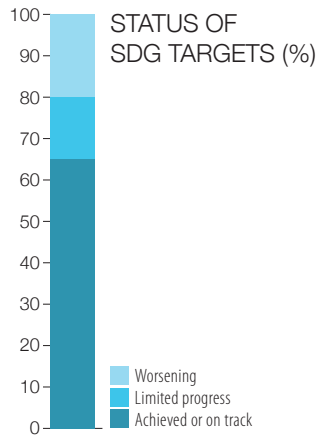
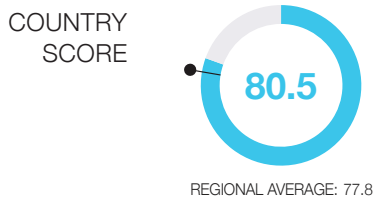
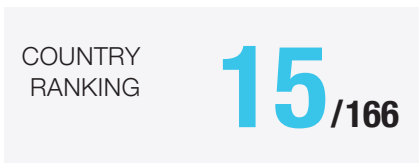
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

3%

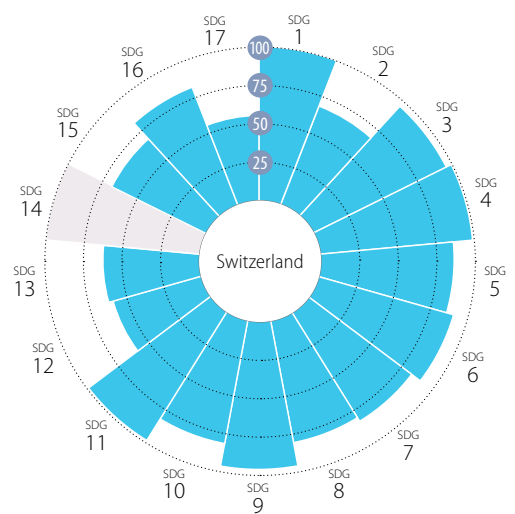
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.5	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.3	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	88.3	2021	●	→	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.8	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	126.6	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	64.7	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.5	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.5	2020	●	↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.6	2016	●	↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	15.8	2020	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	→	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	83.8	2020	●	↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.1	2021	●	→	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	15.1	2020	●	↓	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↓	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.5	2017	●	↑	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	68.8	2021	●	●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	49.6	2020	●	●	Gini coefficient	29.3	2019	●	→	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio	1.0	2020	●	↑	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.5	2020	●	→	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	9.4	2020	●	↔	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	2021	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.8	2021	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	6.0	2019	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.2	2020	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	8.4	2019	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.0	2022	●	↔	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.1	2019	●	●	Population with rent overburden (%)	9.5	2019	●	→	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2019	●	↑	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	93.8	2022	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	2019	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.4	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	20.1	2019	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.7	2018	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.7	2018	●	●	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	87	2019	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	36.0	2018	●	↔	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2022	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	29.0	2018	●	↓	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.4	2021	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	9.5	2021	●	→	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	20.6	2020	●	→	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2021	●	●	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	9.5	2020	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.4	2021	●	↑	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.7	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.3	2018	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	82.0	2021	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	107.0	2020	●	↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% , worst 0–100 best)	29.0	2018	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.2	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.5	2022	●	→	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	502.3	2018	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	74.5	2022	●	↑	
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.7	2018	●	↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.2	2018	●	↓	
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	19.0	2018	●	↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.6	2019	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.6	2019	●	↑	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	86.7	2017	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.6	2021	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.6	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.2	2022	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	47.0	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.4	2022	●	→	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	7.4	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8	2020	●	↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.6	2018	●	●	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.3	2020	●	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.4	2019	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2021	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2020	●	●	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	27.7	2020	●	→	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,675.95	2018	●	●	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	82	2022	●	↑	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.8	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	94.9	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	83	2022	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	2.1	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.2	2023	●	↑	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.2	2019	●	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	52.9	2019	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	●	↑	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.8	2021	●	●	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	72.3	2020	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.6	2018	●	●	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)	99.7	2021	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	17.0	2020	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.9	2022	●	→	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	87.8	2018	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	61	2021	●	●	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	75.4	2021	●	↑	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	44.6	2022	●	↑	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.9	2021	●	↓	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	12.6	2019	●	↑	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	92.2	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



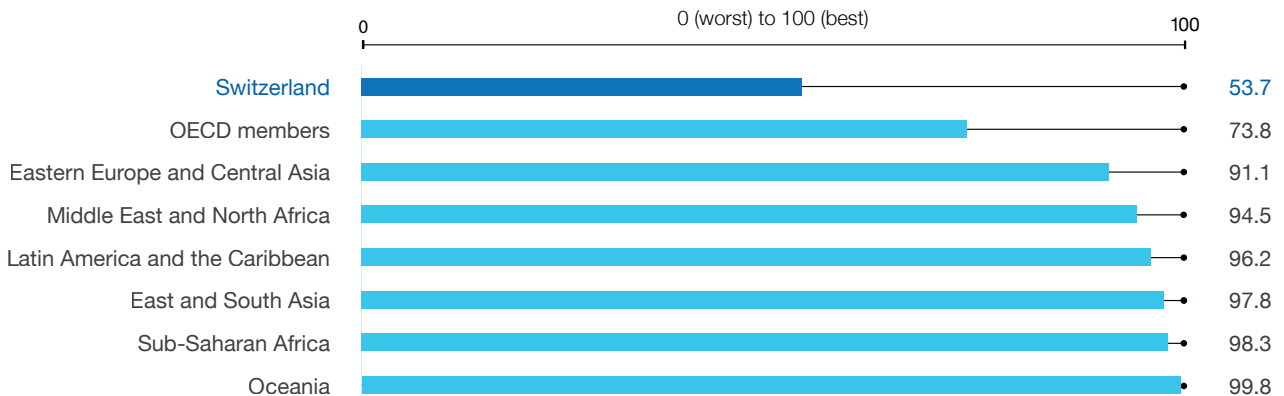
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



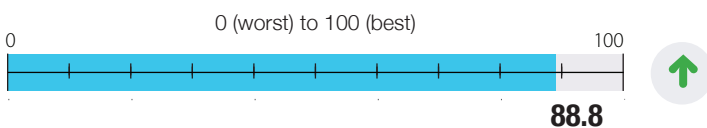
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



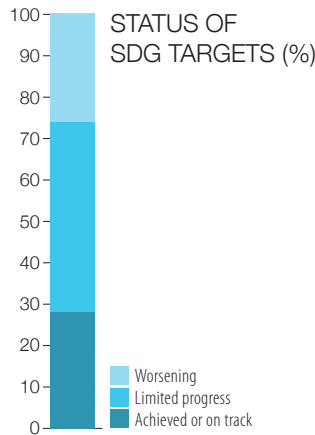
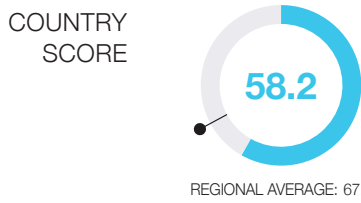
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

5%

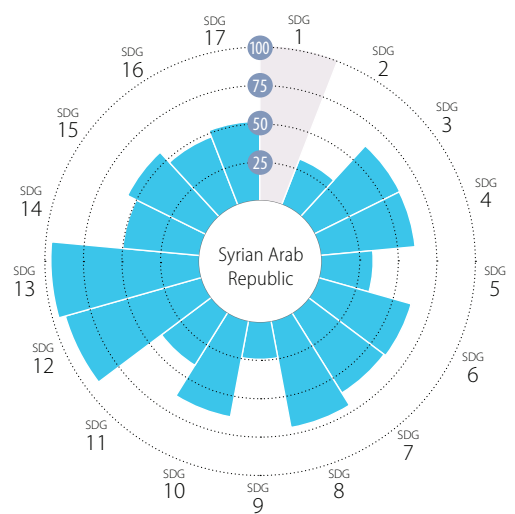
SDG	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2	2023	●	→
	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.4	2023	●	→
	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.9	2019	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●
	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2021	●	●
	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.5	2016	●	↓
	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	→
	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.5	2021	●	→
	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	→
	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	64.5	2021	●	●
	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.4	2020	●	→
	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	2021	●	↑
	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	2021	●	↑
	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2021	●	↑
	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	●	●
	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	7.9	2019	●	↑
	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.4	2019	●	●
	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2019	●	↑
	Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.5	2019	●	↑
	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.0	2019	●	↑
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2006	●	●
	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	●	↑
	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	87	2019	●	↑
	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2022	●	→
	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.0	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	17.3	2020	●	↑	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	19.1	2017	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.6	2020	●	↑
	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑
	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.0	2020	●	↑
	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	52.3	2021	●	↑
	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	498.0	2018	●	→
	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	16.3	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.2	2018	●	↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 88.7	2023	●	↑
	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.6	2021	●	↑
	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.8	2022	●	↑
	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	42.5	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	13.8	2020	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑
	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.5	2019	●	●
	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	97.0	2020	●	●
	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	4,868.13	2018	●	●
	Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.2	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.7	2020	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
	CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.5	2019	●	↑
	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	24.8	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.2	2021	●	●
	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2018	●	●
	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.5	2021	●	↑
	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	↑
	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	165.0	2018	●	●
	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	79.3	2021	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.3	2021	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	2022	●	●
	Population using the internet (%)	95.6	2021	●	↑
	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100.6	2021	●	↑
	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	76.0	2022	●	●
	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	6.0	2021	●	↑
	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.1	2019	●	↑
	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.4	2019	●	↑
	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	151.5	2020	●	↑
	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	26.7	2014	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	22.3	2017	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Gini coefficient	33.1	2018	●	↓
	Palma ratio	1.2	2019	●	↓
	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	18.8	2019	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	9.3	2019	●	↑
	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	87.0	2022	●	↑
	Population with rent overburden (%)	7.6	2019	●	↓
	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	99.0	2022	●	●
	Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	99.0	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	23.4	2019	●	●
	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.9	2018	●	●
	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.7	2018	●	●
	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.4	2018	●	↑
	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	41.9	2018	●	↑
	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.1	2021	●	↑
	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2021	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.0	2021	●	↑
	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.4	2018	●	↑
	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●
	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	69.3	2018	●	→
	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	69.3	2018	●	→
SDG14 – Life Below Water	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●
	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1	2022	●	→
	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2	2022	●	→
	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	●	↑
	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→
	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.8	2018	●	●
	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.8	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	↑
	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	46.9	2020	●	↓
	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	84	2022	●	→
	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	82	2022	●	→
	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	2.2	2021	●	●
	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.4	2023	●	→
	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	71.4	2020	●	↑	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.4	2020	●	↑
	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.6	2022	●	↑
	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	89	2021	●	●
	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	70.1	2022	●	↑
	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	-111.9	2019	●	↓
	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.8	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



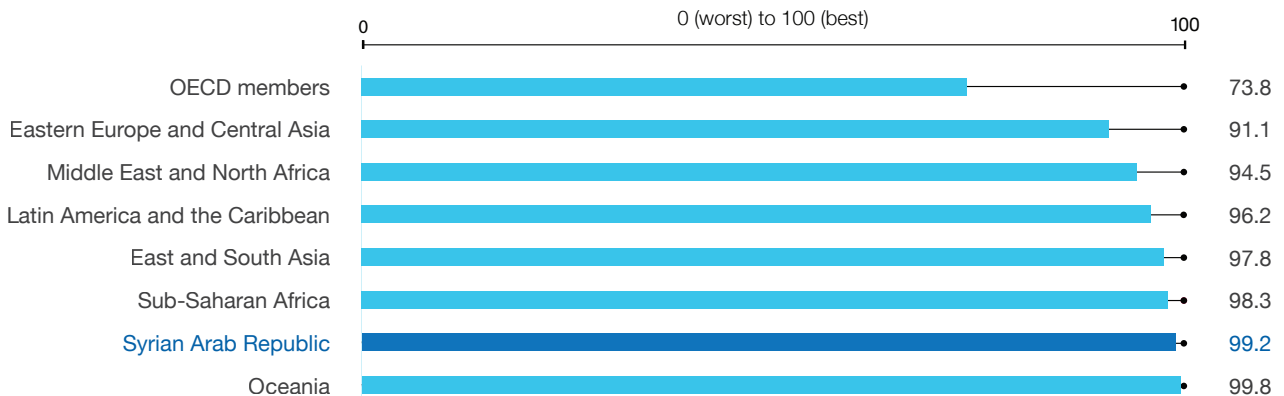
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



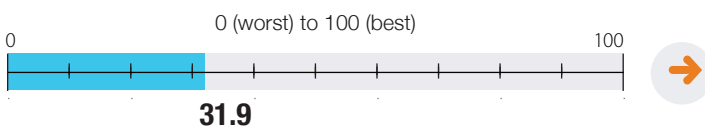
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



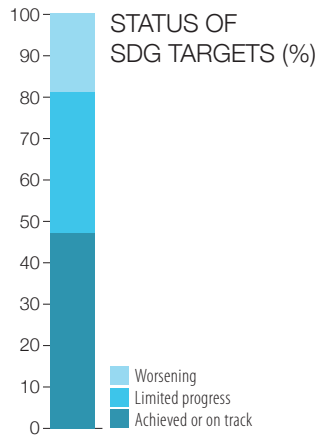
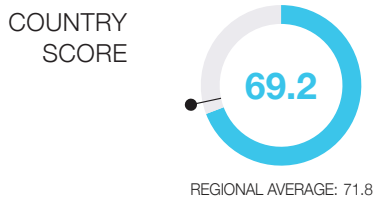
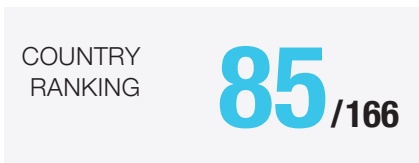
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

18%

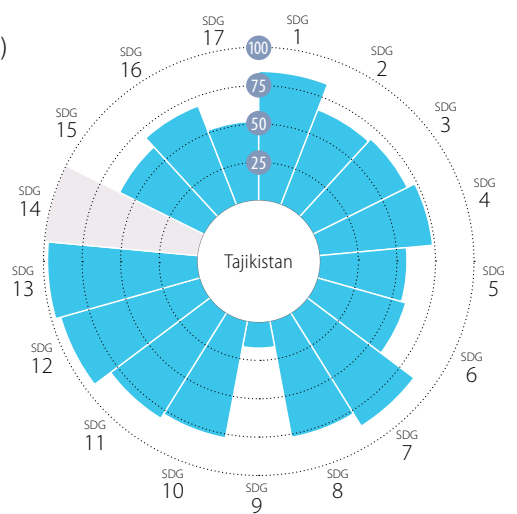
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.4	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5	2010	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.8	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2007	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2021	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29.9	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.8	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.3	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0	2021	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.1	2019	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	94.5	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.9	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.7	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.0	2007	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2	2009	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	48	2021	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	56	2019	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	2015	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	44.8	2022	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0	2022	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	53.8	2013	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.1	2014	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.3	2009	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.7	2021	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.3	2022	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.2	2021	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.9	2020	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.7	2020	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	124.4	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	48.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	412.1	2018	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	89.1	2020	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.9	2020	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2	2019	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.0	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	*	NA	●	●
Adults 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	2011	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.5	2023	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	80.7	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	35.8	2020	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.4	2021	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2015	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	37.5	2003	●	●
Palma ratio	1.6	2003	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	46.2	2019	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	70.5	2020	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	15.0	2015	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2009	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.2	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.7	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	2018	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8	2018	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	48.1	2022	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	33.0	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.3	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2010	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	50.5	2004	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	32	2015	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.0	2006	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	13	2022	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	27.2	2023	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	2012	●	●
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	31.9	2022	●	→

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



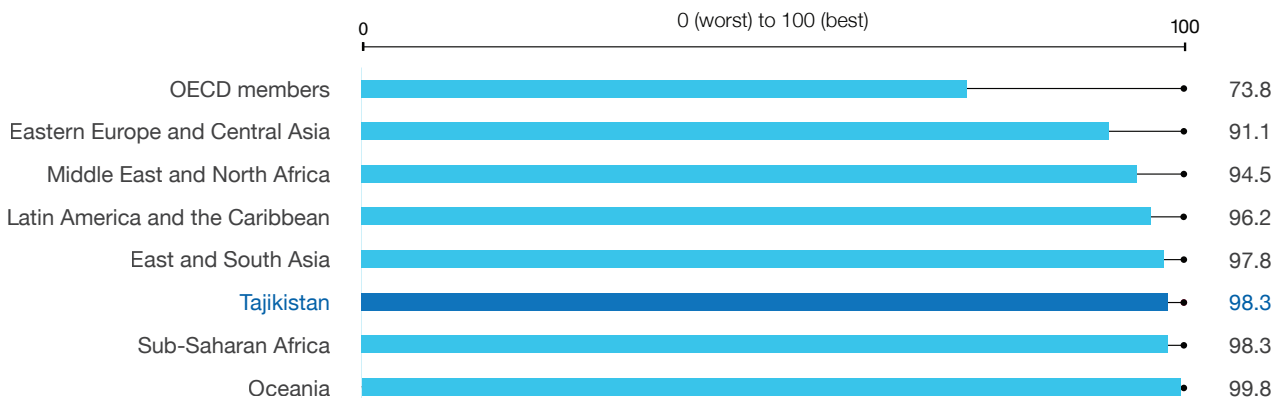
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



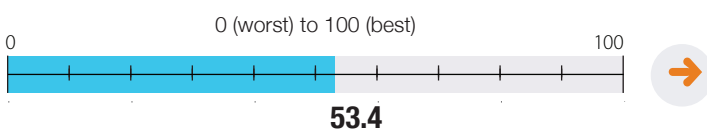
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



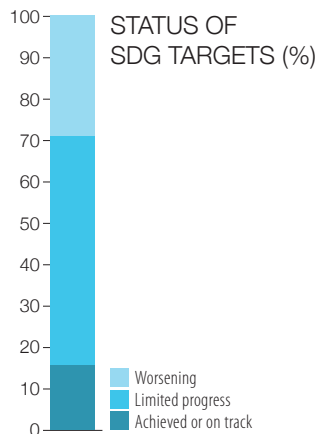
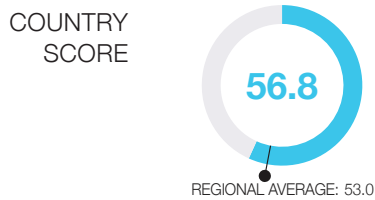
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

11%

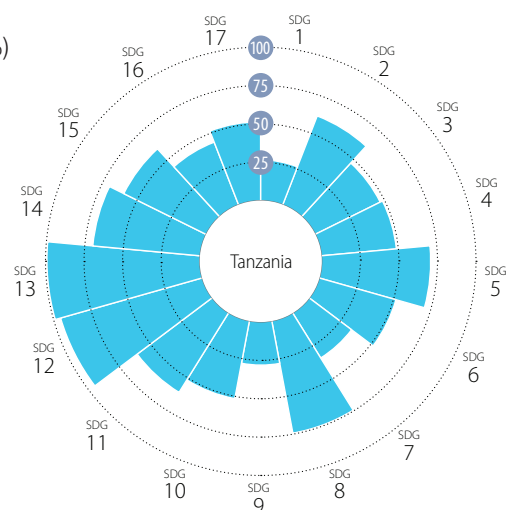
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.5	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	60.6	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	15.8	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	22.0	2017	●	●	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	24.3	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.1	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6	2017	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.2	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2020	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	34.0	2015	●	●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.4	2018	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.4	2015	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	17.1	2020	●	↑	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16.6	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	44.6	2019	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.6	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.9	2020	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	31.4	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	80.0	2022	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	88.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2013	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	28.3	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	203.8	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.2	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.7	2019	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.5	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.9	2018	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	45.6	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.9	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.8	2017	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2021	●	→	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	66	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3.9	2021	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	12.5	2017	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5	2017	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.2	2017	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2014	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	52.1	2017	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.5	2021	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	61.2	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.8	2021	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.8	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.5	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	81.9	2020	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.8	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	69.9	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.3	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	424.0	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2020	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.8	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	93	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	82.4	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.8	2017	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.2	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	24	2022	●	↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	38.6	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.4	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.1	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	39.5	2021	●	↗	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.4	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.1	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	7.4	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.5	2004	●	●	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	53.4	2022	●	→	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



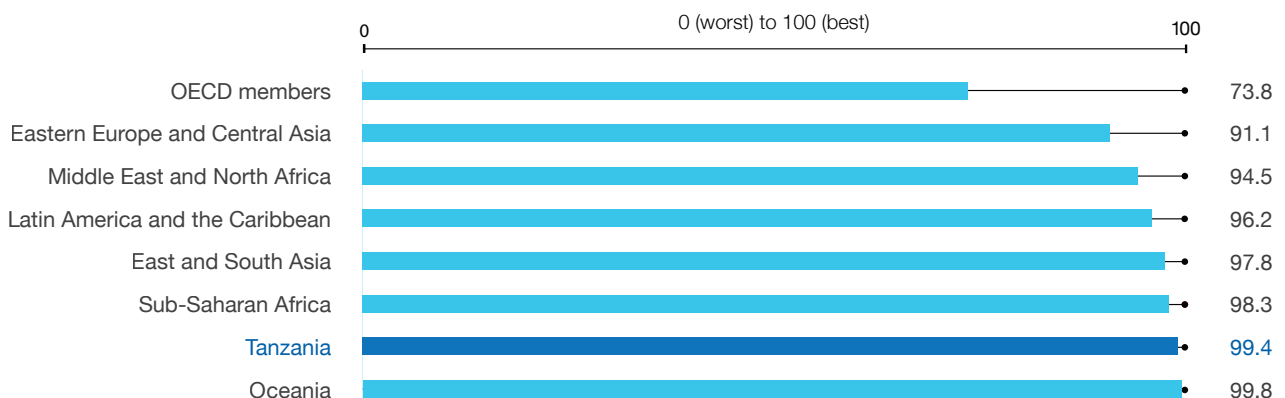
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



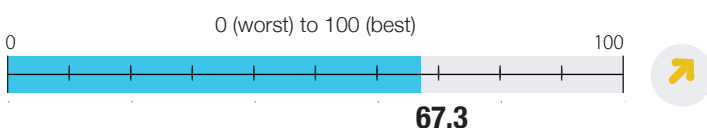
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



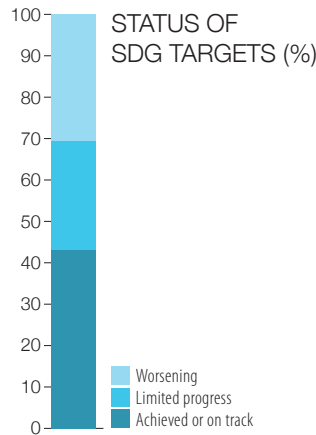
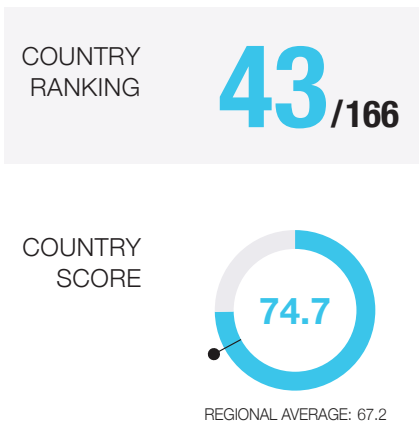
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

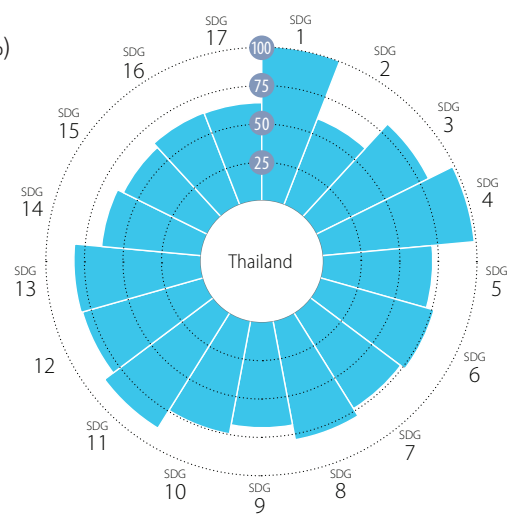
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	35.5	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	59.5	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	60.0	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	31.6	2021	●	↗	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	22.6	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	18.3	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.6	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2016	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.3	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.4	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2013	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	40.9	2020	●	↗	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	28.5	2019	●	↓	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	238.3	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2012	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.0	2021	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	47.1	2021	●	↗	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	208.0	2021	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.2	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.4	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	128.3	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	31.1	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67.3	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	138.9	2016	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	63.7	2016	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.5	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	46	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.6	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6	2022	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	41.8	2022	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	56.3	2020	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.8	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	83.9	2020	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.7	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	33.2	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.1	2021	●	↗	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	●	→	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	55.1	2015	●	↗	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.7	2020	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	85.9	2021	●	↗	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	55.4	2020	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	91.1	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	66	2022	●	↗	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	36.9	2021	●	↗	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	26.4	2016	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.7	2020	●	↗	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.9	2021	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	31.8	2020	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.0	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.9	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.9	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	111.5	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.3	2022	●	↗	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	39.9	2020	●	↗						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.5	2020	●	→						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	→						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	16.0	2019	●	→						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.9	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.2	2018	●	●						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	52.4	2021	●	↗						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9	2023	●	→						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↗						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



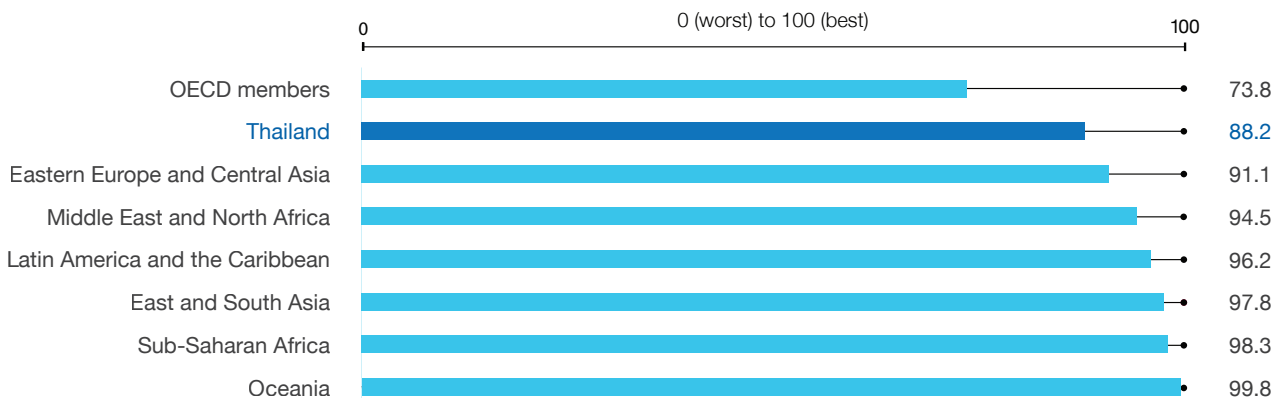
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



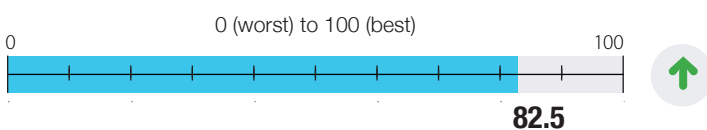
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



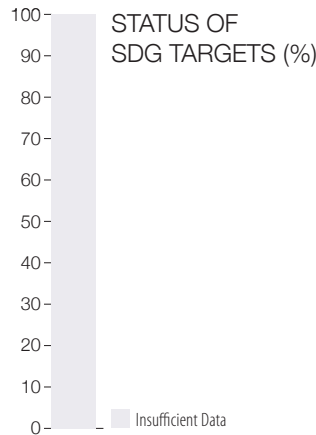
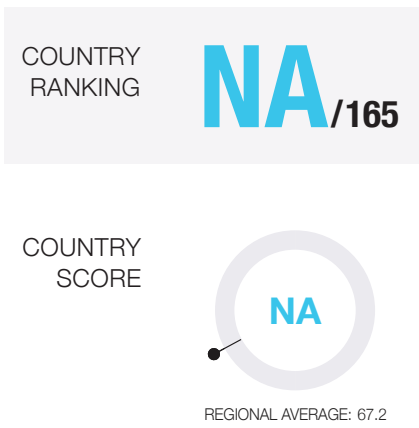
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

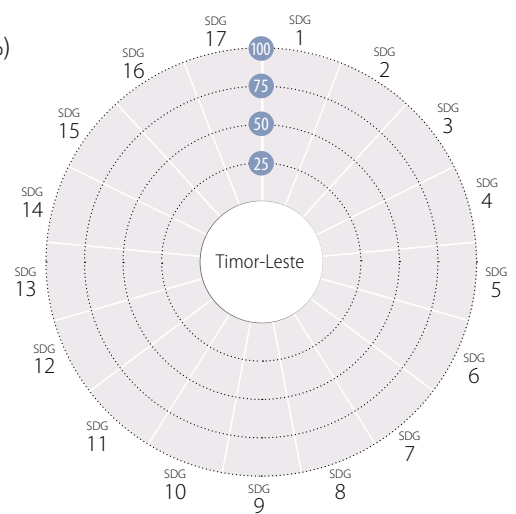
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	94.1	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.0	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	85.3	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.8	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	111.9	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.8	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.7	2019	●	↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.2	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.0	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	↗
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.1	2019	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.1	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	6.8	2020	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	143.8	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	24.2	2019	●	↗
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	28.6	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2015	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.2	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.3	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.9	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	143.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.1	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.2	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.7	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.2	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	46.5	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.4	2021	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	32.2	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.7	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.9	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	31.7	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.0	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2022	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	59.4	2022	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.6	2022	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2023	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7	2022	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5	2021	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	126.2	2021	●	↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8	2021	●	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	88.2	2019	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.2	2020	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.9	2021	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.5	2022	●	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.4	2020	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.7	2021	●	↗	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.1	2021	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.7	2020	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.9	2018	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	23.0	2019	●	●	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	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.8	2020	●	●	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.8	2023	●	→
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	810.1	2018	●	●	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.2	2020	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	83.6	2020	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.4	2020	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	19.4	2019	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.1	2021	●	●	Gini coefficient	35.0	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.9	2018	●	●	Palma ratio	1.4	2020	●	●
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	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.8	2023	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	6.8	2020	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	24.2	2019	●	↗
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	90.6	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27.7	2018	●	●	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	74.0	2022	●	→

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



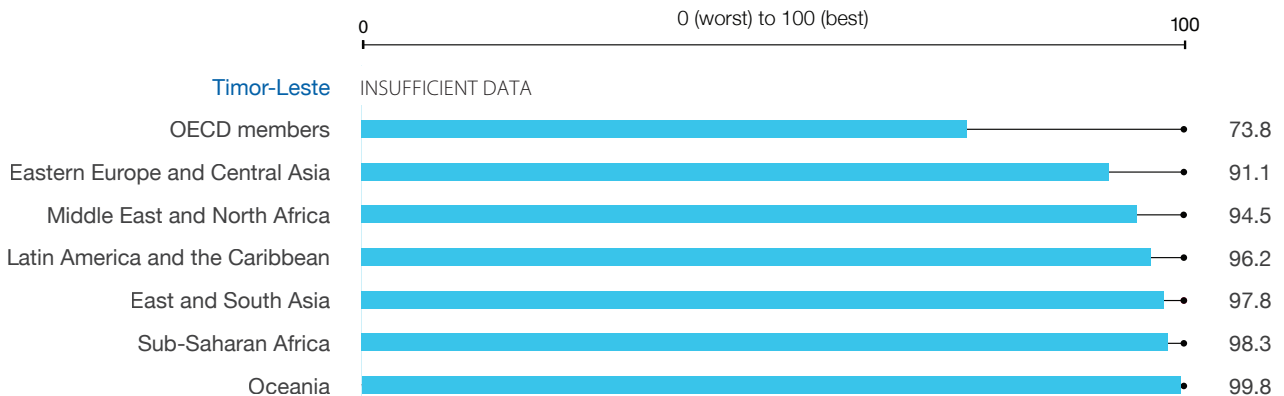
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



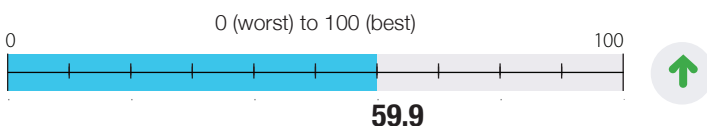
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

26%

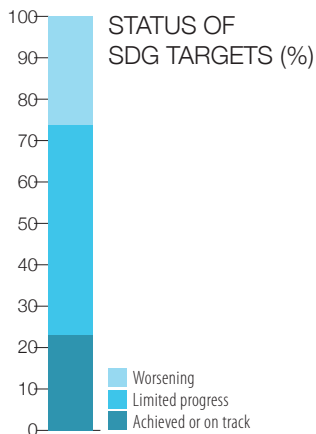
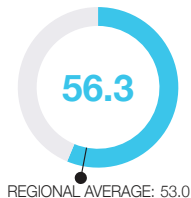
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	13.0	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	75.4	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	44.4	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	39.5	2021	●	↗	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	26.2	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	30.3	2021	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	45.1	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.3	2020	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3.8	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2	2021	●	↓	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	33.9	2020	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	18.5	2019	●	↗	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	203.9	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	2016	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.2	2021	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.9	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	50.5	2021	●	↗	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	486.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.0	2019	●	↓	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	185.6	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.9	2019	●	↗	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.6	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	41.9	2015	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	56.7	2016	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	53	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.6	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.6	2022	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	60.1	2020	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.6	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.9	2020	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	91.5	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	85.1	2020	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	45.9	2016	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2015	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	77.0	2021	●	→	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	23.8	2017	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.0	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.5	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	60.4	2016	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.5	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	42	2022	●	↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	56.8	2020	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	9.2	2016	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	28.3	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.6	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.5	2023	●	↑	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Population with access to electricity (%)	96.1	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	13.8	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	13.6	2020	●	→	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.7	2018	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	↑	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2019	●	→	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.8	2023	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	13.8	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.6	2020	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.7	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	67.6	2019	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.8	2023	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.9	2022	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●						

* Imputed data point

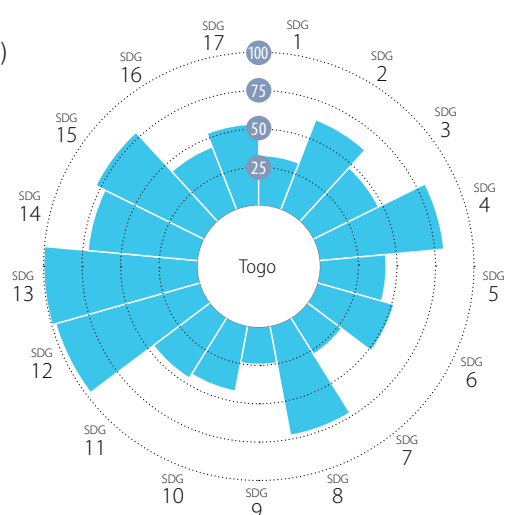
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



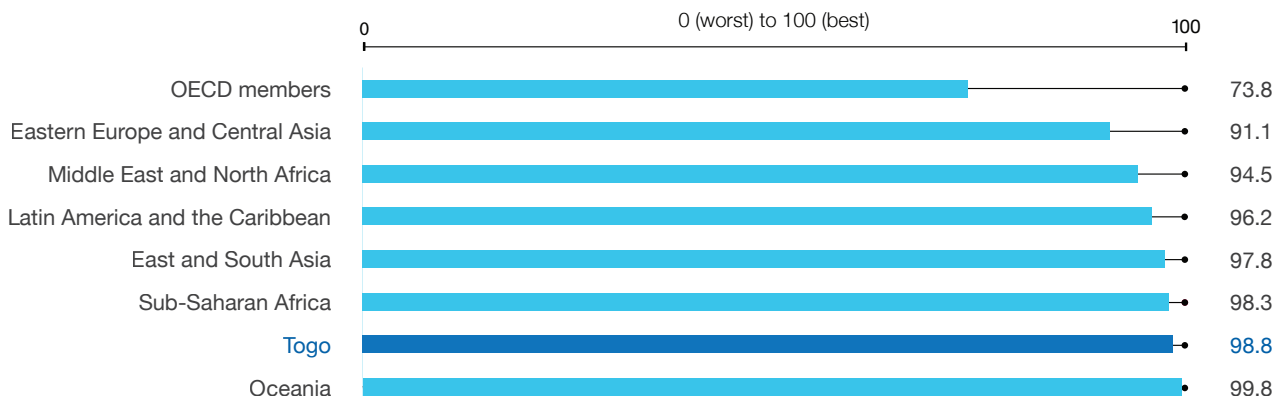
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



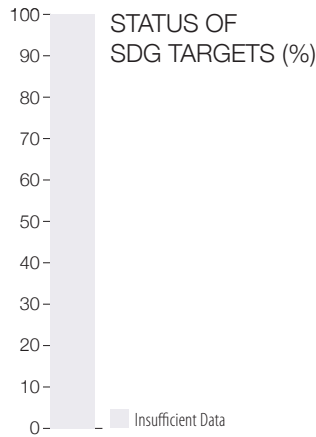
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

4%

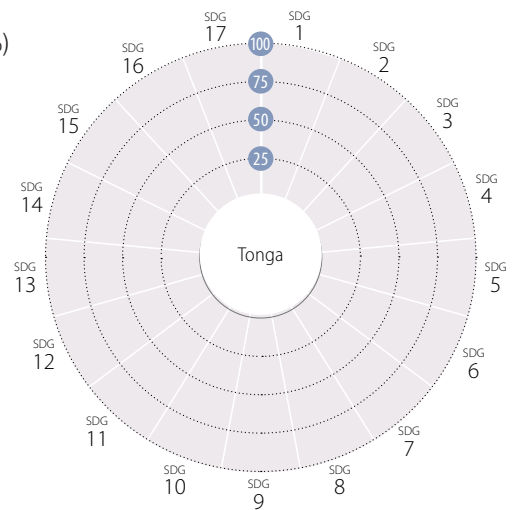
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	27.0	2023	●	↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	71.3	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	55.1	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	35.0	2021	●	↗	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	18.8	2020	●	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	34.3	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↗	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.7	2017	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.4	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2014	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1	2021	●	↓	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	38.5	2020	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.1	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	41.1	2019	●	↓	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	399.0	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2014	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.0	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	62.6	2021	●	↗	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	33.0	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.3	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9	2019	●	↗	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.5	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	223.1	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.7	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.3	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	79.0	2016	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.4	2017	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2	2022	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	19.4	2022	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.9	2021	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.5	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.4	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	57.2	2021	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2023	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	87.9	2019	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5	2021	●	↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	39.6	2017	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	49.8	2021	●	→	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	63.3	2015	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	94.6	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	52	2022	●	↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.7	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	82.9	2017	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	68.6	2020	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30	2022	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	18.6	2020	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	38.5	2017	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.4	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.1	2023	●	↓	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	430.6	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – No Targets					
Population with access to electricity (%)	54.0	2020	●	↗	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	10.1	2020	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.8	2019	●	↑	SDG19 – No Targets					
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.5	2019	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.2	2020	●	↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG20 – No Targets					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.5	2021	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.8	2018	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.8	2019	●	↓	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	49.6	2021	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.0	2023	●	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	66.7	2022	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5.6	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



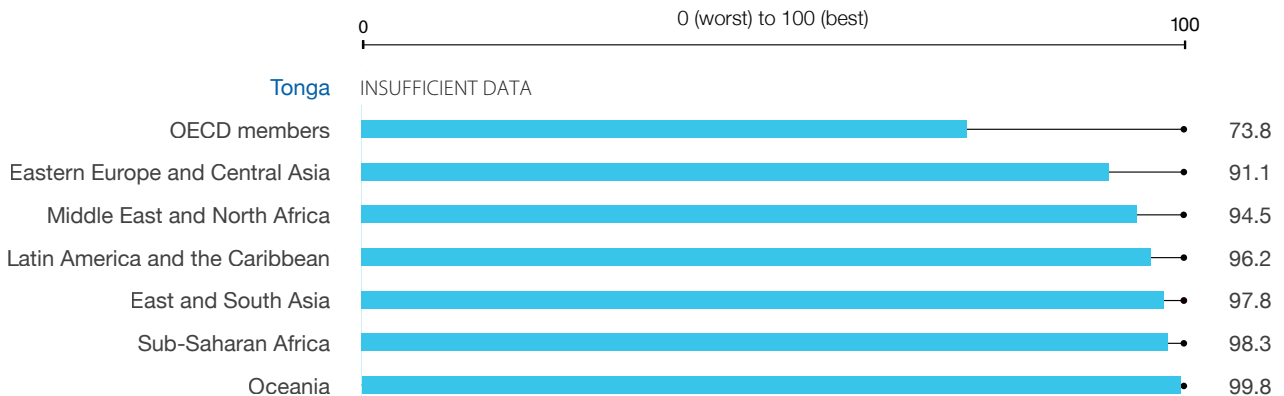
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



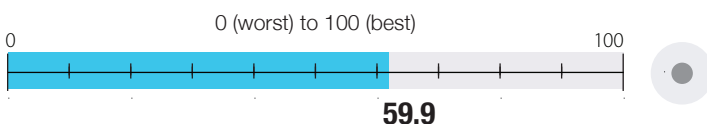
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



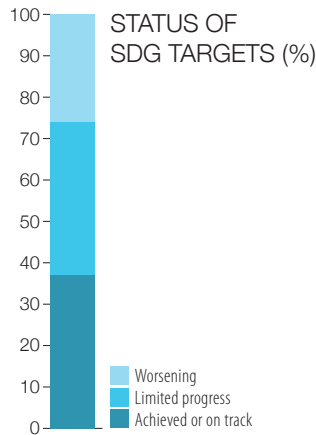
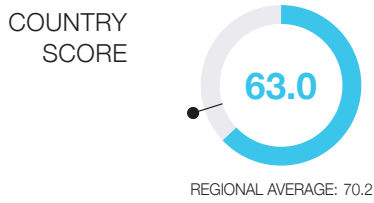
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

34%

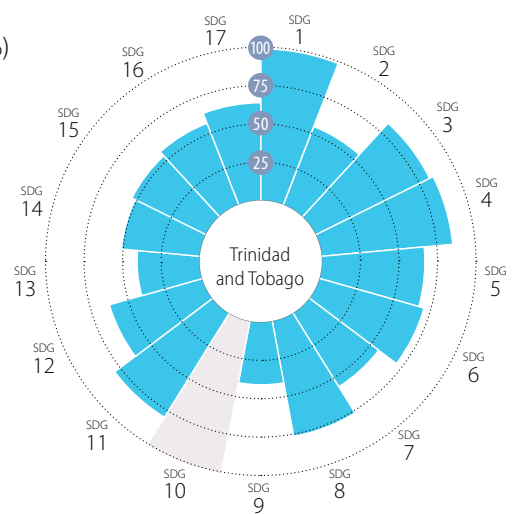
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.9	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	4.2	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	71.6	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	60.7	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.1	2019	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	48.2	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.1	2019	●	↑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	125.6	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2012	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.9	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.3	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.6	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.8	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	52.3	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.0	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.6	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	24.0	2010	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.3	2019	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	56	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.2	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.4	2022	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.6	2020	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.1	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	76.4	2020	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	2021	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	49.9	2019	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2019	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.1	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	7.4	2016	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.1	2022	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	97.7	2019	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.7	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.9	2020	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.1	2019	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.3	2023	●	→	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – No Targets					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.1	2020	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.3	2019	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1	2019	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.6	2021	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG18 – No Targets					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.3	2021	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	*	25.1	2020	●	↑
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9	2023	●	→	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.9	2022	●	●	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



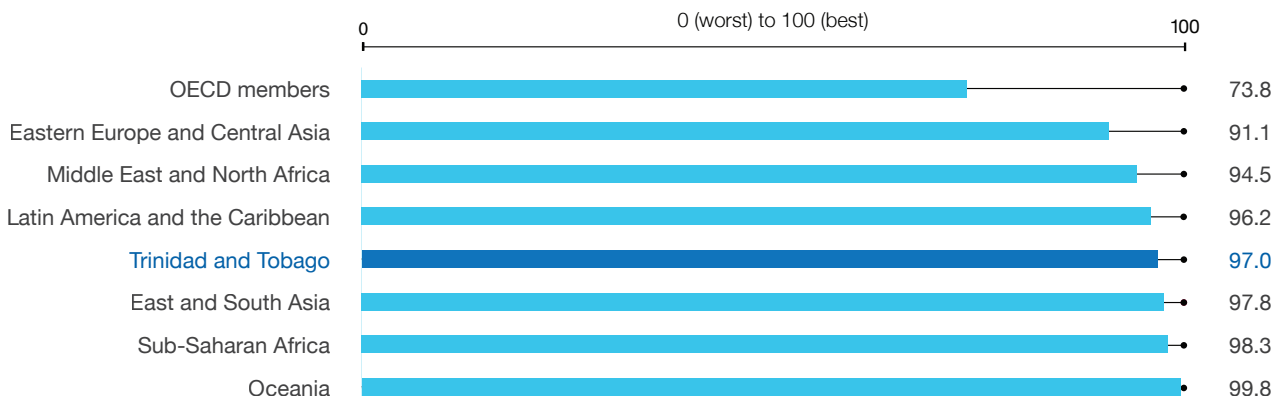
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



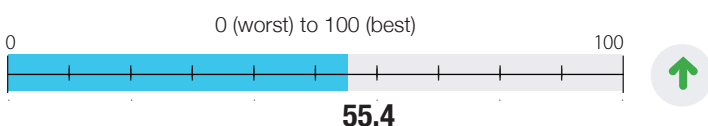
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



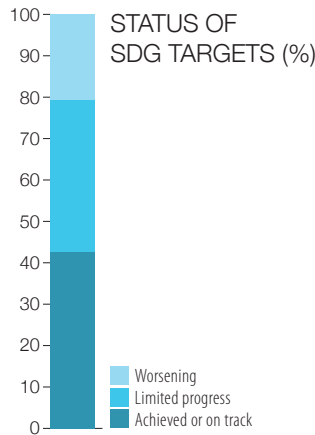
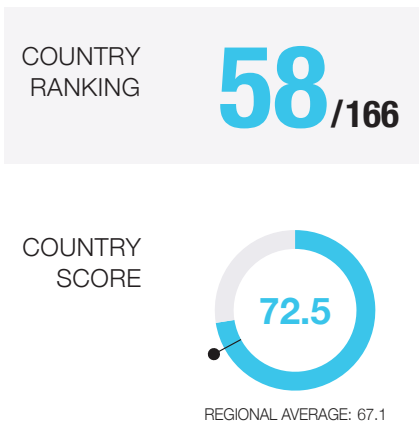
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

13%

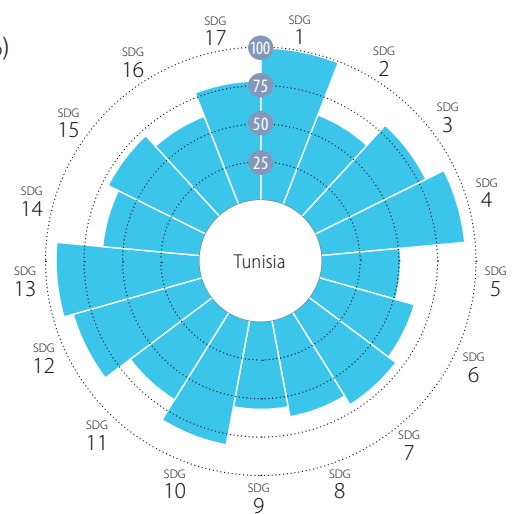
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	2023	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.3	2023	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.5	2020	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.8	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4	2011	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.6	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	2021	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.6	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	26.6	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.3	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.3	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13.0	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.1	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	19.8	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.3	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.1	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	32.0	2011	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2017	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73	2019	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2017	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	79.5	2020	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.8	2010	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	80.9	2010	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6	2010	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	58.2	2011	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.0	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.3	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2	2021	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.9	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	20.3	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.4	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2019	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.8	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.0	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	80.8	2017	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.7	2023	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.3	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	79.0	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	40.3	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2019	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2016	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	22.9	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	2017	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	2010	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.7	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	2021	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	23.7	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	8,016.6	2021	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.5	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	67.1	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	37.7	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.1	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	21.5	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.0	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2022	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	29.4	2021	●	↓
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	59.7	2018	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	52	2017	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.5	2011	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	42	2022	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.8	2011	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	76.5	2023	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.5	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.4	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



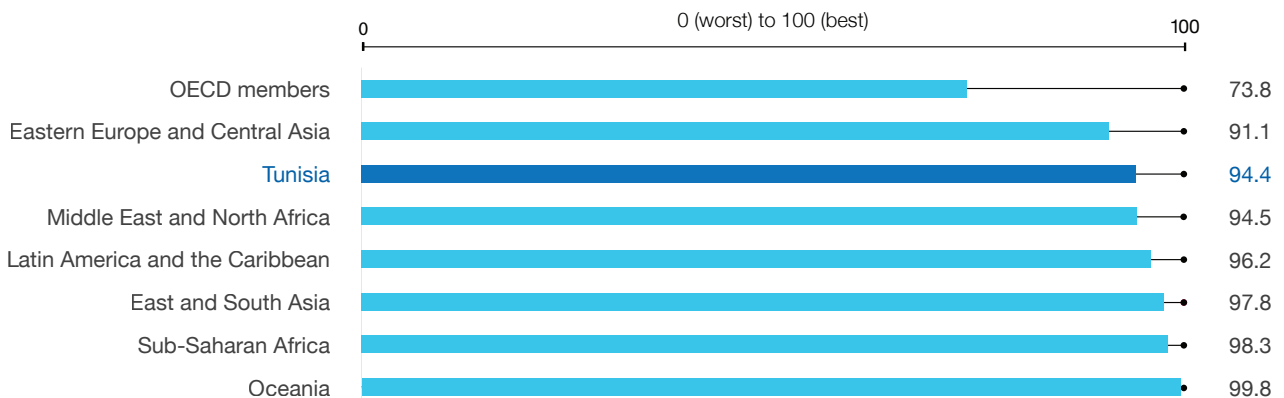
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



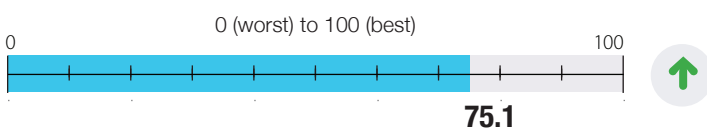
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



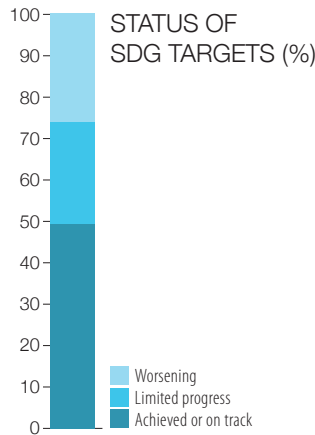
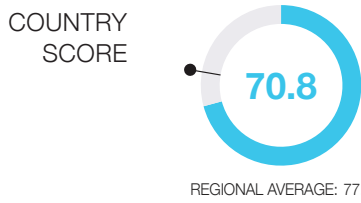
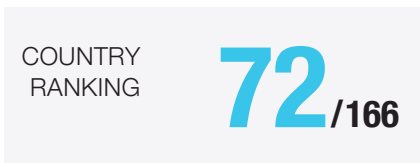
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

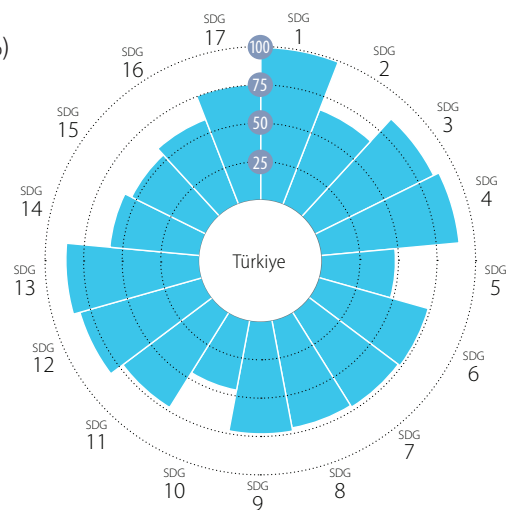
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.3	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.6	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	79.0	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.1	2020	●	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	81.3	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.6	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1	2018	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	22.0	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.9	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2021	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2019	●	↗	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5	2021	●	↗	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	7.6	2020	●	↗	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	40.3	2019	●	↓	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	36.6	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2014	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.5	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.4	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.3	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.4	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	36.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.2	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.7	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.3	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	55.9	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.3	2021	●	→	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.5	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.0	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.6	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.3	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	343.4	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	2022	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.9	2022	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2	2021	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	●	↗	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	87.9	2021	●	↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.7	2021	●	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	62.7	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.0	2020	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	85.3	2021	●	↗	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	39.5	2022	●	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.9	2012	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.3	2021	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.5	2020	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.1	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.4	2020	●	↑						
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	96.0	2019	●	●						
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.0	2020	●	●						
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,292.0	2018	●	●						
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑						
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.8	2020	●	↑						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑						
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.6	2019	●	→						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.1	2021	●	●						
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2018	●	●						
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	36.9	2021	●	→						
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	16.1	2023	●	↓						
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓						
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	13.5	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



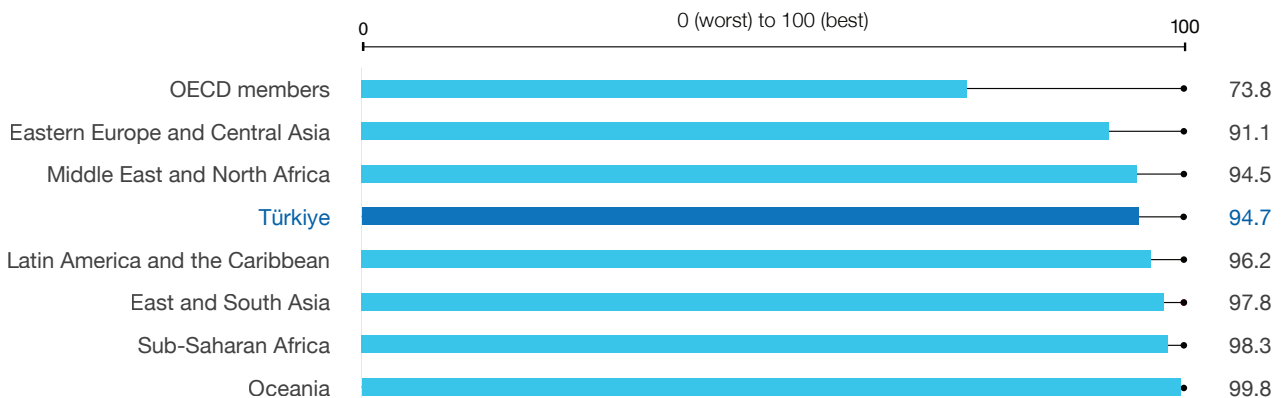
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



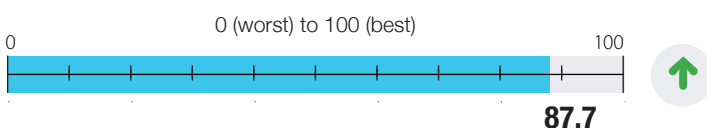
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



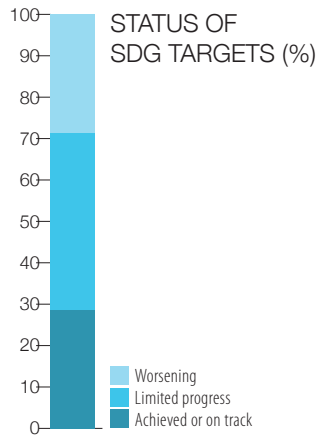
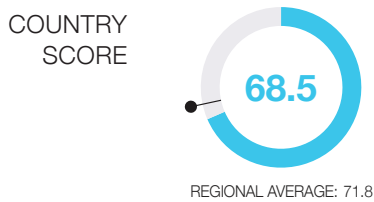
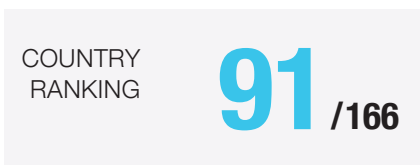
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

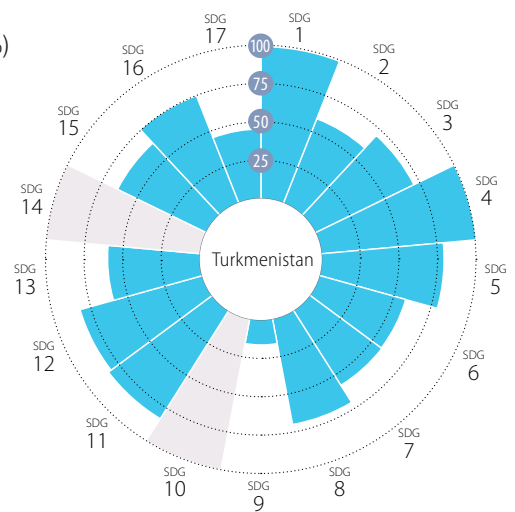
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	2023	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.4	2023	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.0	2019	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.7	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.1	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↔
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.9	2021	●	↔
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.8	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17.3	2020	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.0	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0	2021	●	↔
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.6	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45.5	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.7	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.6	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	14.7	2020	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.0	2019	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	●	↔
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	79	2019	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2022	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.5	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	8.1	2020	●	↑
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	28.0	2019	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	79.5	2020	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.1	2020	●	↔
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	122.5	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2019	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	39.8	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	462.7	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.0	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	25.2	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	60.2	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.6	2021	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	48.0	2022	●	↔
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.3	2021	●	↔
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	10.0	2018	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	45.7	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	30.5	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	974.31	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.4	2020	●	↔
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.2	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	NA	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	14.1	2019	●	↔
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.6	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.5	2018	●	●
Adults 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	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	20.1	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	50.3	2021	●	↔
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	28.7	2021	●	↔
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	95.9	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	81.4	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	82.6	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↔
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.1	2020	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	5.7	2020	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.8	2020	●	↔
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	NA	NA	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	34.7	2014	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	41.9	2019	●	↔
Palma ratio	2.0	2019	●	↓
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	13.7	2019	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	14.1	2018	●	●
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	45.2	2019	●	↔
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.3	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.0	2022	●	↓
Population with rent overburden (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	74.7	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.2	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.1	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.7	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	33.7	2018	●	↔
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.0	2018	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2021	●	↑
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2020	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.3	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	23.6	2018	●	↔
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.8	2022	●	↔
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	70.7	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	57.5	2018	●	↔
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	19.0	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.4	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.3	2022	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.2	2022	●	↔
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	●	↔
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↔
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2021	●	↔
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.8	2020	●	↔
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	57	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.4	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36	2022	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.8	2019	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	34.0	2023	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↔
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	317.6	2020	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.0	2020	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	30.4	2020	●	↔
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	61.1	2022	●	↔
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	5.7	2019	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.7	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



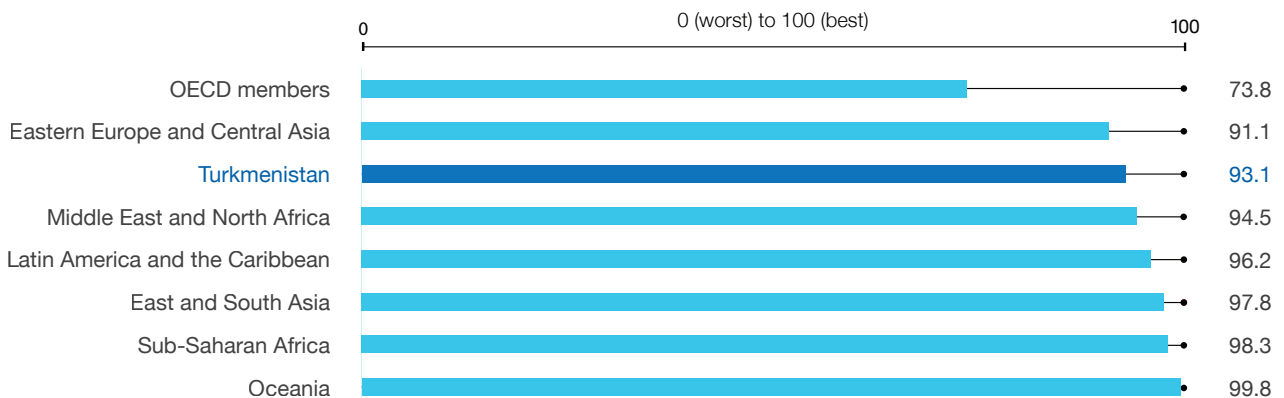
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



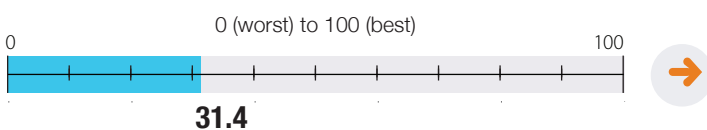
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

16%

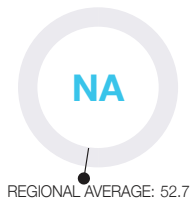
SDG – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.5	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	57.8	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	21.3	2017	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	13.9	2021	●	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.5	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.7	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	2019	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.6	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0	2021	●	↓	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	8.5	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5.2	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.9	2019	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.5	2021	●	↓	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.4	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.4	2021	●	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0	2019	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	47.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2013	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.7	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.5	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	87.9	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.7	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.5	2019	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.8	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	55.3	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	22.4	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.9	2018	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2019	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	13.2	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2019	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2014	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.6	2019	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.0	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	105.6	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.0	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.0	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.7	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.4	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	143.6	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.8	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,513.1	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2015	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	10.9	2006	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	93	2019	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	2019	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.0	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	19	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.3	2016	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7	2019	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	25.8	2023	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.2	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults 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	2017	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.5	2023	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.1	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	44.3	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	31.4	2022	●	→

* Imputed data point

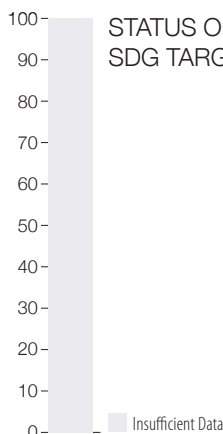
OVERALL PERFORMANCE



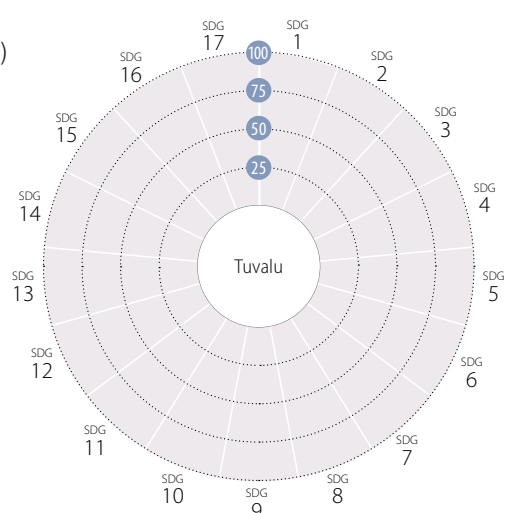
COUNTRY SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



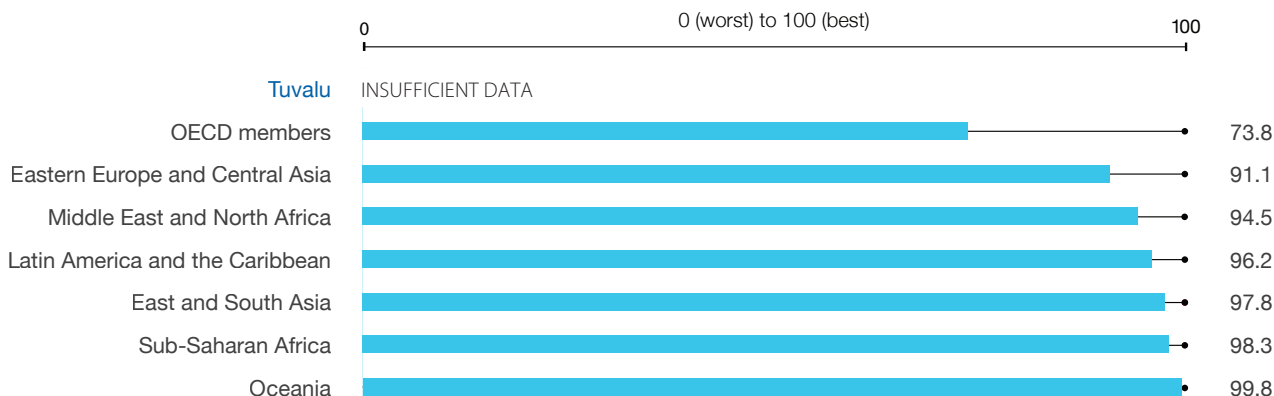
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



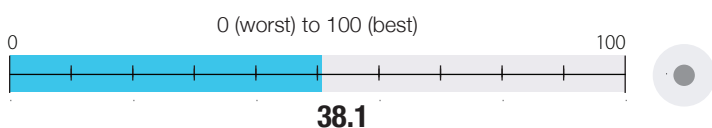
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



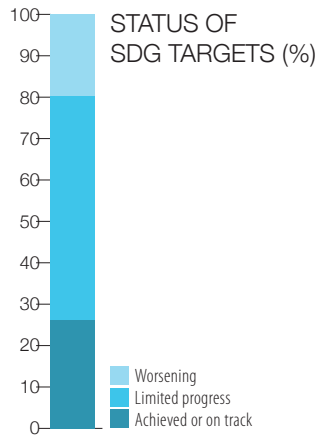
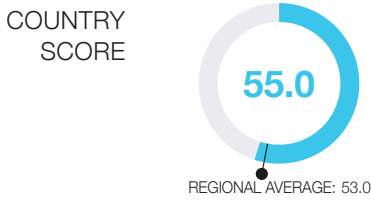
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

52%

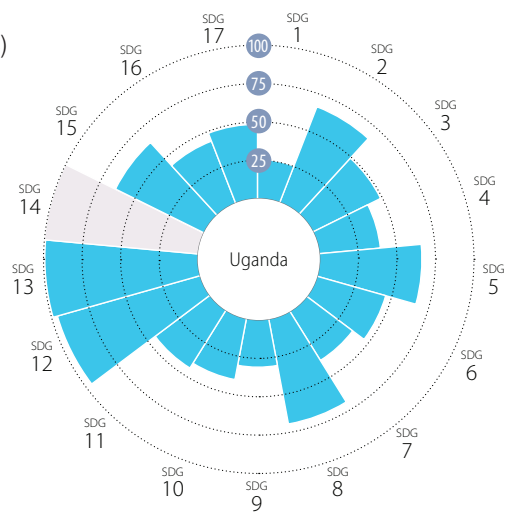
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.2	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	51.6	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.6	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.3	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	296.0	2021	●	↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	43.8	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	2020	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2021	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	89.0	2021	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	91.2	2021	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	65.8	2021	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	46.2	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.6	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.3	2021	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	83.7	2018	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.1	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.7	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	70.6	2020	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	NA	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.2	2019	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.9	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	71.6	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2017	●	●
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	39.1	2010	●	●
Palma ratio	1.8	2010	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	10.3	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2016	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.1	2022	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.7	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.2	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.0	2020	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	21.8	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	38.1	2022	●	●

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



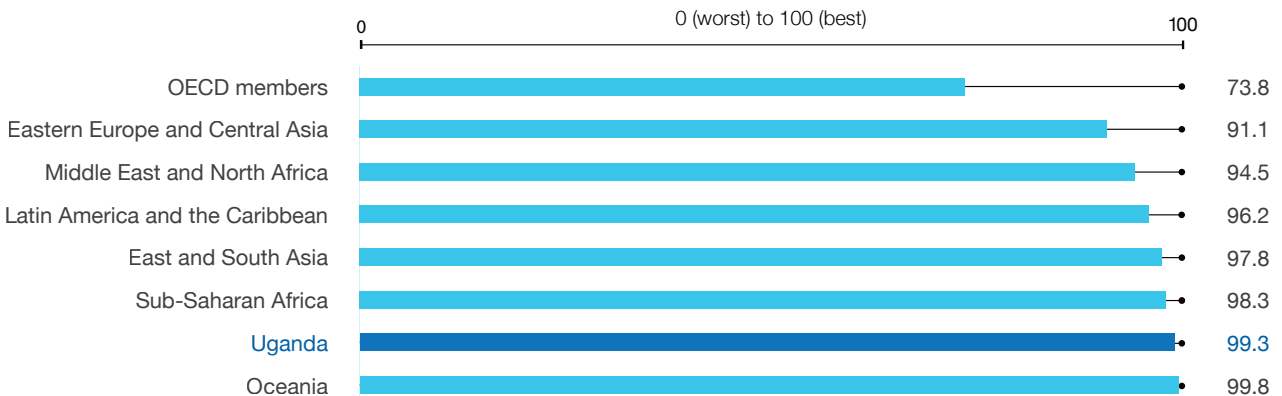
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



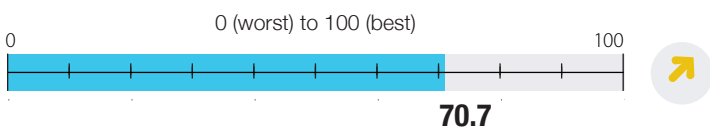
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



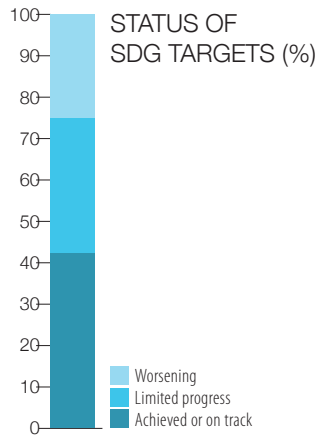
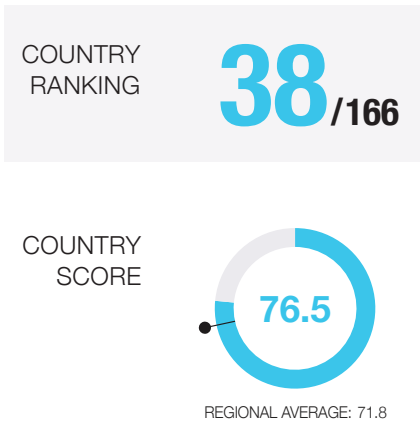
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

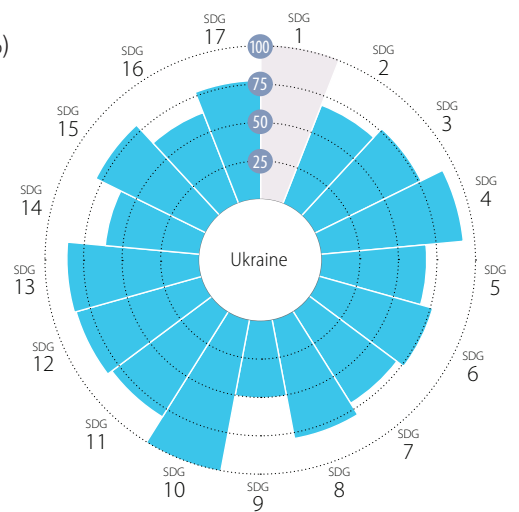
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	35.7	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	64.7	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	60.2	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	10.3	2021	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	52.2	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.4	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	35.0	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6	2020	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2014	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	42.7	2019	●	→	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	2.1	2019	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	54.0	2020	●	→	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	284.1	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	52.5	2019	●	↓	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.0	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	53.0	2020	●	↓	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	42.1	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.0	2022	●	↓	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	199.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.3	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2011	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.2	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	163.0	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.4	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.7	2019	●	↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.8	2018	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	127.9	2018	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74.2	2016	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2020	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	50	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	34.1	2010	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.1	2017	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	26.4	2017	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.8	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.5	2021	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	73.3	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	93.9	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.8	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.2	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.5	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	55.9	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2023	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.8	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5	2021	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.8	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	169.1	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.5	2021	●	↗	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	51.8	2021	●	→	
Population with access to electricity (%)	42.1	2020	●	↗	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	52	2022	●	↓	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.5	2020	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	32.2	2016	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	26	2022	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	22.0	2019	●	↗	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	18.1	2017	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2016	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.1	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.1	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.6	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.9	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.3	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.3	2021	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.9	2020	●	→	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.7	2022	●	↗	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



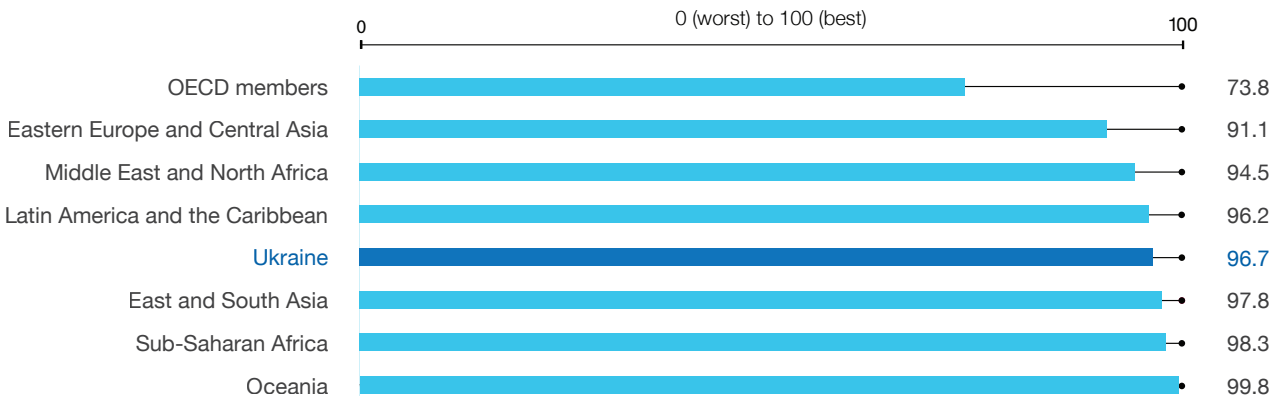
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



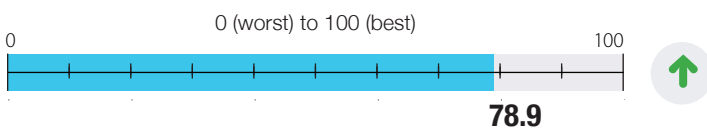
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

5%

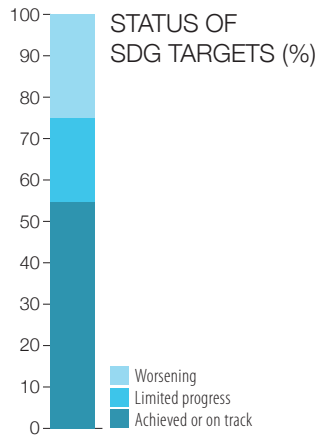
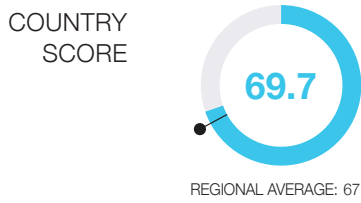
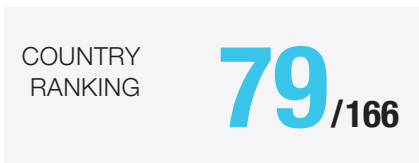
The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation before February 2022. Since February 2022 many data points could not be updated for Ukraine.

Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	● ●	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.8	2020	● →	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.3	2022	● ↗	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2	2000	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.1	2016	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	● →	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.5	2021	● ↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.4	2018	● ↑	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5	2020	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16.5	2020	● →	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.8	2021	● ↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.2	2021	● ↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	71.0	2021	● ↗	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	25.5	2019	● →	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	78.9	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.2	2019	● ↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.0	2019	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	14.7	2019	● ↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2014	● ●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78	2021	● ↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73	2019	● ↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6	2022	● ↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	● ●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.0	2014	● ●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.4	2014	● ●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2021	● ●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	68.0	2012	● ↗	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.9	2021	● ↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.0	2021	● →	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.8	2021	● ↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.9	2020	● →	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.7	2020	● ↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.7	2019	● ●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.1	2020	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	720.9	2018	● ●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	● ↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	94.9	2020	● ↑	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	● ↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.4	2019	● →	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.8	2021	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.4	2018	● ●	
Adults 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	● ↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	9.8	2021	● ●	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	● ↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	● →	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	7.0	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Population using the internet (%)	79.2	2021	● ↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	80.1	2021	● ↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	● ↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.1	2022	● ●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2021	● ↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2020	● ↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	25.6	2020	● ↑	
Palma ratio	0.9	2020	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	1.1	2018	● ●	
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	19.0	2019	● ↗	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	79.0	2020	● ↓	
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0	2021	● →	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2016	● ●	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.7	2019	● ●	
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	16.9	2018	● ●	
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2018	● ●	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	42.2	2018	● →	
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.3	2018	● →	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	● ↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.6	2021	● →	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	● →	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* NA	NA	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.4	2022	● →	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.7	2022	● ↑	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	23.6	2018	● →	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	31.7	2019	● ↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	21.4	2019	● ↓	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.8	2022	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.3	2022	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2023	● ↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	● ↑	
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	● ●	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.8	2021	● ↑	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	33.8	2017	● ●	
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	62	2021	● ↑	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8	2012	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	33	2022	● →	
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.2	2012	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	2021	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	61.2	2023	● →	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	● ↑	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	● →	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	● ↗	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.1	2020	● ↓	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	32.3	2020	● →	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	● ●	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.9	2022	● ↑	

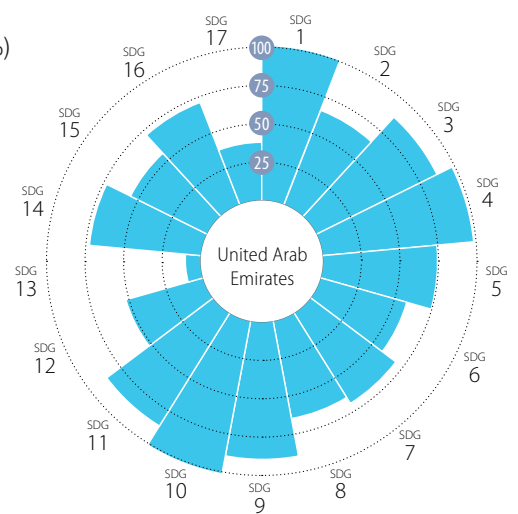
* Imputed data point

The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation before February 2022. Since February 2022 many data points could not be updated for Ukraine.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



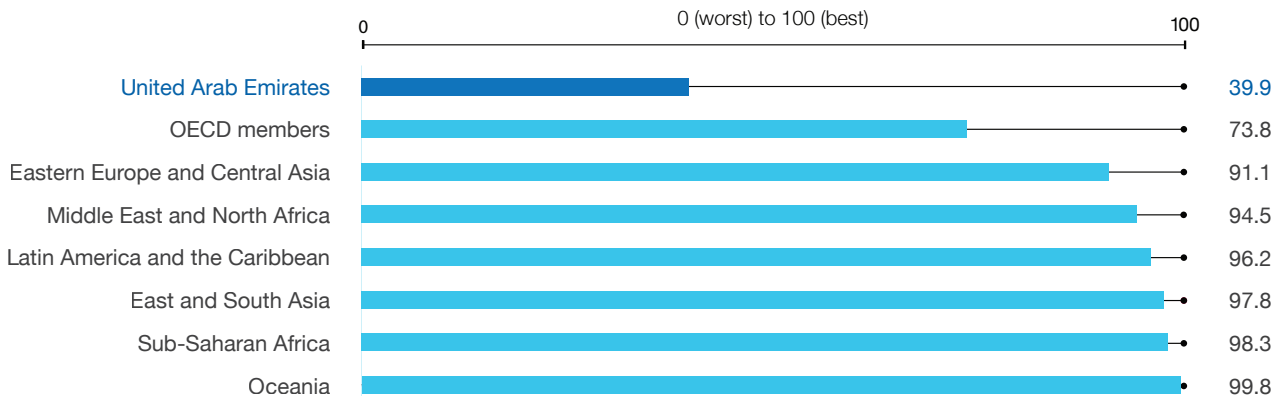
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



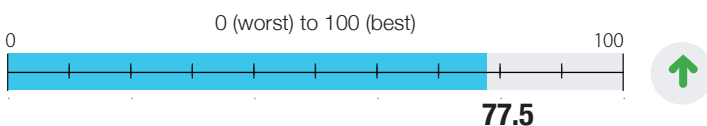
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



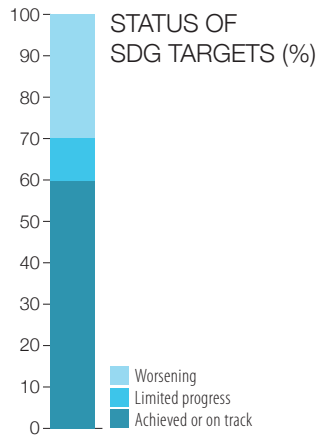
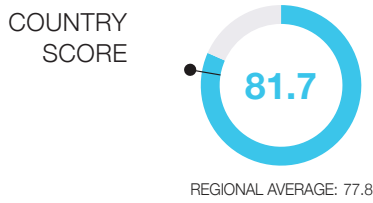
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

6%

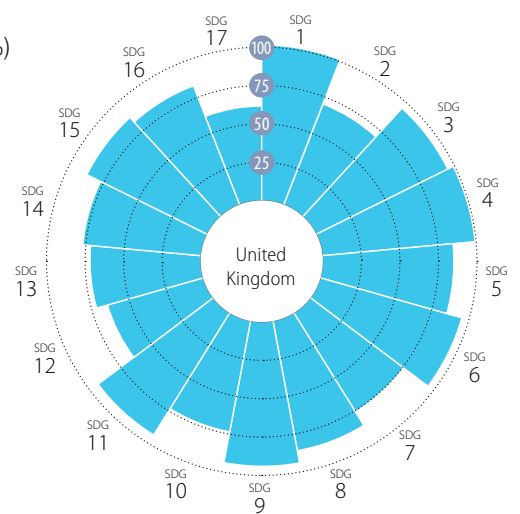
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.1	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.3	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.2	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	100.0	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.6	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	241.2	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	●	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2021	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	44.2	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.7	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2021	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.4	2020	●	↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	26.2	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	53.2	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	41.7	2019	●	→	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.3	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	2019	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.0	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	42.0	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	19.1	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	52.5	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.5	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	76.2	2018	●	↓	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	70.0	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.1	2021	●	↑	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.9	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.1	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	21.9	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.7	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.5	2018	●	↓	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2	2018	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	31,020.7	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.6	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2022	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	71.3	2022	●	↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.2	2022	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.9	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	2021	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	*	61.2	2023	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.8	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	38.2	2016	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	59.3	2022	●	↗	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	91	2022	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	50.0	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.3	2020	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2022	●	↓	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1,630.7	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	92.1	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	98	2021	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	26,346.4	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.5	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	*	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	↑	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	85.7	2021	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.7	2019	●	→	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.7	2023	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.3	2020	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	*	NA	NA	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	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)	85.7	2021	●	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.7	2023	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	98	2021	●	●	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.5	2022	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2018	●	→						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	229.4	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



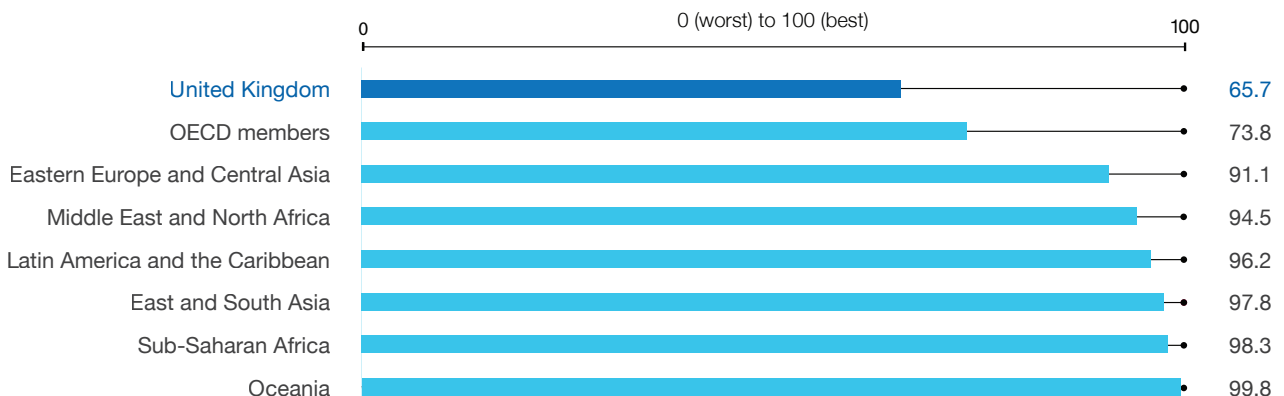
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



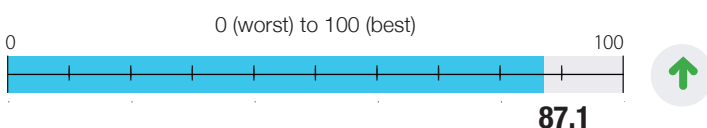
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



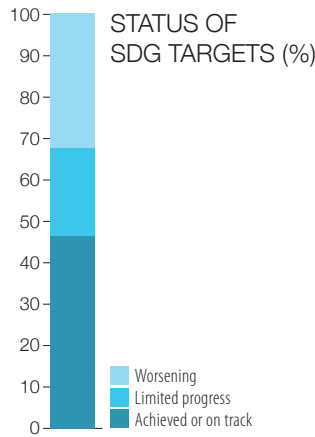
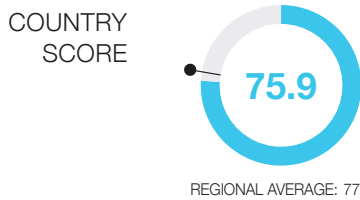
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

4%

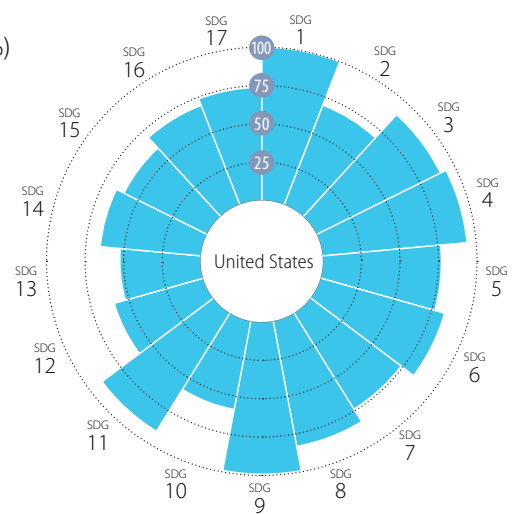
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.5	2023	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.7	2023	●	→
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	11.2	2020	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.3	2017	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.8	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.0	2021	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	67.8	2021	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	43.7	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.8	2020	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	2021	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.2	2021	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.3	2021	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.3	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13.4	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2019	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.4	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.9	2019	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2021	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	88	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.6	2018	●	●
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	20.4	2019	●	↑
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	14.5	2020	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0	2020	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.1	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	57.5	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	503.7	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.7	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	17.4	2018	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	86.5	2010	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.7	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.3	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	34.3	2021	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	14.3	2021	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1	2020	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	14.4	2019	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	99.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,688.52	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.8	2020	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.1	2020	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.2	2019	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.6	2021	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.8	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	83.5	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	75.6	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.8	2021	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2022	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	96.7	2021	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	113.3	2021	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	93.2	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.2	2021	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.7	2019	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.6	2019	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	25.5	2020	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	NA	NA	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	38.1	2016	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	35.1	2017	●	●
Palma ratio	1.5	2020	●	→
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	13.1	2020	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	10.0	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0	2022	●	↓
Population with rent overburden (%)	12.9	2018	●	↓
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.9	2022	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	23.9	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.1	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.9	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.9	2018	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	23.6	2018	●	↗
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.9	2021	●	↑
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2020	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.2	2021	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.6	2018	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,484.9	2021	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	46.9	2018	●	↗
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.2	2022	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	74.2	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.1	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	29.9	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.7	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.4	2022	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.9	2022	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.96	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.2	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2020	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	75	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	73	2022	●	→
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.2	2021	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.5	2023	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	→
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15.6	2020	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2022	●	↓
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	93	2021	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	69.0	2022	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	-113.9	2018	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.1	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



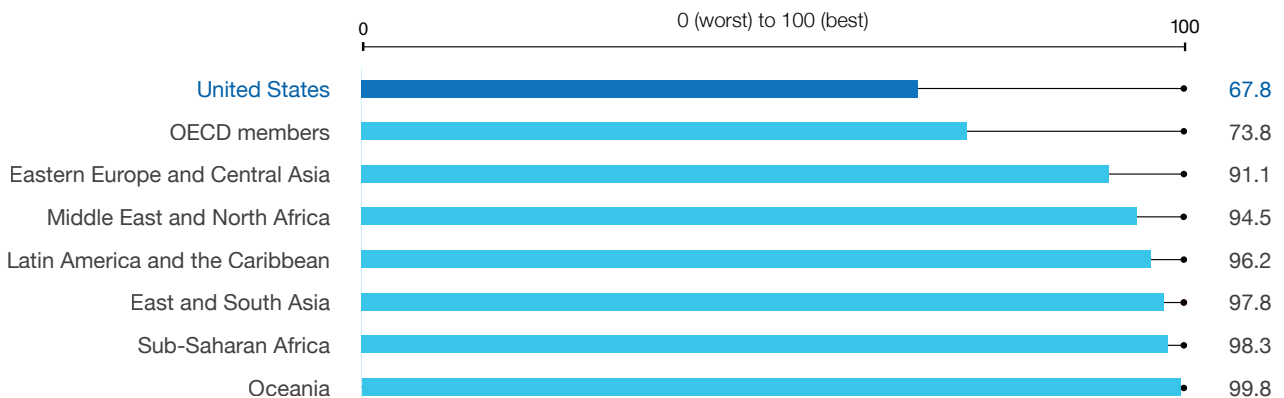
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



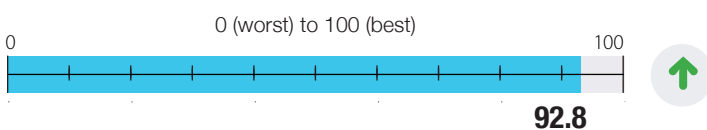
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



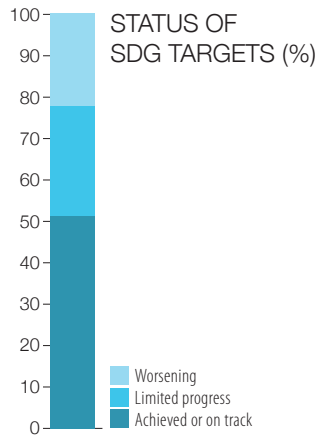
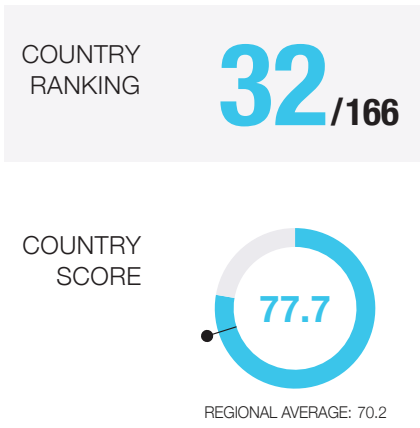
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

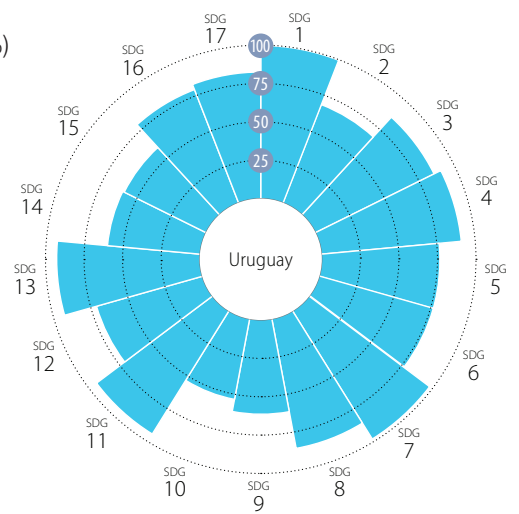
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.6	2023	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.8	2023	●	↑	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.1	2021	●	↔	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6	2022	●	↔	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.1	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	36.2	2016	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.3	2021	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5	2018	●	↔	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	68.7	2021	●	↑	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	14.5	2020	●	↔	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	21.1	2020	●	↔	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	2021	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.2	2021	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2021	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2019	●	↔	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.6	2019	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	14.2	2019	●	↔	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.7	2019	●	↓	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.5	2019	●	↓	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	16.7	2019	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	2019	●	↔	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2021	●	↔	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83	2019	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2022	●	↑	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	68.4	2019	●	↔	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	21.9	2020	●	↔	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	9.4	2020	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	91.0	2020	●	↔	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0	2020	●	↔	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	103.8	2020	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	↔	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	51.2	2021	●	↑	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	495.0	2018	●	↑	
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.3	2018	●	↓	
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.6	2018	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	78.4	2017	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.8	2021	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.6	2022	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.7	2021	●	↑	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	16.9	2021	●	↔	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.7	2020	●	↔	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	28.2	2019	●	↔	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	58.9	2020	●	↔	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,741.30	2018	●	↔	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	97.3	2020	●	↑	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.3	2020	●	↔	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↔	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.4	2019	●	↔	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.9	2021	●	↔	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2018	●	↔	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	95.0	2021	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↔	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	64.5	2018	●	↔	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	71.3	2022	●	↑	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	16.3	2021	●	↓	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9	2022	●	↔	
Population using the internet (%)	91.8	2021	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	165.8	2021	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	95.0	2022	●	↔	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.9	2021	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.5	2020	●	↑	
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.9	2019	●	↑	
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	38.9	2020	●	↔	
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	26.9	2019	●	↑	
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	34.0	2016	●	↑	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Gini coefficient	41.5	2019	●	↓	
Palma ratio	1.6	2021	●	↔	
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	22.8	2021	●	↓	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2020	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	6.8	2019	●	↑	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6	2020	●	↑	
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0	2022	●	↔	
Population with rent overburden (%)	11.0	2019	●	↔	
Proportion of population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	57.4	2022	●	↔	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.0	2019	●	↔	
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	30.4	2018	●	↔	
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.4	2018	●	↔	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	68.8	2018	●	↔	
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	19.3	2018	●	↔	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	2021	●	↑	
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	2018	●	↔	
SDG13 – Climate Action					
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	14.9	2021	●	↔	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.8	2018	●	↔	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2,383.8	2021	●	↔	
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	22.1	2018	●	↔	
SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.4	2022	●	↔	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	80.6	2022	●	↑	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	23.9	2018	●	↔	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.0	2019	●	↔	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.7	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	↔	
SDG15 – Life on Land					
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.6	2022	●	↔	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.4	2022	●	↔	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↔	
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.7	2018	●	↔	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.8	2021	●	↔	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.9	2020	●	↔	
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	73	2022	●	↔	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	↔	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	69	2022	●	↔	
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	*	0.0	2021	●	↔
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	3.2	2021	●	↔	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.2	2023	●	↔	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↔	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↔	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	↔	
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	506.2	2020	●	↔	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	16.7	2020	●	↑	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2022	●	↔	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	↔	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	47	2021	●	↔	
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	72.6	2022	●	↓	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	165.3	2019	●	↑	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	92.8	2022	●	↑	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



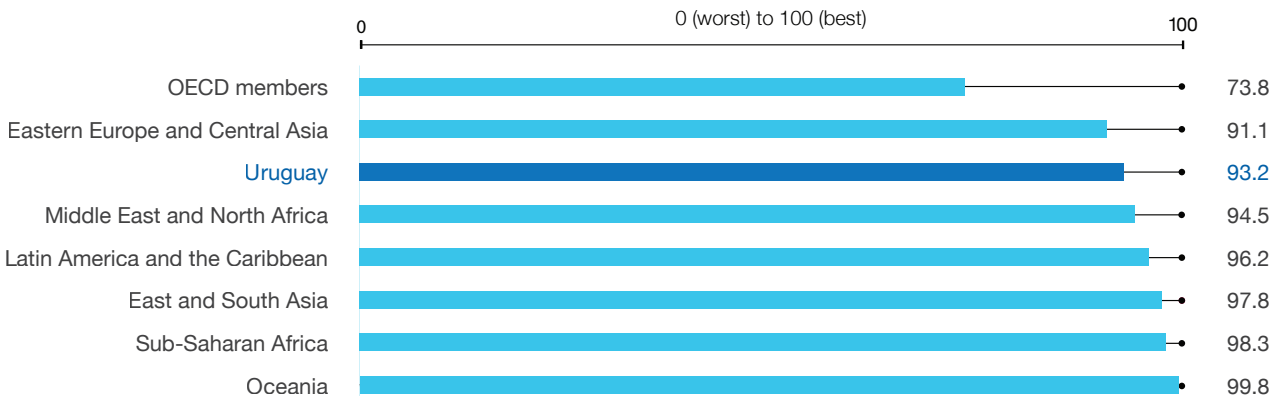
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



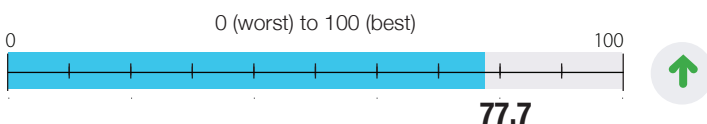
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



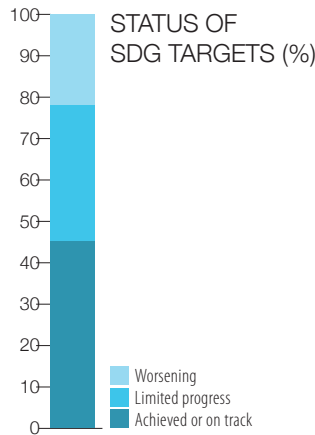
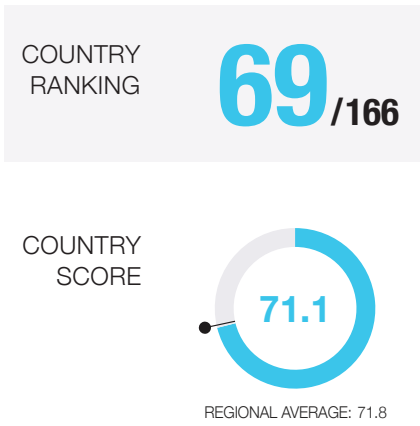
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

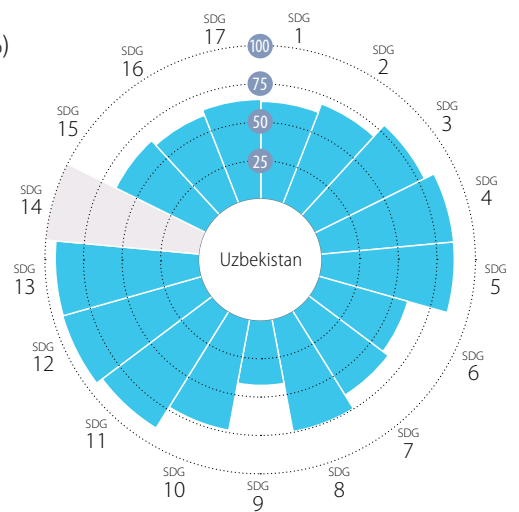
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.7	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.1	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	90.1	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	109.1	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.1	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4	2018	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 12.0	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.9	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↔	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2019	●	↔
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.5	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2014	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	8.7	2019	●	↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	18.6	2020	●	↔	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2015	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.0	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.5	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	14.4	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	32.0	2021	●	↔	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2021	●	↔	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	128.6	2018	●	↔
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.5	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.1	2018	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16.2	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2021	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.8	2019	●	↔	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.1	2019	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.0	2021	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	32.6	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	79	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.8	2022	●	↔
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2022	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.6	2022	●	↔
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	81.7	2020	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.3	2022	●	↔
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7	2020	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.3	2022	●	↔
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.6	2019	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2023	●	↔
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	2019	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	●	↔
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 86.7	2023	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.9	2021	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.6	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	22.0	2019	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.9	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	49	2022	●	↔
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.2	2021	●	↔	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8	2013	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5	2020	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.1	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.1	2020	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.8	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.2	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,066.5	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.7	2022	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy									
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑					
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑					
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.5	2019	●	↔					
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	54.5	2019	●	↑					
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth									
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.1	2021	●	●					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	●					
Adults 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	●	↑					
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.9	2023	●	↔					
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	●	↑					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↔					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	25.8	2018	●	●					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



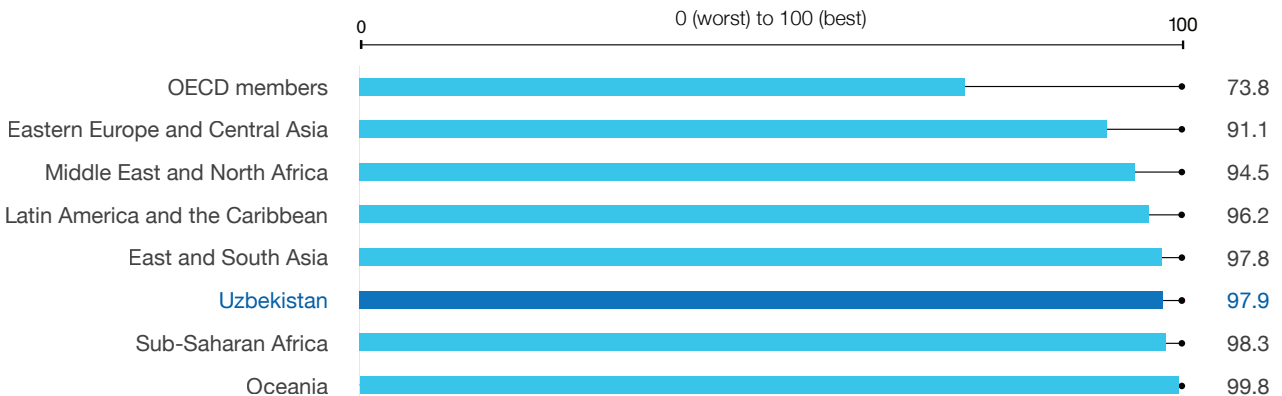
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



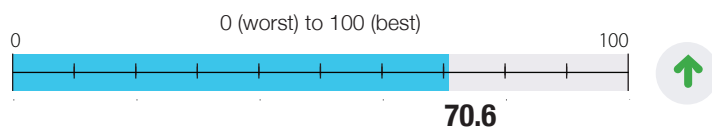
■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing → Stagnating ↗ Moderately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



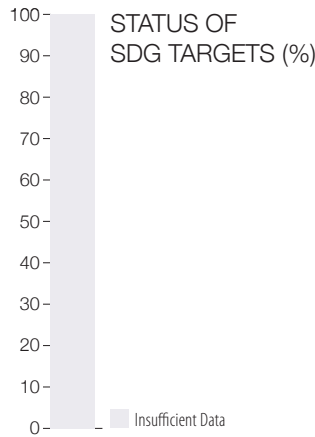
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

5%

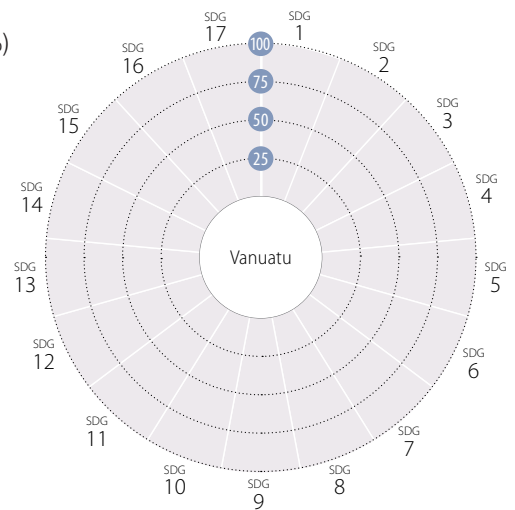
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.7	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	70.2	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	39.1	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	76.6	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	105.5	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.9	2022	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4	2021	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.6	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2020	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.7	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	26.9	2019	●	↗	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	30.2	2020	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2012	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.7	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.4	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	62.0	2021	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	29.4	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	25.3	2019	●	↗	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.5	2018	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	151.7	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.7	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.0	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.6	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	18.9	2017	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	378.6	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2022	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	68.9	2021	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.1	2021	●	↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.5	2020	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2019	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	*	84.0	2023	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4	2021	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.2	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	175.1	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	85	2022	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	32.7	2021	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	2006	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.8	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	31	2022	●	↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	168.9	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	2016	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.7	2023	●	→	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	356.8	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.3	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.3	2020	●	↓	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.2	2018	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.8	2019	●	→	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.1	2021	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.6	2019	●	↓	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.3	2023	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.3	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.0	2020	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.2	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.1	2021	●	→	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.5	2020	●	↗	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.3	2023	●	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.6	2022	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



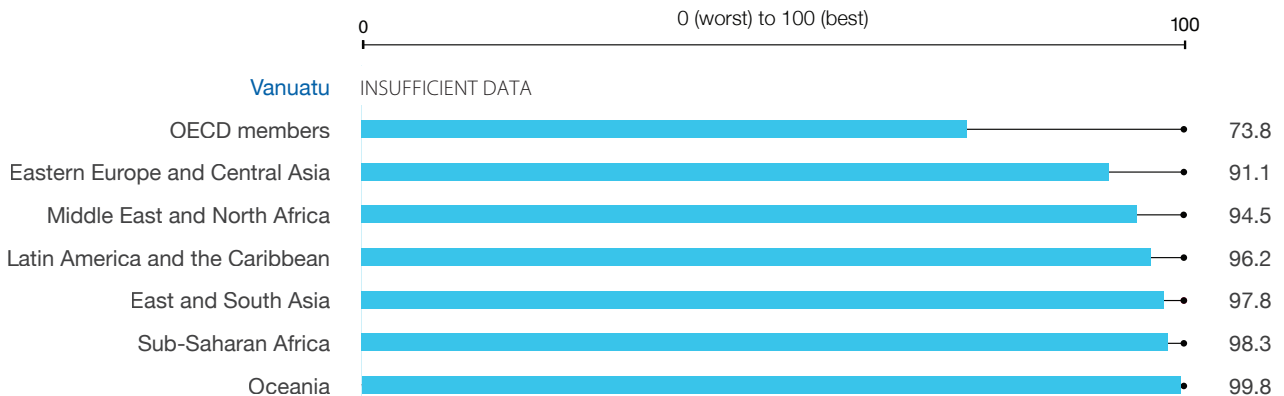
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



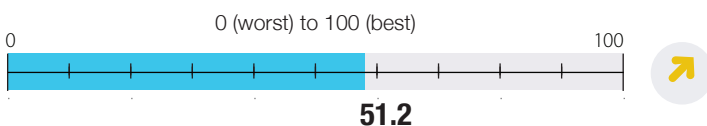
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



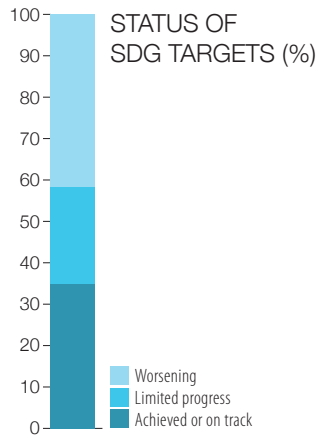
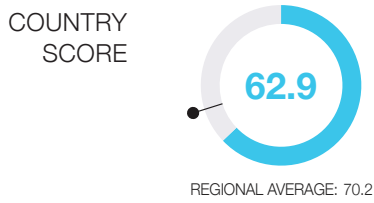
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

28%

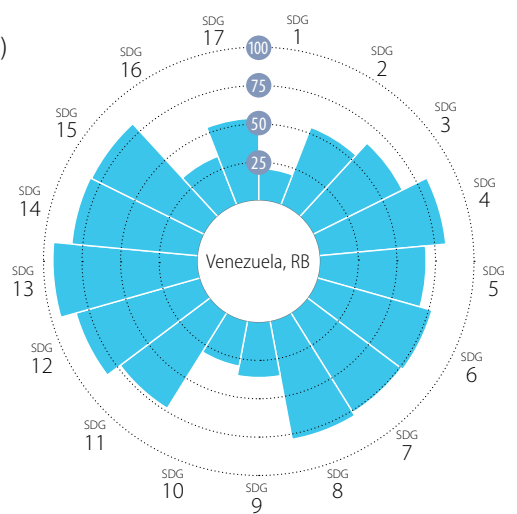
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	15.4	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	58.9	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	42.4	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	66.3	2021	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.9	2020	●	↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	285.1	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.4	2022	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7	2013	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.2	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.1	2019	●	↑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	94.4	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2016	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.9	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.1	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.2	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	34.0	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	39.7	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	259.9	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.9	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.3	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	81.0	2012	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.4	2013	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	50	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	52	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.3	2022	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.9	2022	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.0	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.8	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.6	2020	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	51.1	2020	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.9	2021	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	↗	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	50.7	2013	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2020	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	22.4	2016	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.5	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	43.4	2013	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.2	2020	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	48	2022	●	●	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	52.7	2020	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	15.6	2013	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.5	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – No Targets					
Population with access to electricity (%)	67.3	2020	●	↗	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	7.6	2020	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.9	2019	●	→	SDG19 – No Targets					
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2.4	2019	●	↓	SDG20 – No Targets					
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG21 – No Targets					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.6	2021	●	●	SDG22 – No Targets					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG23 – No Targets					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG24 – No Targets					
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.1	2023	●	→	SDG25 – No Targets					
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG26 – No Targets					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG27 – No Targets					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG28 – No Targets					

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



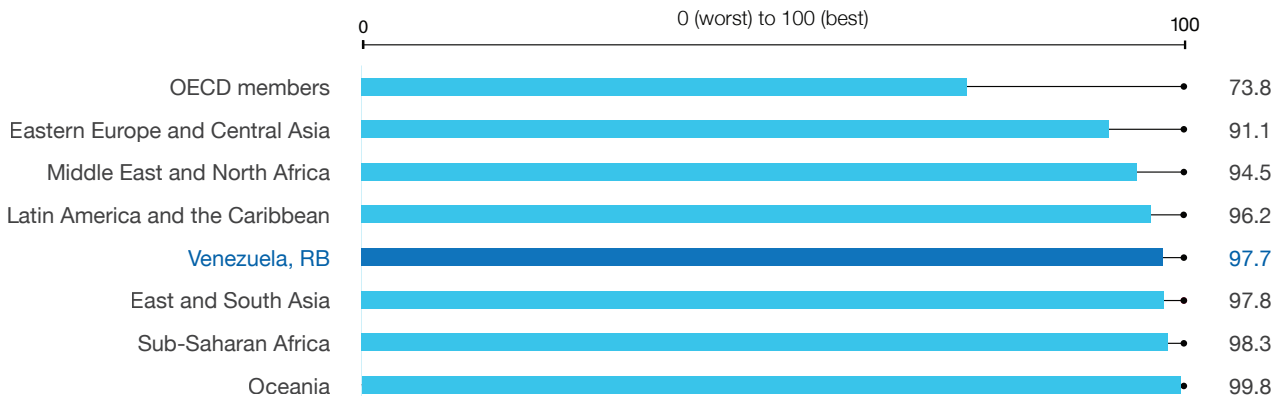
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



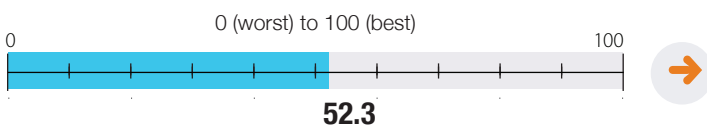
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



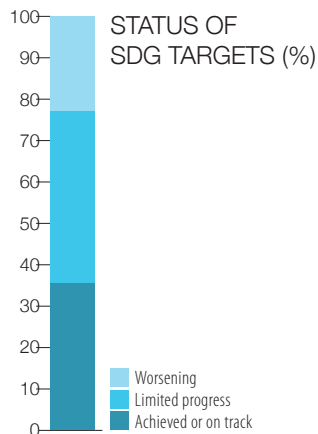
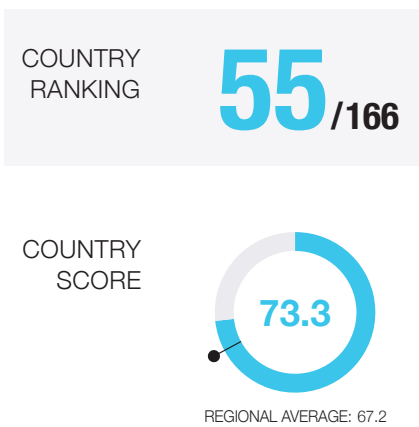
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

5%

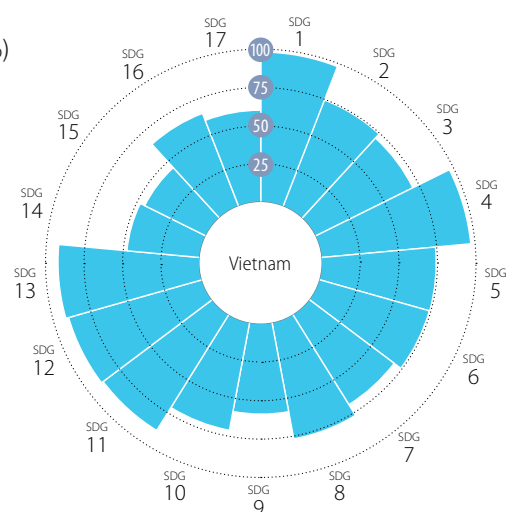
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	43.9	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	77.9	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	70.1	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	61.6	2017	●	●	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	48.2	2021	●	→	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	22.9	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.5	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	2009	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	↓	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.6	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2014	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	44.8	2006	●	●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	2.4	2006	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.8	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	25.7	2006	●	●	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	259.2	2020	●	↓	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	15.6	2019	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.0	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.2	2021	●	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0	2022	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	47.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2012	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.8	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.7	2019	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	37.9	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.3	2018	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	39.0	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.0	2019	●	↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	39.3	2018	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	83.8	2017	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.5	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.7	2018	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2013	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	56	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.8	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	85.8	2017	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.4	2017	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.4	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	75.2	2017	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	66.3	2022	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7	2021	●	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	16.8	2018	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.4	2019	●	↑	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 82.4	2023	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.7	2019	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.7	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	61.2	2022	●	↓	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.2	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.8	2022	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.4	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.7	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2023	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.8	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.5	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8	2018	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.4	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	463.6	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	19.3	2021	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	63.0	2017	●	●	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	47	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.0	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	81.3	2017	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	14	2022	●	↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.0	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6	2011	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.0	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.6	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	84.4	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.1	2021	●	↓	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.6	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.1	2021	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.0	2020	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.3	2022	●	→	

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

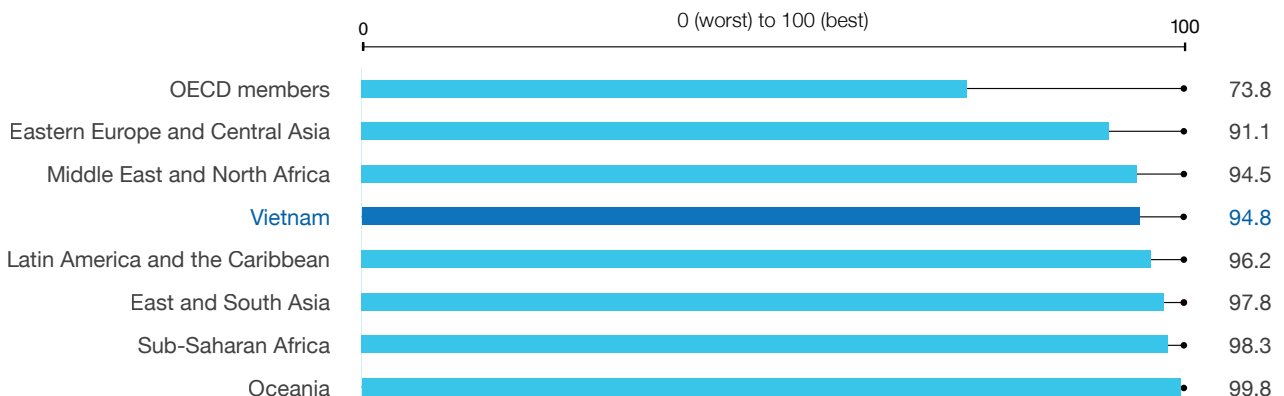


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

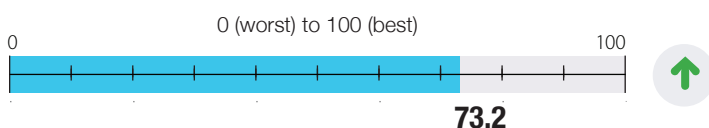


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



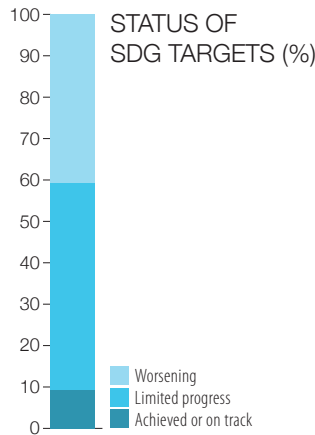
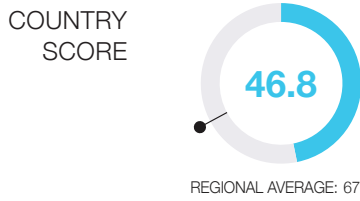
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

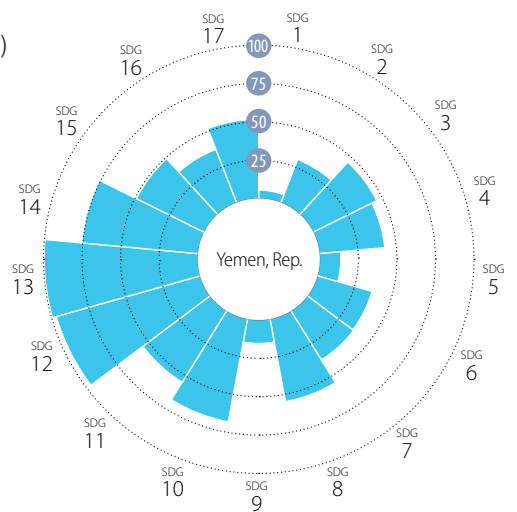
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.4	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	85.9	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.8	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	74.2	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.8	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.7	2020	●	↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.3	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	36.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7	2020	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2.1	2016	●	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2019	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.9	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	35.7	2018	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	1.5	2018	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	48.7	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	5.8	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	124.3	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	27.9	2019	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.5	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	85.4	2020	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.6	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	83.0	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	173.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2010	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.2	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.7	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	102.8	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.4	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.6	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.7	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.8	2018	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	29.0	2020	●	↗	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.6	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.1	2021	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.4	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	185.7	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9	2018	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.6	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.7	2018	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.9	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6	2019	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.5	2018	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	66.3	2019	●	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.1	2020	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	16.9	2019	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.1	2021	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.6	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.3	2021	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.1	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.5	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.9	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.2	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.2	2021	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	18.1	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	665.2	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2011	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	12.8	2019	●	↑
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	85	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	65.3	2020	●	↗	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.1	2014	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	42	2022	●	↗
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	18.0	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	6.9	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.6	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	24.6	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	30.8	2017	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.7	2023	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↗	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.2	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	14.0	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* 19.6	2019	●	→
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	73.2	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



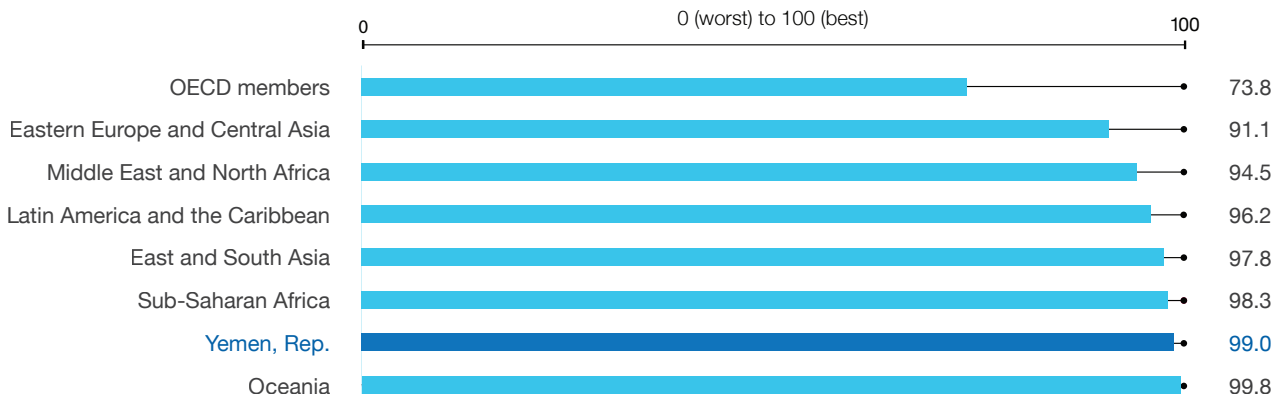
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



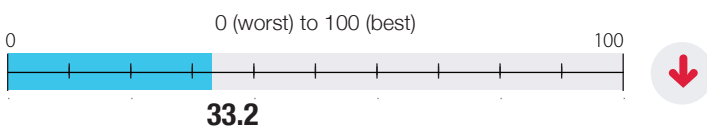
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



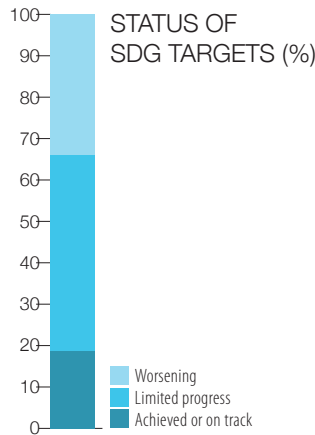
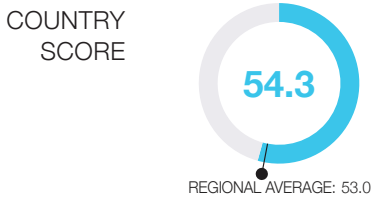
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

10%

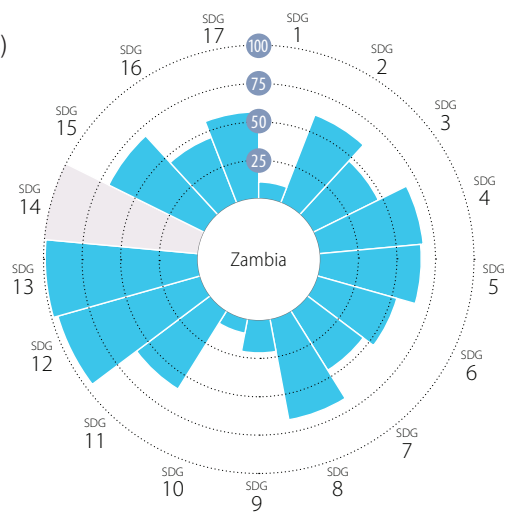
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	66.0	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	62.9	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	87.3	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	26.7	2017	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	5.0	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	41.4	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.1	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.4	2013	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.1	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2021	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	36.7	2014	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.6	2014	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	44.2	2018	●	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	183.4	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	51.9	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.3	2021	●	↓	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.7	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	61.9	2021	●	↓	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2016	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.6	2019	●	↓	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	186.3	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.0	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.4	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.6	2019	●	↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.9	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	67.2	2012	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.2	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.7	2013	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	4.1	2016	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.4	2016	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	53.1	2016	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.3	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	77.0	2004	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.7	2018	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.8	2019	●	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	40.5	2013	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	56.0	2021	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	8.8	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.9	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.2	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.7	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	54.1	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	169.8	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	369.3	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.3	2013	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	70.9	2013	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	73.8	2020	●	↗	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	53	2022	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	61.5	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	30.7	2013	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	5.0	2019	●	↓	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	16	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.1	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-11.3	2013	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	32.8	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	*	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults 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	2014	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	13.3	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9	2015	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.2	2022	●	↓

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



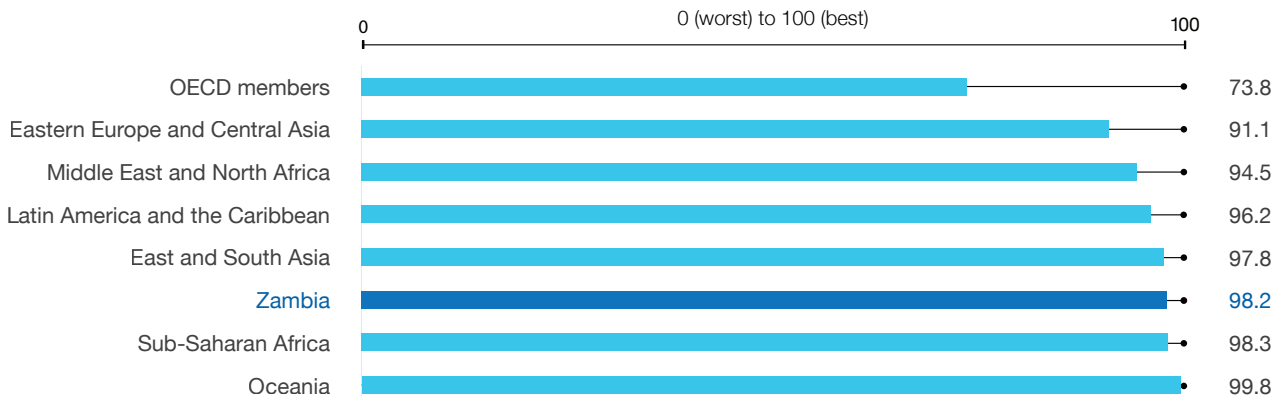
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



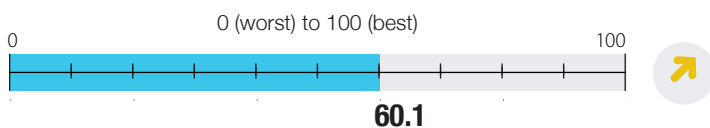
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



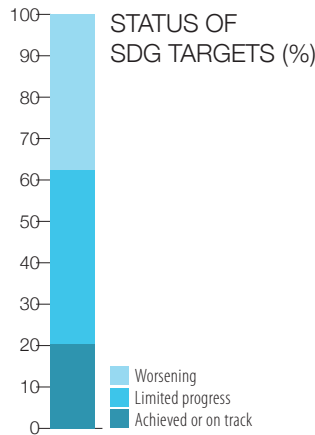
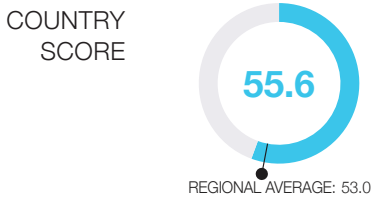
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

2%

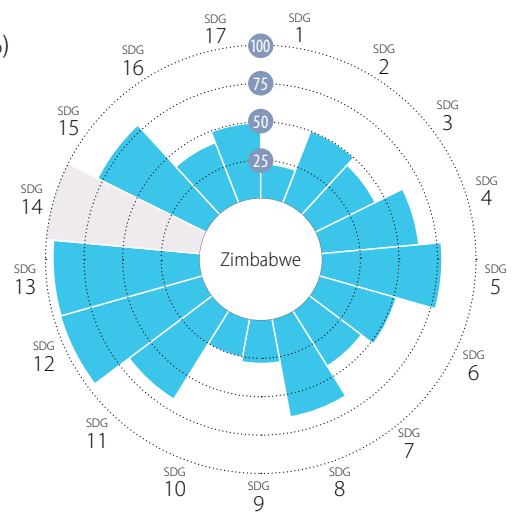
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	58.3	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	51.6	2022	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	72.3	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	21.2	2021	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	53.2	2021	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.4	2022	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.2	2018	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.1	2016	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2008	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5	2021	●	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.3	2020	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	26.3	2019	●	→	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	134.7	2020	●	↗	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2011	●	●	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.6	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2019	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	57.7	2021	●	↗	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.3	2018	●	●	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	307.0	2021	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2018	●	●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.2	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.6	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.6	2019	●	↗	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.8	2018	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	174.0	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	→	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.5	2019	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.5	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2021	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	135.0	2017	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.4	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3.0	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55	2019	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.7	2022	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	85.1	2017	●	●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	54.8	2013	●	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.2	2020	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.9	2018	●	↗	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2015	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.4	2021	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	28.0	2017	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	80.0	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	45	2022	●	↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.1	2021	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	14.1	2018	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.4	2020	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.1	2020	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	31.9	2020	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.8	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.6	2020	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.5	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	350.9	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.1	2022	●	↗	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Population with access to electricity (%)	44.5	2020	●	↗	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.3	2021	●	●	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	10.4	2020	●	↓	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.7	2018	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.4	2019	●	→	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.5	2021	●	↗	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	22.8	2019	●	↓	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.1	2023	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.3	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.1	2020	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.7	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.5	2021	●	↗	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.6	2020	●	→	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.1	2023	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.1	2022	●	↗	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑						
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2018	●	●						

* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



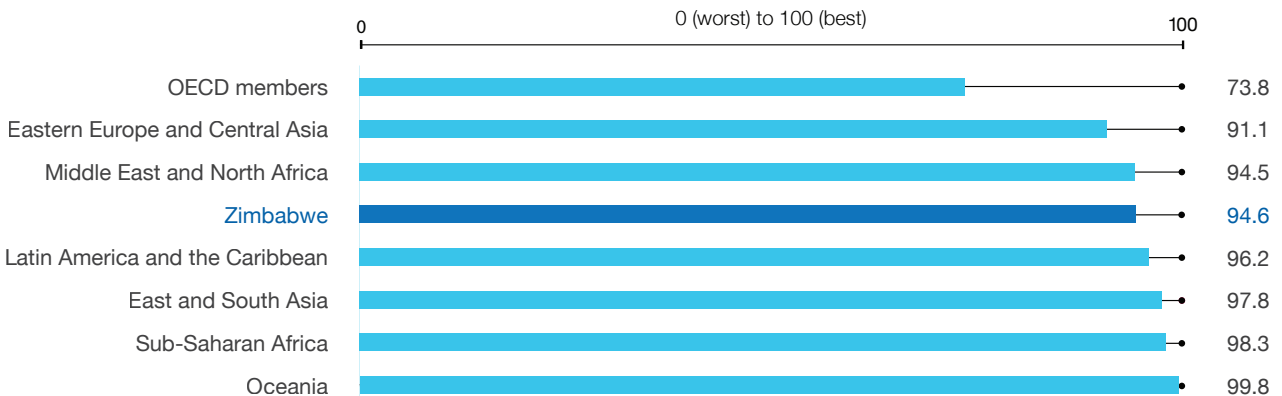
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



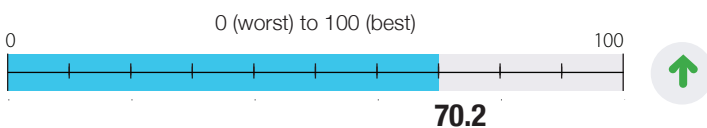
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

3%

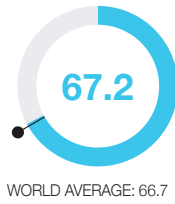
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	41.5	2023	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	69.4	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	65.7	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	34.8	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	58.3	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.6	2022	●	↗	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.9	2019	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2022	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.5	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	↗
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↗	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	21.6	2020	●	↗
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	21.3	2019	●	↗
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	356.8	2020	●	↗	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2002	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.0	2021	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.1	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.5	2021	●	↗	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.6	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	190.0	2021	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.5	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.5	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.0	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	28.4	2019	●	↗	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.6	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	189.6	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	↗
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	41.2	2019	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.7	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	107.9	2017	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.0	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	29.5	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	2021	●	↗	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55	2019	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3	2022	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	55.5	2021	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.2	2022	●	↗
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.8	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.0	2022	●	↗
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	58.0	2021	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.7	2021	●	↗	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	●	↗
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	84.8	2015	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.1	2021	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.3	2021	●	↗	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	18.3	2020	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.1	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	37	2022	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.9	2021	●	↗	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	48.7	2019	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	62.7	2020	●	↓	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6	2020	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.2	2020	●	↓	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	35.4	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	8.1	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	37.2	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,251.5	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.2	2022	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Population with access to electricity (%)	52.7	2020	●	↗	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-9.1	2021	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	30.4	2020	●	↗	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.7	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	●	↗	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	59.8	2021	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.9	2019	●	↓	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.0	2023	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-9.1	2021	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.7	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	59.8	2021	●	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	8.1	2018	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.0	2023	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.2	2022	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↗					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	35.3	2018	●	●					

* Imputed data point

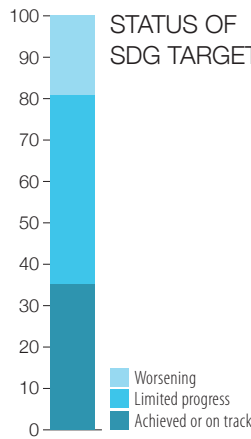
EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

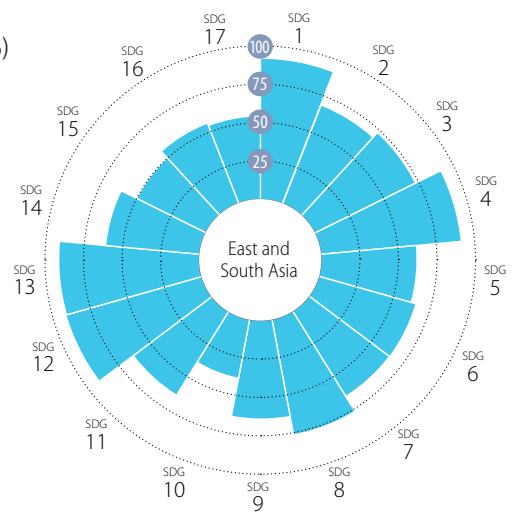
REGIONAL SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



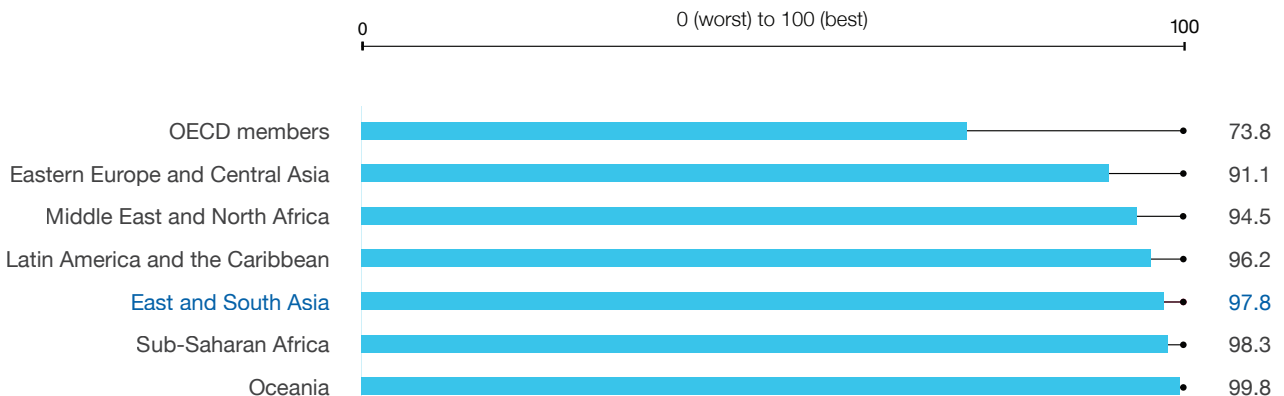
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

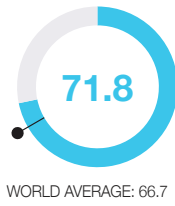
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.4	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	82.5	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.9	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	57.1	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	78.8	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.5	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	20.6	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	53.2	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.7	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.5	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2	2020	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.8	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	36.4	2020	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	2.9	2020	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	9.1	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	42.9	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	82.4	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	59.7	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.0	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	72.8	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.2	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	77.9	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	181.4	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.1	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.6	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	123.9	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.9	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.5	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.3	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.2	2018	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	18.8	2020	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.1	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.8	2020	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,739.5	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	91.0	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.9	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.9	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	89.8	2021	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	41.7	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.9	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.2	2018	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	24.9	2019	●	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.0	2023	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.8	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.6	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	58.5	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.2	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.5	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.8	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6	2020	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	80.7	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.1	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.5	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	329.8	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2021	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	61.8	2020	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	96.9	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	77	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	68.6	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	76.5	2022	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2019	●	↗	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	39	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.1	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	9.5	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.4	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	33.8	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	73.2	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.4	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.7	2021	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	7.3	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.6	2020	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	23	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.6	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

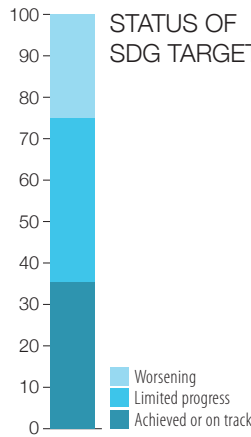
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

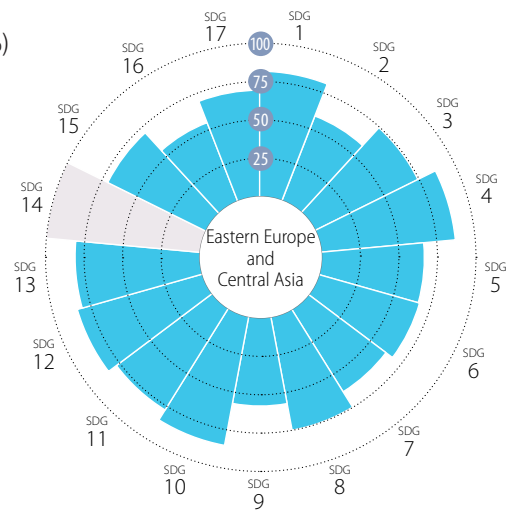
REGIONAL SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



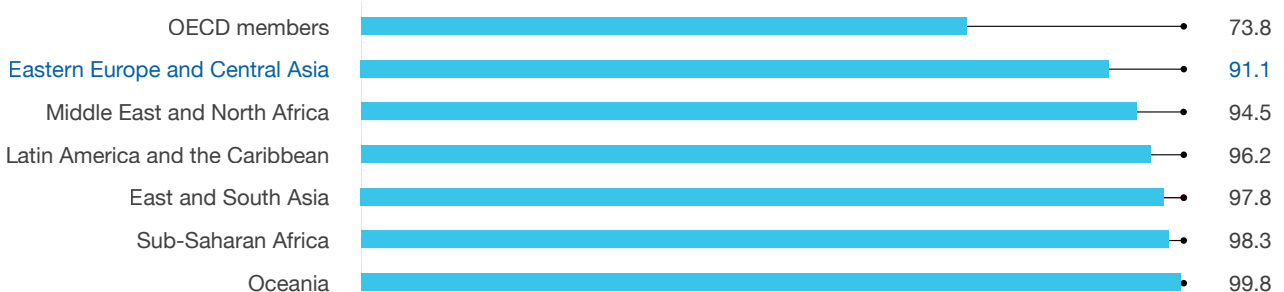
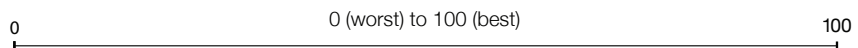
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



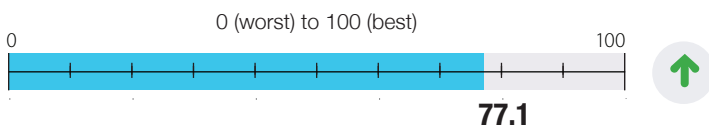
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

7%

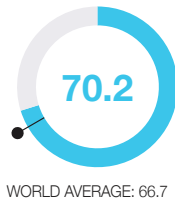
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	7.1	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	82.2	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	14.5	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	74.5	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.3	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.7	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.5	2022	●	↗	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	28.2	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.9	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.1	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2020	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	32.9	2020	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	1.2	2020	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	19.6	2020	●	↓
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	80.6	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	22.7	2019	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.7	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	87.4	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.9	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.9	2022	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	67.8	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	25.2	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.8	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	105.1	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	13.9	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.8	2019	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.4	2019	●	↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	36.3	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	24.7	2020	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.0	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.3	2020	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.3	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	5,421.1	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	83.7	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.0	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	95.3	2021	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.1	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	63.9	2023	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.1	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.0	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.5	2021	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.0	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.3	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.0	2020	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.7	2020	●	↗	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	34.6	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.9	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,276.8	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.2	2021	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	19.7	2020	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.7	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	65	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	82.1	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	93.5	2022	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.4	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	31	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.7	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.5	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.2	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.1	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.3	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	69.0	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.8	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.1	2021	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	19.2	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.6	2020	●	↗
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	5	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.1	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

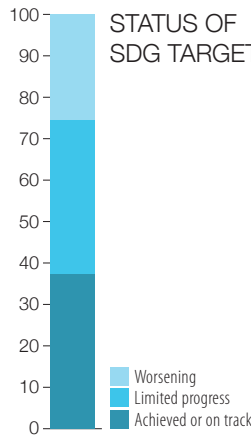
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

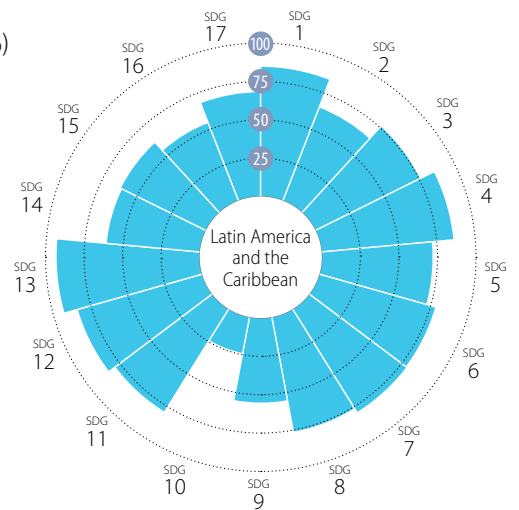
REGIONAL SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



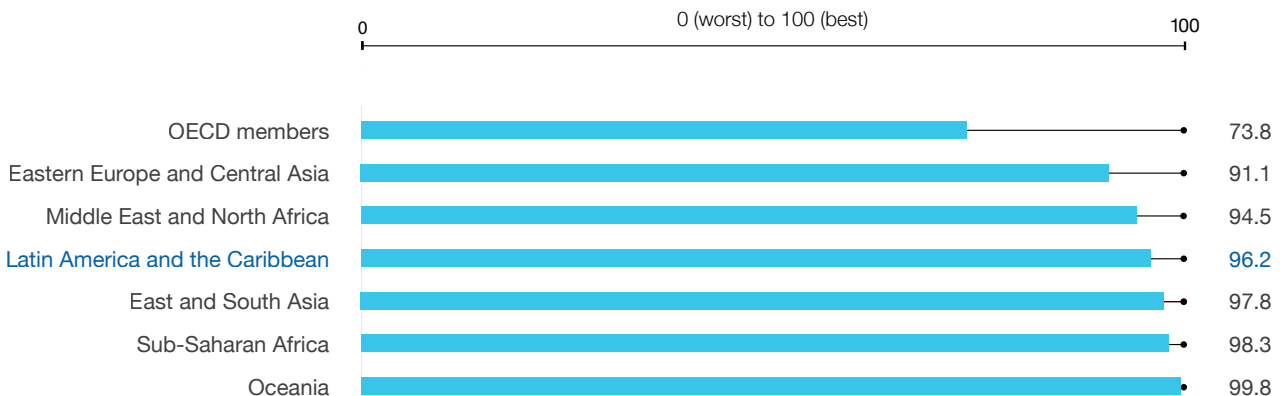
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



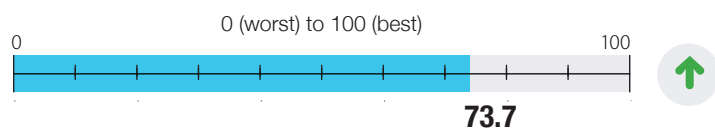
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	6.1	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	87.8	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.1	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	75.0	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.5	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.5	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.7	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.2	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.9	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2020	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.1	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	46.5	2020	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	2.6	2020	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	21.9	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	22.2	2020	●	↓
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	90.2	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	14.4	2019	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.2	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.0	2020	●	↔
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.2	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	52.9	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	53.8	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.5	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.8	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	42.5	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.2	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.9	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.6	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	38.8	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.6	2020	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.4	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.4	2020	●	↔	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.4	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	644.1	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	91.0	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.1	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.3	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	77.3	2021	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.1	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.5	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.3	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.0	2019	●	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	81.4	2023	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	19.8	2019	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.9	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	71.5	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.7	2021	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.8	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.3	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.5	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.8	2020	●	↔	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.8	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	30.3	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	584.0	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	17.1	2021	●	↔
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	38.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to electricity (%)	98.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	48	2022	●	↔
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	88.6	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	94.4	2022	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	35	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	28.3	2019	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	8.2	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.8	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.6	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↔
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	71.9	2021	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.3	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.5	2021	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	9.9	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	22.6	2020	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	4	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	73.7	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

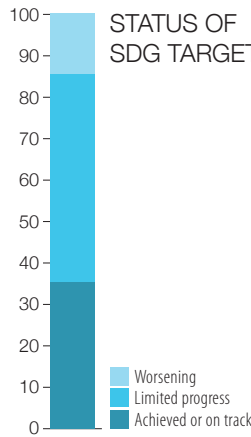
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

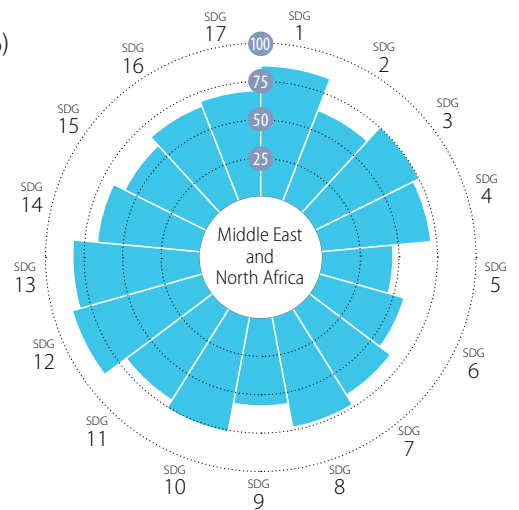
REGIONAL SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



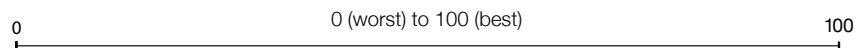
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



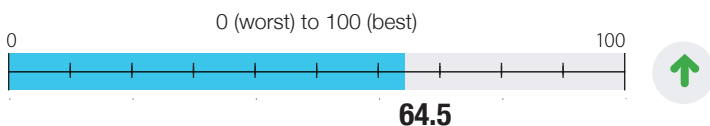
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

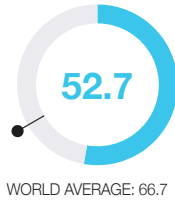
8%

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	7.0	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	79.0	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	12.8	2023	●	↓	Population using the internet (%)	70.7	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.2	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.7	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.4	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.8	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.1	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.8	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2020	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.0	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	34.3	2020	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	1.4	2020	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	14.1	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	47.3	2020	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	58.9	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.1	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	91.2	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.8	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.2	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	26.6	2021	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.3	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.8	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	85.4	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	19.1	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.2	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.0	2019	●	↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.2	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	34.7	2020	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.8	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92.0	2020	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.0	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	6,419.8	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	50.0	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.0	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.0	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	80.3	2021	●	↗	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.6	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.7	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.0	2019	●	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	64.1	2023	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.4	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.1	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	25.5	2022	●	↓	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.1	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.7	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.7	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.3	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	252.6	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	25.4	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,619.9	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2021	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	26.2	2020	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.2	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	71	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.0	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	93.9	2022	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	31	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.9	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	34.7	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	46.7	2021	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.2	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.2	2021	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	22.6	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	3	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	64.5	2022	●	↑

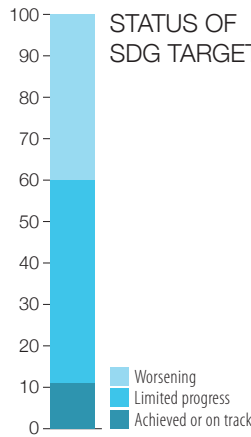
* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

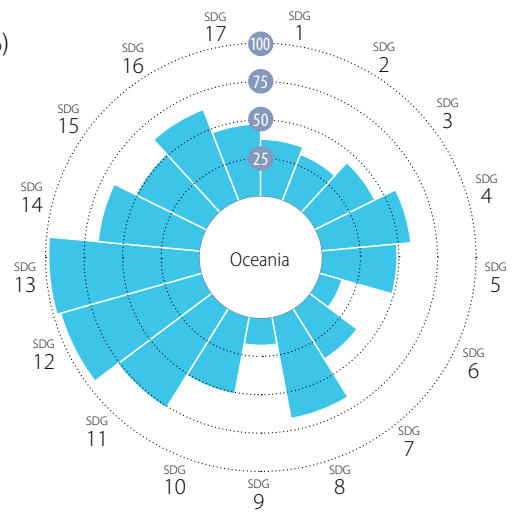
REGIONAL SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



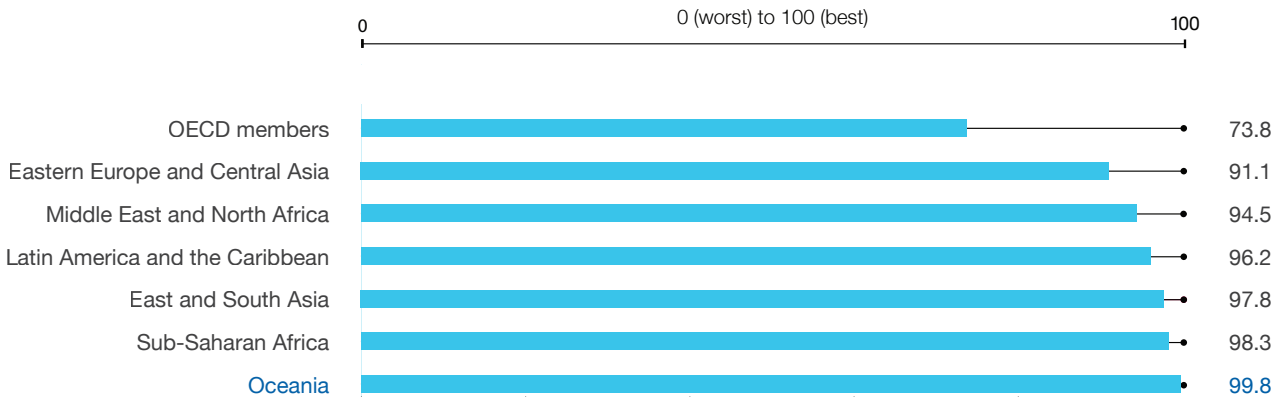
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



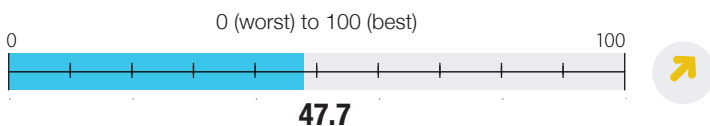
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

31%

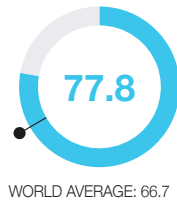
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	25.5	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	45.7	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	48.2	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	38.8	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	23.8	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	19.4	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	44.5	2022	●	↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	1.8	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.4	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.5	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	●	●	Gini coefficient	40.3	2020	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.9	2020	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	168.9	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.0	2019	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.1	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	58.7	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.9	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	353.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	36.4	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	190.6	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.9	2019	●	↗	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.6	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	64.6	2020	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	64.0	2020	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	41	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	37	2019	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	72.4	2021	●	↗	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.2	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.6	2022	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	47.1	2021	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.3	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	69.9	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.5	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.5	2019	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	49.7	2023	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.5	2019	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	78.9	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	92.3	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	2.3	2021	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.5	2022	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	53.6	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	30.1	2020	●	↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.6	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.1	2021	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	36.4	2020	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	66.0	2020	●	↗	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	14.0	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	26.7	2022	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.0	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	17.0	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.4	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.8	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8	2021	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.3	2020	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	47.7	2022	●	↗

* Imputed data point

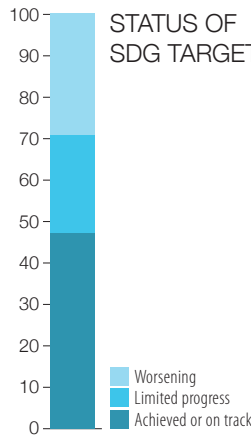
OECD MEMBERS

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

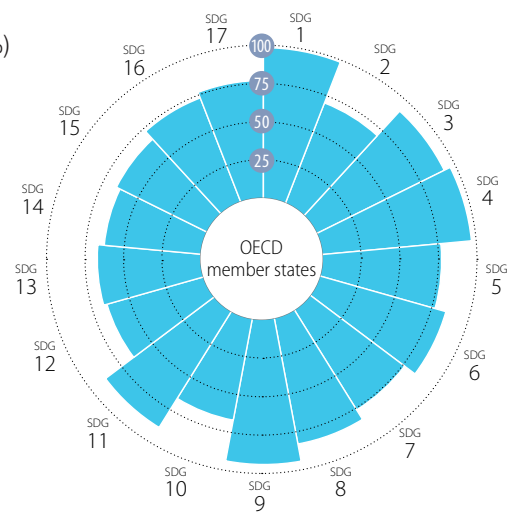
REGIONAL SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

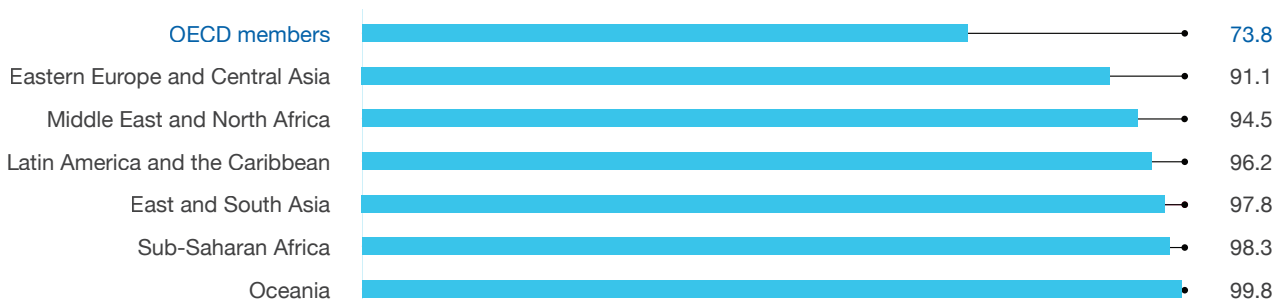


■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

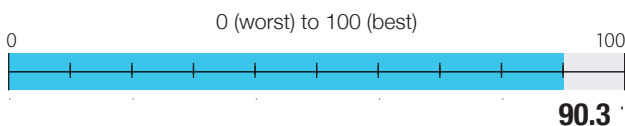
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

0 (worst) to 100 (best)



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

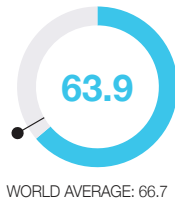
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.3	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.1	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.2	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	87.3	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.1	2020	●	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	129.2	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4	2022	●	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.7	2018	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9	2021	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	65.7	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.3	2016	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.9	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.3	2020	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.1	2021	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2.9	2020	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	15.2	2020	●	●	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	13.8	2019	●	↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	18.1	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	2019	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.6	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.3	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.2	2021	●	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.0	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	46.9	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.9	2019	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.6	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.2	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.6	2021	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.3	2019	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.4	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.6	2021	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	17.3	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.1	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.6	2020	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2,695.1	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.5	2022	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5	2022	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.4	2022	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.0	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.7	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.2	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.6	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.7	2021	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.1	2023	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.0	2021	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.1	2021	●	↑	Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	24.7	2020	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.2	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	70	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.1	2021	●	↔	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.5	2022	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5	2020	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	62	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.6	2020	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	1.2	2021	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	30.7	2019	●	●	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.5	2021	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	64.9	2020	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.8	2023	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,230.2	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↔
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG18 – No Targets				
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.0	2020	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↔	SDG19 – No Targets				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	14.0	2019	●	→	SDG20 – No Targets				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG21 – No Targets				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7	2021	●	●	SDG22 – No Targets				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1	2018	●	●	SDG23 – No Targets				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	88.6	2021	●	↑	SDG24 – No Targets				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.4	2023	●	↑	SDG25 – No Targets				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↓	SDG26 – No Targets				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→	SDG27 – No Targets				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	58.4	2018	●	●	SDG28 – No Targets				

* Imputed data point

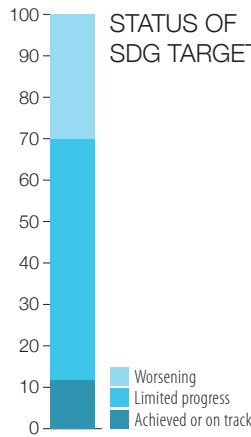
SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

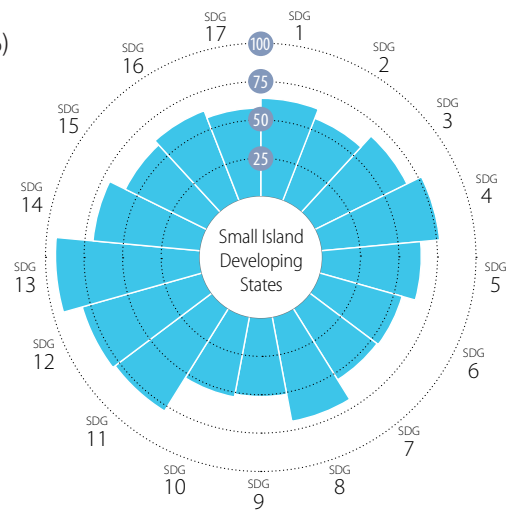
REGIONAL SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



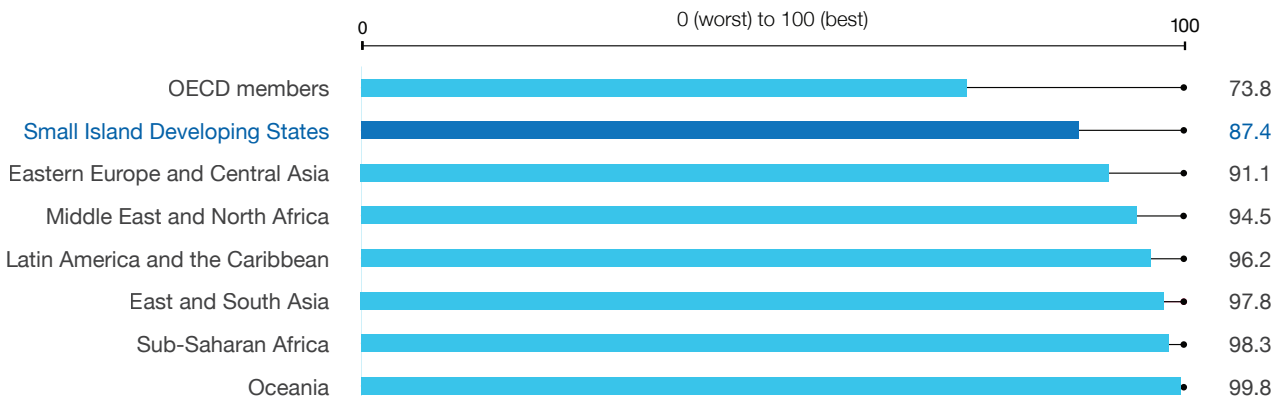
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



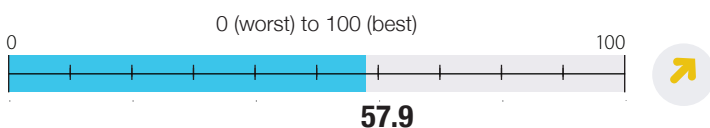
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

22%

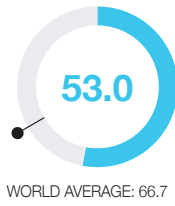
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	15.1	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	80.5	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	29.3	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	63.1	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	53.5	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	15.7	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.0	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	11.8	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.1	2021	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.3	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.1	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	40.0	2020	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	1.9	2020	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	21.3	2020	●	↓
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	155.5	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	17.3	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.2	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	68.7	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	29.7	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	129.0	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2021	●	↗	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.3	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.3	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	106.3	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.5	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.5	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	48.7	2020	●	↗	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.7	2020	●	↓	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.6	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	74	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	61	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.0	2021	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	402.4	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	78.1	2021	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.4	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.1	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	72.3	2021	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.8	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.0	2021	●	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.3	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.6	2019	●	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	64.3	2023	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.5	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.7	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.2	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.2	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.8	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	82.3	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	67.3	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	26.2	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.4	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.2	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.2	2021	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	46.1	2020	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	82.3	2020	●	↗	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	58.1	2020	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	79.1	2022	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	38	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.6	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	16.3	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.9	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.4	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.7	2021	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.5	2020	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	10	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.9	2022	●	↗

* Imputed data point

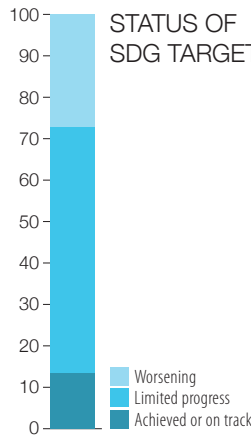
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

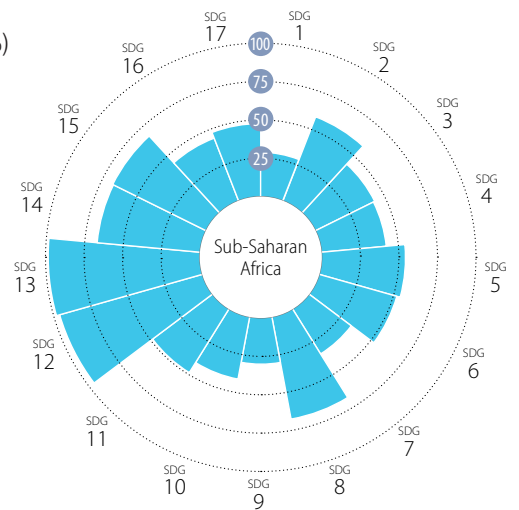
REGIONAL SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



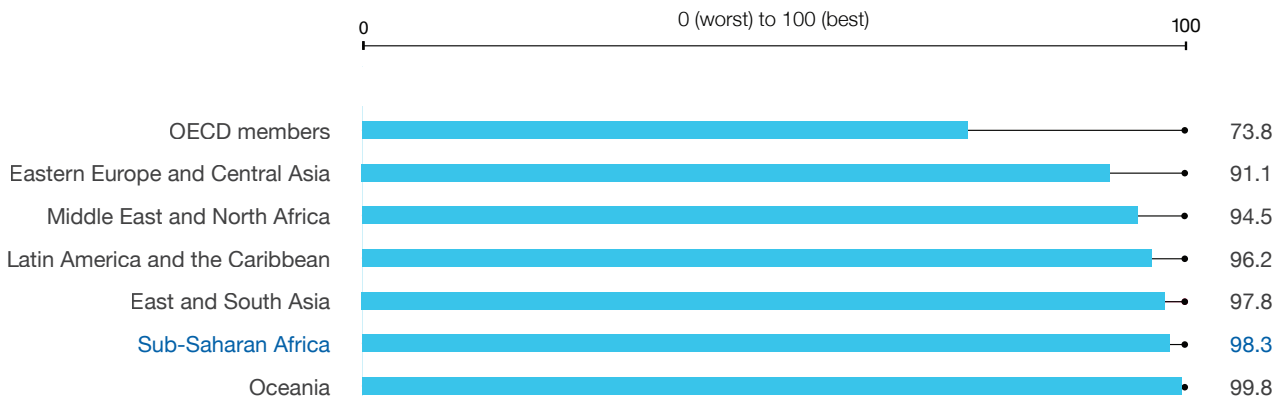
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



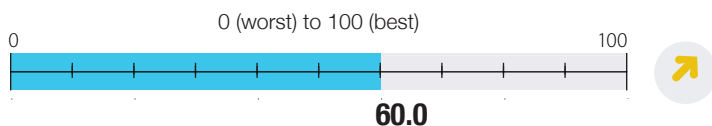
■ Major challenges
 ➔ Significant challenges
 ➔ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 ➔ Stagnating
 ➔ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

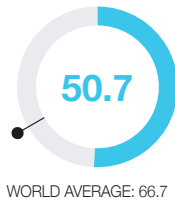
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	32.1	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	61.8	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	53.0	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	34.6	2021	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	39.0	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.9	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.9	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	18.8	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.7	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.8	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2020	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↗	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.8	2021	●	↗	Gini coefficient	41.2	2020	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	2.2	2020	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	10.0	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	52.9	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	491.1	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	47.8	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.4	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	58.9	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	70.1	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.3	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	212.0	2021	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7	2021	●	↗	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.3	2019	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.7	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	168.7	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.9	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.5	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.3	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.9	2018	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	107.1	2020	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.5	2018	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	64.7	2020	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	2021	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	404.0	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	45.1	2021	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	79.6	2021	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.4	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	45.1	2021	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.6	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	78.7	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.0	2018	●	↗
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.5	2019	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	48.5	2023	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.9	2019	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	71.9	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.0	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.0	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.4	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.1	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.3	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	32.7	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	18.5	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	292.3	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.4	2021	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	48.9	2020	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	48.1	2020	●	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	53	2022	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	17.5	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	47.8	2022	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.3	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	30	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.1	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.4	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.7	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	53.0	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.3	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.1	2021	●	↗	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.1	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.7	2021	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	6.8	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.3	2020	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	4	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2022	●	↗

* Imputed data point

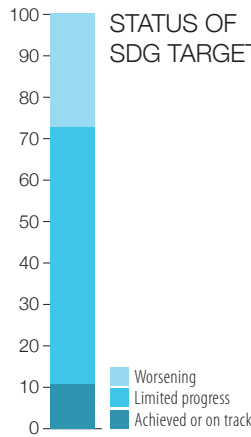
LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

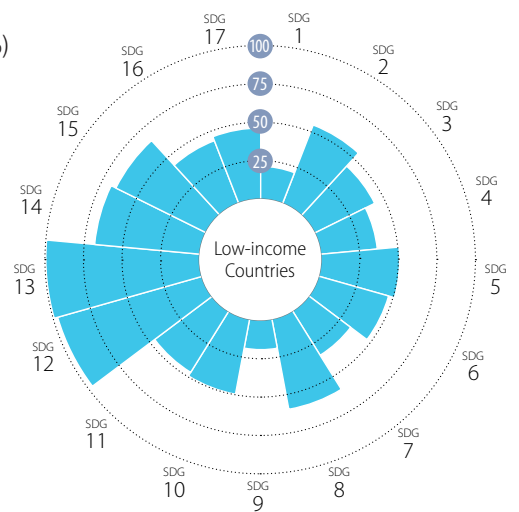
REGIONAL SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



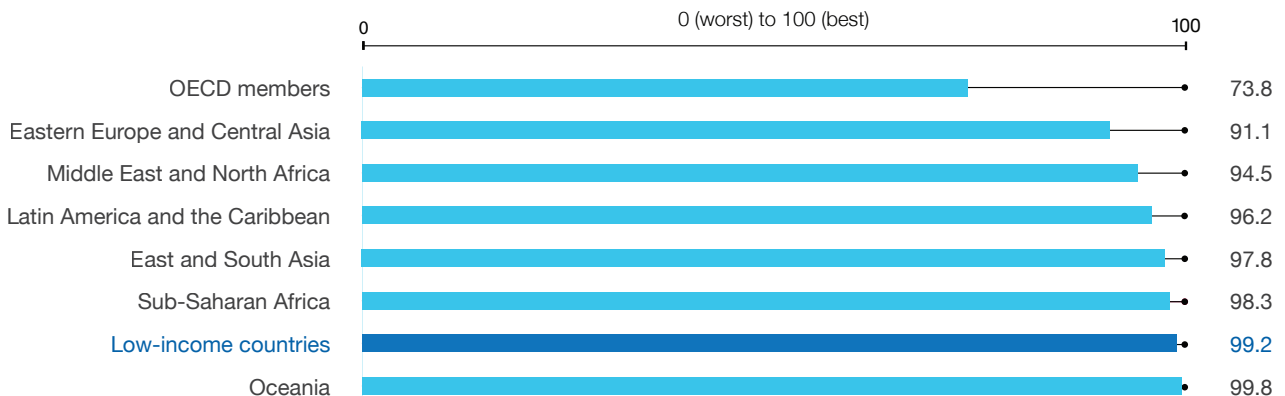
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



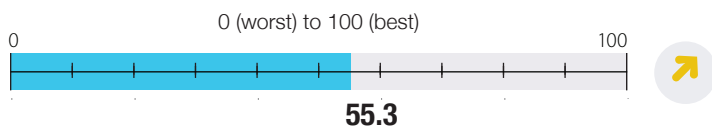
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

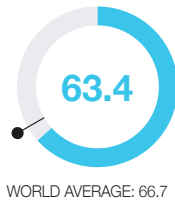
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	43.6	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	54.8	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	68.2	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	20.2	2021	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	25.8	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	30.7	2020	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.9	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	9.3	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.4	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2020	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	2021	●	→	Gini coefficient	40.0	2020	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	2.0	2020	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.2	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	61.7	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	382.5	2020	●	↗	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	43.8	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.9	2021	●	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	69.6	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	63.9	2021	●	↗	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	38.1	2022	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	184.5	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.5	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	187.5	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.4	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.0	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.3	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	101.3	2020	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.9	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	67.0	2020	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	65	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	42	2019	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.7	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	28.1	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	35.5	2021	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.7	2021	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.2	2022	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	40.0	2021	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	45.2	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	74.9	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.3	2018	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	10.1	2019	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	48.8	2023	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.5	2019	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	67.3	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.2	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.7	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.2	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.9	2020	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.5	2020	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.3	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.7	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	223.0	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2021	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	43.5	2020	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	43.2	2020	●	↗	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	54	2022	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	14.8	2020	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	44.7	2022	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	27	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.0	2019	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	25.9	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.0	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.4	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	14.4	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	30.4	2021	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.6	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.0	2021	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.9	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	11.6	2020	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.3	2022	●	↗

* Imputed data point

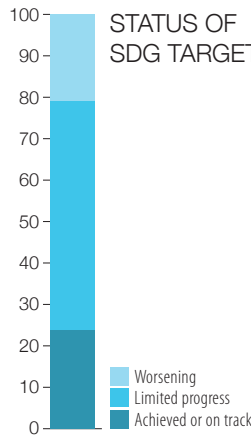
LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

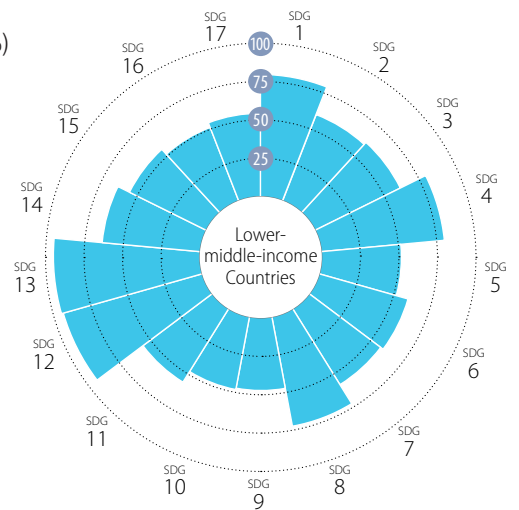
REGIONAL SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



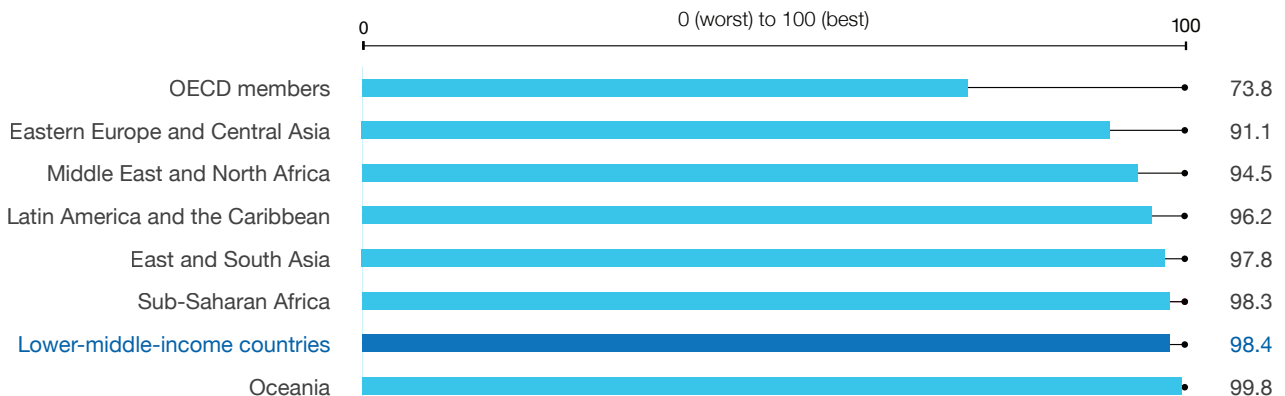
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



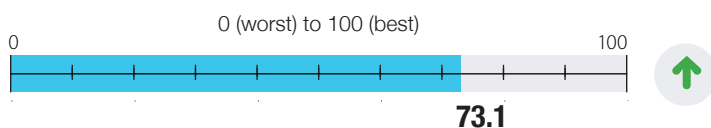
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

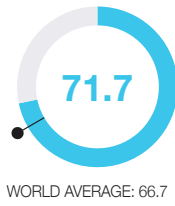
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	6.4	2023	●	↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	78.4	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	17.6	2023	●	↗	Population using the internet (%)	50.2	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	62.9	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.6	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.8	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	34.5	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.9	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.3	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2020	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	35.9	2020	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	2.2	2020	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.9	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	41.2	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	190.1	2020	●	↗	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	63.4	2019	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.3	2021	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	61.5	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	37.0	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.9	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	220.7	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.2	2019	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.1	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	139.1	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	6.1	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.0	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.1	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.0	2018	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	40.0	2020	●	●	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.6	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.1	2020	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	58	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,272.3	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	83.9	2021	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.6	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.6	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	78.3	2021	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.1	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.4	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	13.3	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	12.8	2019	●	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	66.6	2023	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.3	2019	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.6	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	49.7	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.9	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.5	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.3	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.6	2020	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	70.0	2020	●	↗	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	53.4	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.8	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	360.5	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.6	2021	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	57.5	2020	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	89.9	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	66	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	59.1	2020	●	↗	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	74.3	2022	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.1	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	15.2	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.6	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.2	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.1	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	59.9	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.4	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.1	2021	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	6.1	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.4	2020	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	1	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	73.1	2022	●	↑

* Imputed data point

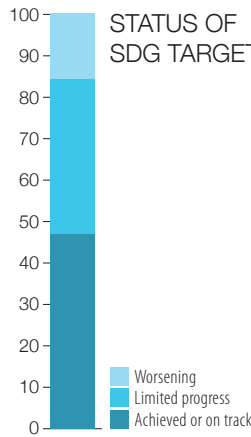
UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

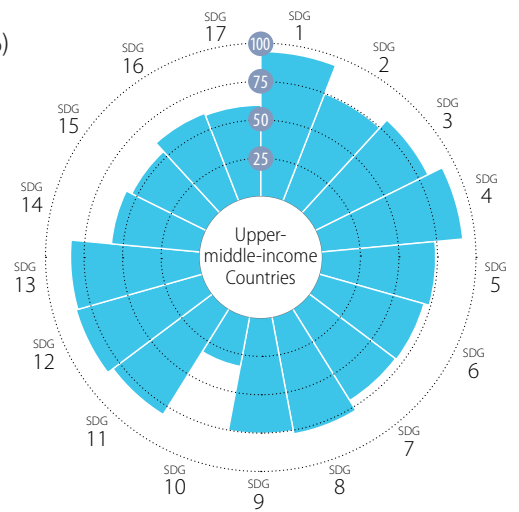
REGIONAL SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



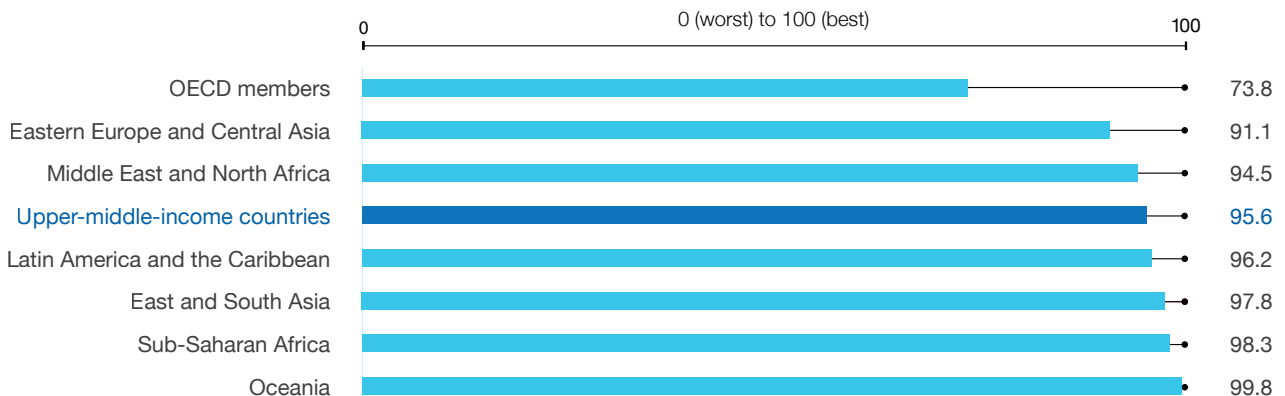
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



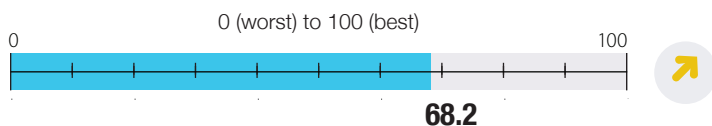
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

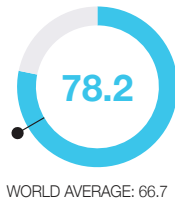
SDG – Goal	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG – Goal	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	2.5	2023	●	↗	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	87.0	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	4.5	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	75.3	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	95.4	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.1	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	60.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.0	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.7	2020	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.2	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	40.4	2020	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	3.2	2020	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	15.5	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	18.5	2020	●	●
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	38.6	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	36.6	2019	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.0	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	93.6	2020	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.9	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.1	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	64.6	2021	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.6	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.1	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	76.0	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	16.3	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.3	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.4	2019	●	↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.5	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	22.0	2020	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.6	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.7	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3,014.7	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	89.8	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.0	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.2	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	95.4	2021	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.4	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	27.1	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	36.2	2019	●	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	87.4	2023	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.0	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.1	2021	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.9	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.5	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.0	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.3	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.7	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.0	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	36.5	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	16.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	594.7	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.8	2021	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	29.0	2020	●	↑
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.4	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	76	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.1	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.5	2022	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	40	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.6	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	5.7	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.7	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	35.2	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	81.1	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.2	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.5	2021	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	12.4	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	18.5	2020	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	40	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	68.2	2022	●	↗

* Imputed data point

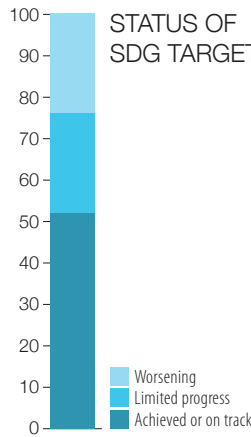
HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

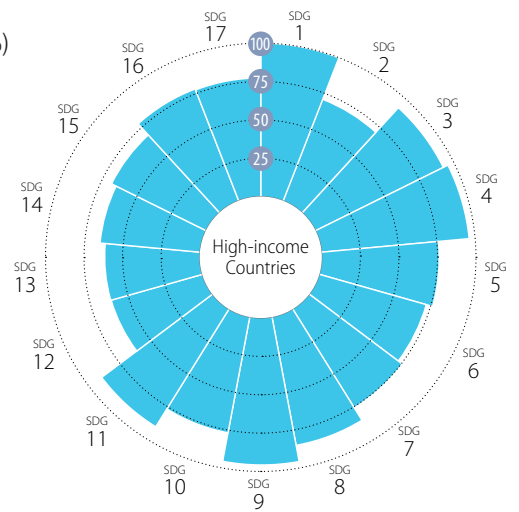
REGIONAL SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



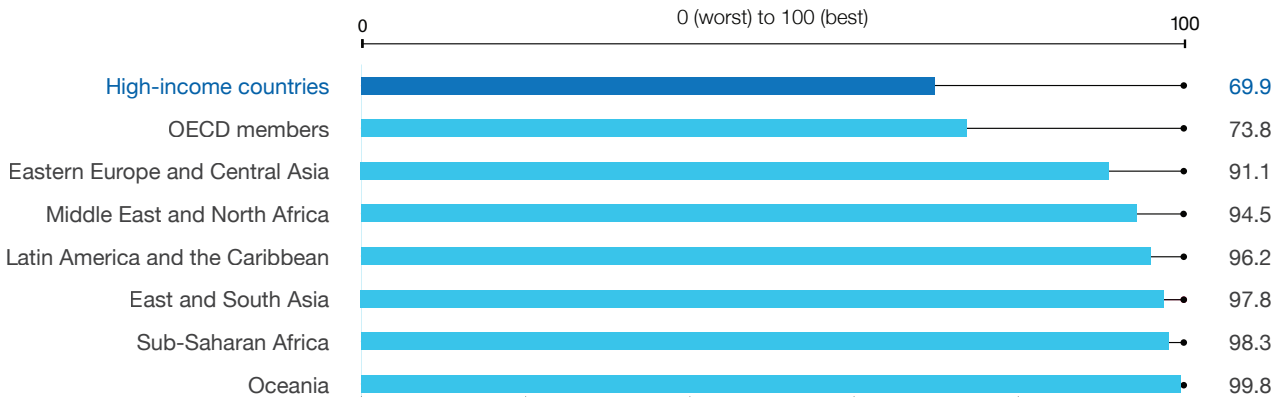
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



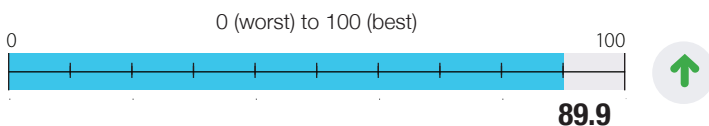
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.4	2023	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.3	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.7	2023	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	90.1	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	139.3	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.7	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.9	2018	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.5	2022	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	70.5	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.9	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.6	2020	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.8	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	35.4	2020	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.3	2020	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	17.6	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11.1	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	14.0	2019	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2020	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.6	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.8	2022	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.8	2021	●	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2021	●	●	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.9	2019	●	↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.2	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	19.3	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	21.8	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.9	2019	●	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.1	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.7	2019	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	54.4	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.3	2020	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	23.8	2018	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	2020	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.2	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021	●	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83	2019	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	10.2	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4,143.5	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.3	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1	2021	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.6	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.5	2021	●	↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.6	2022	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	33.5	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	24.5	2019	●	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	78.9	2023	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.9	2019	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.9	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.9	2022	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.6	2021	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.0	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.5	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8	2020	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	84.5	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.8	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	71.6	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2,781.5	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2021	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	23.3	2020	●	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	75	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.8	2020	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	2022	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	68	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.5	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.1	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.7	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.2	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.6	2023	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	●	↔
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	95.4	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.0	2023	●	↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.8	2021	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	70.9	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2022	●	↔
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	43	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.9	2022	●	↑

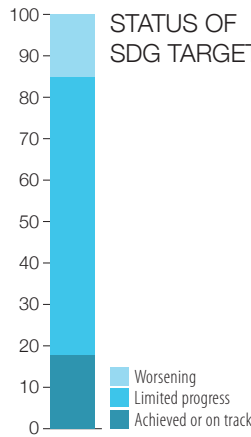
* Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

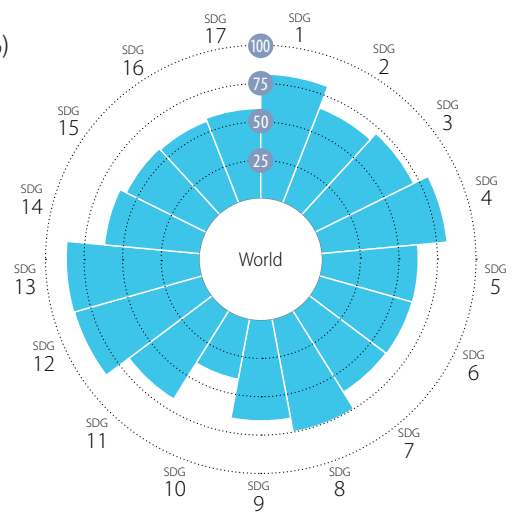
WORLD SCORE



STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



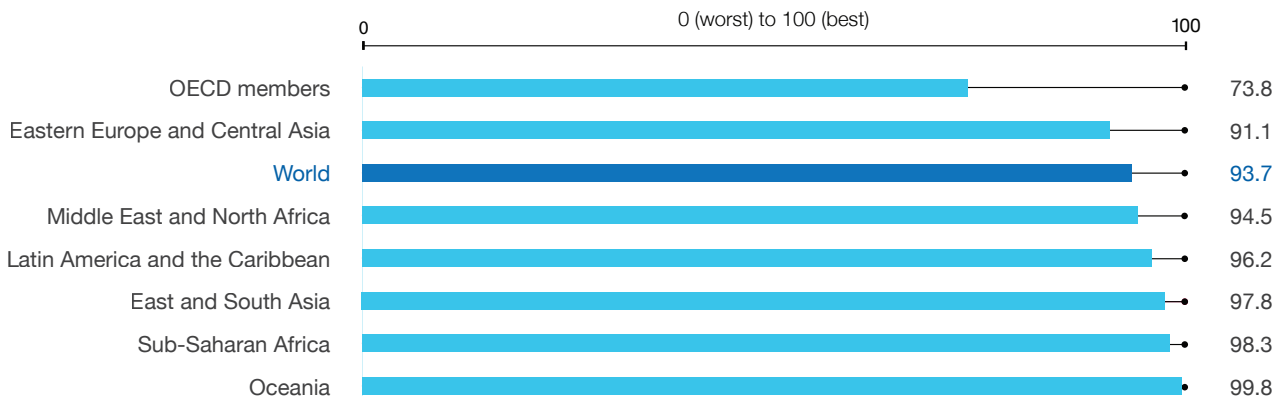
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



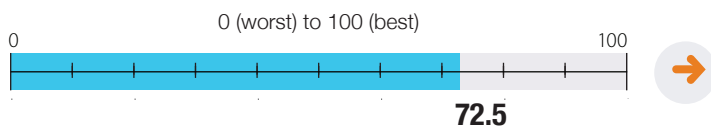
■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	7.5	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	82.1	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	15.2	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	61.6	2021	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	81.7	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.6	2020	●	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.2	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	46.1	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.6	2016	●	↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2	2020	●	↗
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	●	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.4	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	37.6	2020	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	→	Palma ratio	2.4	2020	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	10.6	2020	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	31.7	2020	●	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	131.5	2020	●	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	45.4	2019	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.7	2021	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.5	2020	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.8	2021	●	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.3	2022	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	134.6	2021	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2021	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.0	2019	●	↗	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	2019	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	104.9	2019	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.3	2018	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.7	2019	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6	2018	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.3	2019	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	28.7	2018	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	35.3	2020	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.9	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.6	2020	●	↗	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84	2021	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67	2019	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.5	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2,280.3	2021	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	82.0	2021	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.3	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.0	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	83.7	2021	●	↗	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.4	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.5	2021	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.3	2018	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.5	2019	●	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	73.5	2023	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.7	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.6	2021	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.4	2022	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.7	2021	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.0	2022	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.6	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	89.9	2020	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2023	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	77.8	2020	●	↗	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.7	2019	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.9	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.0	2020	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	793.8	2018	●	●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.1	2021	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsented detainees (% of prison population)	44.9	2020	●	↓
Population with access to electricity (%)	90.2	2020	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	69	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	69.3	2020	●	↗	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	79.3	2022	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	2019	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	41	2022	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.3	2019	●	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	10.7	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	2021	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.5	2021	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.6	2023	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.2	2018	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↗
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	69.6	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.1	2023	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2021	●	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.2	2021	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	17.8	2018	●	●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.8	2020	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	20	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.5	2022	●	→

* Imputed data point



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023

Implementing the SDG Stimulus

The *Sustainable Development Report* features the SDG Index and Dashboards, the flagship tool for assessing country performance on the Sustainable Development Goals. The authors examine country performance on the SDGs for 193 countries using a wide array of indicators, calculate future trajectories, and present findings on government efforts to achieve the historic Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. At the halfway mark to 2030, the *Sustainable Development Report 2023* takes stock of progress made and discusses priorities to restore and accelerate SDG progress. Published on the eve of the 2023 Paris Summit for a New Global Financial Pact, this year's edition focuses specifically on the need to scale up development finance and to reform the global financial architecture to support the SDGs. The views expressed in this report do not reflect the views of any organization, agency or program of the United Nations.

Want to learn more?

An interactive online dashboard and all data used in this report can be accessed at: www.sdgtransformationcenter.org and www.sdgindex.org

Global editions



Regional editions



Subnational editions



ISBN 978-0-903200-12-7



9 780903 200127